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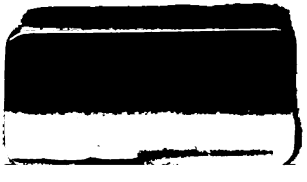
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INVENTORIES OF

CHRISTCHURCH CANTERBURY

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INVENTORIES OF
CHRISTCHURCH CANTERBURY

WITH HISTORICAL AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THE collection of documents here printed, nearly all of them for the first time, enables us to realize to some extent how the ornaments of a great church were acquired, augmented, and lost, in the course of centuries.

Such a collection is of the greater value and interest, not only on account of the range of time covered, but because so few of our great churches have preserved even an isolated record of the same kind.

Although the series under notice contains only one general inventory earlier than that taken at the suppression of the Benedictine monastery (a very full one of the ornaments, jewels, and relics of the church in 1316 which were handed over to a new sacrist five years later) it is possible from other documents to show what important additions were made to the list during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, chiefly through the liberality of divers benefactors.

Besides these, we have during the opening years of the sixteenth century a series of inventories of certain chapels in the church. They have fortunately been preserved, with other interesting particulars, in a memorandum book of one of the officers of the monastery, and contain much new and valuable information not to be found elsewhere.

Finally all these documents converge upon the second of the general inventories, that made in 1540, when

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the Monastery was suppressed, and the Prior and Convent replaced by a Dean and Chapter of secular canons.

This inventory was taken too late to include the riches of the shrine of St. Thomas and other relics of which the church was despoiled in 1538, but notwithstanding it is a document of great interest and importance.

The eight inventories of later date, written at intervals from 1563 to 1761, illustrate in a remarkable way the gradual loss of the ancient ornaments, and their replacement by others more adapted to the changed and changing order of things.

Since each of the documents printed, as well as its contents, is fully described in the text, there is no need of further notice of them here. It has, however, been thought well to add an introductory chapter on the Judaizing; of which evidence is to be seen in the great Inventory of 1315–16.

In conclusion the Editors desire to record their indebtedness to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for affording them every facility in their investigations. They also owe much to the unfailing courtesy and help of the late Dr. J. Brigstocke Sheppard, through whose care and energy so many of the monastic records were rescued from destruction in the stoneyard to which they had been relegated many years ago.

NOTE.—The initials of the Editor are appended to the document for which he is responsible.

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INTRODUCTION.

It can hardly be doubted that, before the accession of Constantine the Great had given peace to Christians, the Church had already borrowed largely from the Synagogue; not, however, from the Temple. The points in which the Church so closely resembles the Synagogue, and which justify us in saying that they must have been borrowed directly from the Synagogue, were seen in actual use by the early Christians, who transferred to the Church from the Synagogue the usages to which they were accustomed. But the usages of the Temple were not so directly transferred. They could not long have been seen in actual use, for the Temple was destroyed in the first century; and the imitation of Temple customs, introduced in the dark ages or the early middle ages, must have been from study, not by actual contact. They must have been based upon the description of the Levitical ceremonies and ornaments to be found in the Vulgate, aided by works like the Epistle of St. Jerome to Fabiola, *de vestitu Sacerdotum.* From the beginning of the seventh century onwards, still greater influence in this direction must have been exercised by the work of St. Isidore of Sevile, *de ecclesiasticis officiis.* Christian customs and observances, even in what seem to us impossible cases, are derived by St. Isidore from some source in the Old Testament or in Jewish practice. The custom of having a quire to lead the singing, the observance

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of Lent, the different ranks of the clergy, the use of holy oil in anointing kings and priests, are all carried back to a Mosaic source. No one will hesitate to acknowledge the very great share which this writer had in forming the opinions held in the middle ages. When the forged decretals appeared in the middle of the ninth century it will be remembered that they were published under the name of St. Isidore, a circumstance which is a great testimony to the regard in which his writings were held. His Etymologies were widely read; and though his work on church offices does not seem to have had an equally large circulation, yet its authority must have been very great.

In judging of the origin of the ceremonies attributed to Levitical influence some caution is needed, and a superficial resemblance is not all that is wanted to show a direct imitation. The eagerness of the mediaeval western ritualists to see a direct transplanting of customs sometimes led them astray. They may be readily excused for seeing a connexion between the fasts of the fourth, fifth, seventh, and tenth months,[1] and the *quattuor tempora* of the local Roman church, for which Dom Germain Morin has found a pagan origin.[2] But it is not so easy to overlook the ascription of the Levitical colours and vestments to the Christian, to which the former answer in so small a degree. Other things, however, such as the *rationale* of the bishop, the seven-branched candlestick in the quire, the fringing of vestments with bells and pomegranates, seem hard to explain save on the theory of direct imitation. Between these two extremes, of admitted

[1] Zechariah, viii. 19.

[2] *Revue Bénédictine*, Maredsous, 1897, Août, 337.

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impossibility and the highest degree of likelihood, there are a number of customs which, with the known desire of the mediaeval ritualists to approximate their ceremonies to those of Leviticus, may not improbably be due to direct imitation.

Some of these ceremonies attributed to Levitical influence appeared in the Christian Church for a season, and then disappeared; such as the *rationale* for bishops, and the large seven-branched candlestick, which have just been spoken of. Others seem to have made good their position, and are retained in the Roman rite to this day; such as the position of the hands of the celebrant at *Hanc igitur oblationem* of the Gregorian canon.

Some of the ceremonies attributed to Levitical influence will now be discussed one by one.

The small altars, four-square, seen so often in the drawings and pictures of the early middle ages,[1] such as may still be seen in existence around the ruined apse of the abbey of Montmajour, near Arles, may very likely have been suggested by the injunction of Exodus xxvii. 1.

In England it was forbidden by the Penitential of Theodore[2] (668–690) to make steps before the altar, just as it is forbidden in Exodus xx. 26; such absence of steps remained in a large number of churches

[1] For example in the *Alcuin Club Collections I.* on English altars (edited by W. H. St. John Hope, 1899), the altars up to the fourteenth century are four-square, or intended to be four-square. Such small square altars, or, to speak more correctly, holy tables, seem to be still the custom of the East.

[2] Lib. II. i. § 6 (Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, Oxford, 1871, vol. iii. p. 191).

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in England in the middle ages, a point to which Mr. J. N. Comper has called attention.[1]

The veils around the altar which are nowadays called ridells, and which were considered so important in the later middle ages that they were part of the furniture of an altar in a portable "chapel," or set of ornaments that a prelate carried about with him,[2] may be derived from the curtains of the tabernacle, spoken of in Exodus xxxvi. through the curtains of the ciborium of the Roman basilica, which even now in many cases shows the rings for holding up the curtains still remaining on the rods which join the capitals of the pillars.

Part of this following of the Mosaic curtains may be the Lenten veil which divided the presbytery from the quire.

If the light in the church kept continually burning were not derived directly from the Synagogue, it seems perhaps possible that it is due to an imitation of the lamp ordered in Exodus xxvii. 20, or of the fire on the altar ordered in Leviticus vi. 13. It is spoken of by Durandus.[3]

A list of the seven-branched candlesticks formerly adorning many of our great churches in England and on the continent is given below[4]; though unfortunately most of them have disappeared. Those yet remaining, of which we have one large example in the Dom at Brunswick, and a smaller at Magdeburg, show that the Jewish seven-branched candlestick sculptured on the

[1] See his essay on the English altar and its surroundings in *Some Principles and Services of the Prayer Book*, Rivingtons, 1899, p. 112.

[2] *Archaeologia*, 1890, lii. 276. See below, p. 3.

[3] Durandus, *Rationale*, I. ii. § 11.

[4] See below, p. 47.

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Arch of Titus has influenced their construction: while the seven-light chandelier at Lyons, figured by Le Brun Desmarettes,[1] shows no trace of this influence, being a mere beam on which seven candles were placed. It was, however, placed "entre le Choeur & le Sanctuaire au milieu," much as the branched candlesticks were. There can be little hesitation in attributing this widespread appearance of seven-branched candlesticks to an imitation of the Mosaic candlestick described in Exodus xxv. 31.

The holy water stoup at the entrance of a church seems to point to the brazen laver of Exodus xxx. 18; which is, however, connected by Innocent III. with the washing of hands before the *missa fidelium*,[2] a custom which we know existed as early as the time of St. Cyril of Jerusalem.

It is now generally acknowledged that white was the English liturgical colour for Lent in the later middle ages[3]; and there is evidence of the use of this same colour in France[4] and Spain[5] and elsewhere for the same season. It seems very possible that the *vestes albae* of the high priest on the great day of atonement[6] may have suggested this Lenten colour.

[1] De Moleon, *Voyages liturgiques de France*, Paris, 1718. Fig. II. facing p. 44.

[2] Innocent III. *de sacro altaris mysterio*, II. liv. Sylvae Ducum, 1846, p. 162.

[3] *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, 1881, i. 131; 1886, ii. 236.

[4] Claude Villette, *Les Raisons de l'Office et Ceremonies &c.*, Paris, 1611, p. 78. "En Karesme l'Église est tapissee de blanc." Further on (p. 107) he tells us that the Lenten colour is "Le Gris, Couleur de terre, cendre, et penitence." It is still in use at Lyons.

[5] Ash colour was in use at Toledo in 1550. (See *Missale Mixtum secundum ordinem . . . Ecclesiae Toletanae*, Lugduni, 1550.)

[6] Leviticus xvi. 4. See J. Braun, *De vestitu Sacerdotum Hebraeorum*, Amstelodami, 1680. p. 857.

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The four cardinal liturgical colours, white, black, red, and green, are derived by the mediaeval ritualists from the five Mosaic, "aurum, et hyacinthus, et purpura, coccusque bis tinctus, et byssus."[1] Perhaps the best known passage dealing with this point is that of Innocent III., who disposes of the difficulty of the numbers by leaving out *aurum*.[2] It does not seem to have occurred to him that *aurum* and *byssus* are materials, not colours; or that the other three names, even if allowed to be colours, could convey no certain ideas either in Hebrew or in Latin.

The same sort of violence has to be used with the Christian vestments to force them into anything at all like the Mosaic. In the work of Pseudo-Alcuin,[3] a writer often assigned to the eleventh century, the vestments for the simple priest had already become six in number: the amice, the alb, the girdle, the stole, the maniple, and the chasuble. To accommodate these to the ornaments of the second order of the Levitical priesthood, he has to leave out the stole and the maniple, admitting that nothing like these may be found in the old law. But he connects the ephod with the amice, an ornament of rather late introduction into the church, for he says: *Superhumerale quod Hebraice Ephod dicitur . . . amictum vocamus.* It may be that the amice was introduced as a

[1] See Exodus xxv. 5, and many other places. The special sanctity of these things may perhaps be appraised by their appearance amongst the merchandise of the apocalyptic Babylon (Apoc. xviii. 12).

[2] *Op. cit.* I. lxiv. and xxxii. pp. 86 & 53.

[3] Alcuinus, *de divinis officiis*, capitulum de singulis vestibus: in M. Hittorp, *de divinis catholicae ecclesiae officiis*, Parisiis, 1610. col. 272.

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copying of the ephod.[1] But the ephod has but small resemblance to the amice: it is a sort of jacket, put on last of all, by the high priest, not by the priest of the second order, and not of linen but of the five Levitical materials or colours.

With the alb there is more success. There is considerable likeness in this to the *tunica linea*; and it seems possible that the sleeves of the old linen vestment, seen in the mosaics at Rome and Ravenna to be almost as wide as those of a modern surplice, may have been tightened in imitation of the Jewish *tunica linea*. The girdle of the alb evidently performs much the same office as the Hebrew *balteus*, though not of the same length, nor the same material. Long buskins, similar to those found in the tomb of an Archbishop at Canterbury,[2] might without extraordinary forcing, perhaps, be allied to the *feminalia linea*, as Pseudo-Alcuin joins *bracata*. But he wisely leaves the chasuble alone, and makes no attempt to bring it within the circle of Levitical ornaments.

Walafrid Strabo is less cautious than Pseudo-Alcuin. He tells us that vestments have been added either in imitation of those which the priests of the old dispensation wore, or to show forth some mystical signifi-

[1] It has occurred to me that if we assume, as is done in some quarters, that the amice began as a covering to the head, it may be suggested that it is a copy of the high priest's linen *tiara*, with its *lamina aurea* transferred into the apparel. The objection to this opinion is the want of satisfactory evidence that at its first appearance the amice was a head-dress; though in the later middle ages there is plenty of evidence that it was then a head-dress, and thus worn until the more solemn parts of the service were entered upon. The rubrics at vesting in different mass books also refer to the amice as a head covering.

[2] *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1893, vol. vii. part i. p. [6], plate IV, edited by W. H. St. John Hope.

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cance. Those which we use now, he says, correspond in number to the old. And he gives a list of eight: the Levitical, which correspond to the Christian, rank thus: Tunica, dalmatica. Superhumeralis linea, alba. Superhumerale, mappula. Rationale, orarium. Balteus, cingulum. Feminalia, sandalia. Tiara, casula. Lamina, pallium.[1]

This is not a bad example of the lengths to which a mediaeval ritualist could go when a point already decided had to be defended. What relations could the *lamina* on the *tiara* of the Jewish high priest have to the episcopal pall? or the *tiara* to the chasuble? The girdle may indeed represent the *balteus*, and we have seen that Pseudo-Alcuin perhaps detected some analogy between long buskins and the *feminalia*. But who can see any resemblance between the stole and the high priest's breast plate? or the maniple and the ephod?

But in approaching the tunicle or dalmatic of the bishop there seems indeed some ground for allying it to the hyacinthine tunicle. In the early mosaics at Rome and Ravenna which give us such good evidence of the clerical dress, the pope or bishop wears only a surplice or alb (distinguishing between these by the width of the sleeves) the chasuble, and the pallium. The episcopal tunicle appears much later, and is attributed to Gallican influence. Instances are given in the text below of the episcopal tunicle being blue in colour or approaching to blue[2]; but, curiously enough, the

[1] Walafridi, *Liber de rebus ecclesiasticis*, cap. xxiv. in Hittorp, *op. cit.* col. 686.

[2] See below, p. 46.

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instances of the use of bells as a fringe to a vestment are not seen in tunicles. Bells are found as fringes to other vestments, mainly copes, and also, Dr. Bock tells us, chasubles and stoles.[1]

The mediaeval breastplate or *rationale* is another ornament the source of which hardly admits of any other explanation than a copying of the Aaronic vesture. Some of the best examples are to be found in the sculpture which adorns the cathedral church of Rhemes, especially the portal of the north transept of that church. Most of the figures that wear archiepiscopal palls wear also breastplates. In the figure of St. Sixtus in the north portal the breastplate is clearly hung by chains as in the Aaronic ornament. The precious stones are twelve in number, but they are arranged in three rows of four stones, not as in the Jewish *rationale* in four rows of three stones.

In the representation of Italian bishops, the chasuble has often at the top of the orphrey which is called the "pillar," a broad piece of stuff giving the appearance of a tau to the pillar, an appearance which may be a survival of the mediaeval breastplate once common amongst bishops.[2]

The anointing of bishops and priests amongst the Westerns at their ordination is considered by many to be a copying of the anointing of Aaron at his consecration, described in Exodus xxix. 7. So also the

[1] Fr. Bock, *Geschichte der liturgischen Gewänder des Mittelalters*, Bonn, 1866, Bd. ii. SS. 116. & 298. See also Taf. xliii.

[2] The Greeks are said to dislike the copying of the Levitical rites by the Latins: and until further evidence be offered there seems no good reason to connect the leathern scapulary found in a tomb in a church at Moscow with the imitation of the Jewish breastplate. (See *Antiquités de l'Empire de Russie edités par ordre de Sa Majesté l'Empereur Nicholas I.* Bachman, Moscow, t. i. no. 107.)

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anointing of kings. The touching with the cream of many things used in the service of the church, from the chalice and paten to the bells in the steeple, may easily have arisen from the anointing with the compound oil of nearly all the vessels used in the tabernacle, spoken of in Exodus xxx. 26. The anointing of a new consecrated altar with cream, if not to be traced back to the action at Bethel of the patriarch Jacob, spoken of in Genesis xxviii. 18, may be an imitation of the anointing of the ark of the testimony and the table in the tabernacle; and the anointing of the walls of the church may be an imitation of the anointing of the tabernacle itself.

In the Canon, at the paragraph *Hanc igitur oblationem*, the priest in the Pian edition of the Roman missal is bidden to stretch his hands over the oblations so that the palms may be open towards and above both chalice and host, and to hold his hands in this fashion until the end of the paragraph.[1] Less precise instructions are given by John Burchardt: the celebrant having recited what is before *Hanc igitur oblationem* is to stretch his hands towards the oblations and say secretly *Hanc igitur*.[2]

This is said to be an imitation of a Levitical ceremony where the hand was laid upon the head of the scapegoat before it was sent into the desert; or of the oblation before the man offered it.[3]

The custom does not, however, seem to have appeared

[1] *Missale Romanum*, Parisiis, Jacob. Kerver, 1577. Ritus celebrand Missam. See also B. Gavantus, *Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*, Augustae Vindelicorum, 1763, t. i. pp. 245 & 246.

[2] John Burckard, *Ordo Misse*, Romae, 1502, fo. xxvi. *b*.

[3] Leviticus xvi. 21, *cf.* i. 4. iii. 2.

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in the Christian Liturgy early in the middle ages. It is not easy to find mention of it in the early mediaeval ritualists. Micrologus speaks of the priest as bowing down to the altar while *Hanc igitur* is said; and the same is found in a later fragment printed by Hittorp[1]; and this custom persisted even into the sixteenth century[2]; though by that time the Levitical practice had spread widely. Judging by the English books it does not appear to have come into England, the York and Sarum missals at this place in the Canon merely directing the priest to behold the host with great veneration.

It would not be difficult to increase the list of practices in the Western Church which may be attributed to Levitical influences. The practice of elevating the host at consecration, which began in the Western Church in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, might by some be likened to the wave offering of unleavened bread in Leviticus viii. 26. The origin of the use of incense in the Christian Church is still obscure; but one of its sources, besides the more obvious source in civil life, may be Jewish custom. Enough, however, has been said to show that from the dark ages onward until late in the middle ages a desire to imitate Jewish ceremonies was present and active in the Western Church: though the post-mediaeval theologians rather reject than approve the following of Jewish customs.[3]

J. W. L.

[1] Micrologus, *de ecclesiasticis Observationibus*, cap. xxiii. M. Hittorp, *De divinis Catholicae Ecclesiae officiis*, Paris, 1610, col. 1177.

[2] See *Missale Diocesis Coloniensis*, Colonie, 1525, Signature b. leaf ii.*b*.

[3] Franciscus Suarez, *Opera Omnia*, ed. Ch. Berton, Paris, Vivès, 1856. t. vi. p. 505, lib. ix. c. xv. § 14.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

p. 32, line 37, *for* "1177" *read* "1170.

p. 103, line 30, *for* "Thomas" *read* "John."

p. 113, line 24, *for* "prior's chapel" *read* "prior's new lodging."

p. 166, line 37. This slab may have contained the brass of John Bourchier, archdeacon of Canterbury, 1479–1495. See T. Willement, *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral* (London, 1827), 162.

p. 168, line 10, *for* "1540" *read* "1539–40.

p. 179, line 12, etc. Since this paragraph was written it has been found that the old south porch originally occupied this suggested site of Arundel's chapel, which must therefore have stood between two pillars of the arcade. The new porch was apparently begun on the same site as the old, but afterwards removed to its present place while the nave was being rebuilt.

p. 247, line 10. The following document shows what fate befell the "Cathedrall-Altar-Glory-Cloth":

1645, June 14.—Receipt by Richard Culmer of £8 11*s.* 2*d.* from Sir Robert Harley, being the proceeds of the burning of the embroidery called The Glory, belonging to the high altar of Canterbury Cathedral, delivered to Sir Robert Harley by the appointment of Mr. John Lade, Mayor of Canterbury. (MSS. of the Duke of Portland, Welbeck, *Hist. MSS. Commission*, 1894. 14th Report, Appendix, part ii. vol. iii. p. 133.)

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INVENTORIES

OF

CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY.

I. ECCLESIASTICAL ORNAMENTS OF THE CHAPEL OF THE ARCHBISHOP, 1294 AND 1328.

It was customary from an early date for an archbishop or bishop to have for the performance of his duties as bishop a set of ornaments which he could take about with him. These ornaments were collectively known as his *capella* or "chapel," and included all the articles necessary for the pontifical offices, and sometimes the sompter horse or horses that bore them from place to place, and the chests in which they were carried.[1]

These ornaments were often the private property of the bishop, but more generally they were borrowed from the treasury of the cathedral church,[2] and a formal indenture or other deed drawn up on their receipt, which was given up on their restoration.[3] Such a document is

[1] Inventóry of Henry Bowet, archbishop of York, 1423 : "Et de xs. receptis pro ij cistis parvis vocatis chapell-cofferes, ordinatis pro cariagio." *Testamenta Eboracensia*, iii. (Surtees Society 45), 76.

[2] Mr. Micklethwaite points out that if the bishop were a monk, he had in theory no private property, so borrowed a "chapel" from his chapter until he could buy one out of the revenue he hoped to receive from his See.

[3] See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2nd S. xii. 129, for a list of things lent to John Ross, bishop of Carlisle, by the prior and convent of the same place, in 1325.

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entered in the same register and on the same page as the list under notice, and enumerates certain episcopal ornaments lent to Robert, a monk of Christchurch, Canterbury, consecrated bishop of Clonfert in 1296, who undertook to return them within three months of a demand that he would do so. The ornaments include a set of vestments for the bishop, with mitre, gloves, and foot-gear, a chalice, a mass-book and a pontifical. The text of the document is as follows:

Pateat universis per presentes quod nos R. miseracione divina Clonfertensis episcopus recepimus ex causa mutui a venerabilibus viris Priore et Conventu ecclesie Christi Cantuar' Mitram unam brudatam sine gemmis casulam unam de rubeo samicto Tunicam et dealmaticam [*sic*] Capam chori de rubeo samicto tres albas paratas cum amictis stolam et manipulum de serico consutis Cyrotecas de serico Sandalia de albo samicto brudat' cum sotularibus de viridi samicto brudat' Calicem unum deauratum qui ponderat j. marc' missale unum et librum unum qui dicitur pontificale que omnia salvo et secure custodiemus et eisdem restituemus infra tres menses postquam super hoc fuerimus requisiti. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus sibi patentes Dat' Cantuar' In vigilia Assumpcionis beate Marie virginis Anno Domini M°. CC°. Nonagesimo sexto.[1]

Sometimes we find that special ornaments were bequeathed by an archbishop or bishop for the use of his successors, and these may have formed part of the chapel, *e.g.* it is recorded that on the feast of St. Jerome, 1315, on the application of archbishop Walter (Reynolds) there were lent to him by the prior and convent of Canterbury:

> mitra preciosa et baculus pastoralis cedrinus quos bone memorie dominus Johannes quondam Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus legavit ecclesie Cant̃. et successoribus suis per verba subscripta in testamento suo contenta 'Do et lego ecclesie nostre Cantuar' *et successoribus nostris* Mitram nostram preciosam et baculum nostrum pastoralem cedrinum que omnia in ecclesia nostra predicta imperpetuum remanebunt' Item vestimentum integrum de rubeo samicto desuper cum ramunculis arborum auro breudat' | videlicet | capa chori | casula | tunica | et dalmatica pro domino Archi-

[1] *Register* I. f. 210 *b*.

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episcopo. Et tunica et dalmatica pro diacono et subdiacono | que omnia recolende memorie dominus Robertus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus nuper defunctus legavit ecclesie Cantuar' etc.[1]

A note is appended that the ornaments referred to were duly restored to Richard of Dover, sacrist.

At Durham the bishop's chapel, or at any rate a selection from it, seems often to have been the perquisite of the prior and convent, and an interesting series of such selections, ranging from William de Karilepho (*ob.* 1095) has been printed by the Surtees Society.[2]

In some few cases a bishop seems to have had more than one chapel. Thus Gervase of Canterbury enumerates among the benefactions of archbishop Hubert Walter "capellam quoque egregiam, quam in testamento suo vocavit *principalem*, ecclesie dedit." Concerning its fate he shortly adds: "Hanc rex Johannes ecclesiæ subtraxit."[3]

Abbots also appear occasionally to have had a chapel; thus an inventory of the vestry in Westminster Abbey, taken in 1388, describes *inter alia:* "Capella autem portatilis est una cum ornatu," the contents of which are specified.[4]

The term "chapel" was not restricted to the ornaments of bishops and abbots only. Thus Matthew Paris records under the date 1242, "In recessu vero a Xantonis dominus rex Angliæ capellam suam a properando amisit, id est, omnia ornamenta sacerdotalia preciosissima, et multa alia, quæ longum essent enarrare, præter reliquias."[5] In an early list of gifts to the church of Rochester, it is stated that "Willelmus de Elintune, filius Ansfridi vicecomitis, in obitu suo dedit capellam suam, scilicet albam paratam de viridi ciclade, et stolam et fanum de nigra purpura, et casulam de viridi ciclade, et ampullas et thuribulum argenteum, cum scutella

[1] *Register* I. f. 343.
[2] *Wills and Inventories* (Surtees Society 2), part i. 1. *et seqq.*
[3] *The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury* (Rolls' Series 73), ii. 414.
[4] *Archæologia* lii. 276.
[5] Matthew Paris, *Chronica Majora* (Rolls' Series 57), iv. 220.

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argentea, et cochleari suo argenteo, et philacterium partim de argento cum reliquiis, et calicem deauratum, et palliola plura, et duo candelabra de esmal, quæ omnia sunt ad altare sanctæ Mariæ."[1]

The earlier of the lists under notice specifies the ornaments of the archbishop's chapel, delivered to Dan Robert of Elham at Norwich on January 7th, 1294–5, and handed over by him on March 7th following to Dan J. of Wye, the archbishop's chaplain, at Lambeth. Some of the ornaments, as the list shows, were those of archbishop John of Peckham, who died on December 8th, 1292. His successor, Robert of Winchelsey, was elected on February 13th, 1292–3, but was not consecrated until September 12th, 1294, and various things from his predecessor's chapel, together with others out of the vestry of the prior and convent of Canterbury, were handed over to Robert of Elham against the return from Rome of the archbishop, who arrived in England towards the end of January, 1294–5.

The chapel included the archbishop's cross, mitre, crosier, gloves, and ring; three gold pall-pins; the sandals, etc.; a chalice and paten, two silver cruets for wine and water, two silver candlesticks, a censer and ship of silver-gilt, an ivory pyx, and a silver crismatory; and various vestments and books, together with the sompter horse and his equipment, and a bell, perhaps for his neck.

On Robert of Winchelsey's death many of the ornaments in this list were replaced in the vestry at Canterbury, and are duly noted in the great inventory of 1315, viz. John of Peckham's cross, mitre, crosier, and ring; the vestments of archbishop Living, the chasuble of Boniface, and queen Eleanor's albe. We thus learn further particulars than are given in the meagre list of the chapel, *e.g.* that the cross was a crucifix "cum ij imaginibus argenteis," that the crosier was enamelled with fleurs-de-lis, and that the ring contained a black sapphire "cum octo granis smaragdinis," and so on.

[1] John Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense* (London, 1769), 119.

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The following list has been transcribed from Register I. f. 210 *b.*:

Ornamenta ecclesiastica de Capella domini Archiepiscopi Liberata domino Roberto de Elhama apud Northwycum vij idus Januarij Anno Domini M° CC° Nonagesimo Quarto postea vero Nonas Marcij predictus R. liberavit domino J. de Wy. capellano domini Archiepiscopi apud Lamhethe omnia ornamenta subscripta et partem hujus Cyrographi:

Crux portatilis argentea.
Mitra J. Archiepiscopi.[1]
Baculus argenteus ejusdem J. Archiepiscopi.
Cyrotece ejusdem.
Annulus ejusdem cum saphiro.
Tres acus ad pallium de puro auro.
Sandalia de rubeo samicto cum pertinencijs.
Calix cum patena intus et extra deauratus.
Duo urceoli argentei ad vinum et aquam.
Duo candelabra argentea.
Thurribulum cum vase ad Thus argenteum et deauratum.
Pixis Eburnea ad oblacionem.
Crismatorium argenteum.
Casula Tunica et dalmatica Livingi archiepiscopi.[2]
Item Casula et Tunica et dalmatica de rubeo samicto Bonefacij archiepiscopi.
Item Tunica et dalmatica simplices.
Item capa brudata Roberti Archiepiscopi.
Item due cappe de rubeo samicto cum tassellis.
Alba brudata Alianore Regine.
Item alba de rubeo samicto brudata cum amicto J. Archiepiscopi [de perulis *added*].
Item tres albe de [rubeo *erased*] viridi [*added*] samicto breudate.
Stola cum manipulo Alianore Regine.
Item Stola cum manipulo brudat' Randulfi.
Item Stola cum .ij. manipulis de viridi samicto breudat'
Manutergium unum cum fronteli.
Item duo Manutergia ad altare.
Item manutergium unum ad manus.
Missale notatum.
Duo ordinalia.
Unum Gradale.

[1] John of Peckham, archbishop from 1279 to 1292.
[2] Gervase (*Actus Pontificum*) says that during Living's archiepiscopate (1013-1020) "ecclesiam ornamentis optimis decorasset."

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Unum Pontificale.
Campana ad summarium Capelle.
Item Equum Summarium ad portandam Capellam cum sella tapeto et Barehid de precio .viij. li.

The second list enumerates the ecclesiastical ornaments lent for the chapel of archbishop Simon of Meopham, and delivered for that purpose in two red and enamelled coffers, on the day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, September 8th, 1328, by an indenture made between Dan Hugh of St. Margaret, then sacrist of Christchurch, Canterbury, and Dan Thomas of Woghope, warden or keeper of the archbishop's chapel. Simon of Meopham was consecrated archbishop at Avignon, on June 5th, 1328, and on his return home landed at Dover on September 5th. He therefore received these ornaments for his use three days after, but was not enthroned at Canterbury until the following January.

It will be seen on comparing the two inventories that the chapel of Simon of Meopham included almost all the ornaments specified in the list of Robert of Winchelsey's chapel, and that several of them were the same. They are also more fully described. We are thus enabled not only to identify them in the great inventory of 1315–16, but to see that in some instances the ornament lent in 1328 was not the same one given out in 1294–5. It is interesting to learn, too, by whom the various vestments were worn: there being, in addition to his other pontifical ornaments, a quire-cope, chasuble, tunicle and dalmatic, with albe, amice, girdle, stole and fanon for the archbishop himself; albes and amices, a stole, and fanons, and a tunicle and dalmatic for a deacon and subdeacon; and two handsome copes for the two clerks of the chapel. The three golden pins that fastened the archbishop's pall were jewelled, each with a central balas-ruby between two emeralds and as many sapphires. The chapel, as in the earlier list, included the sumpter horse that carried it, with his bell and equipment.

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The list as transcribed from Register Q. f. cxv. is as follows :

Ornamenta ecclesiastica liberata ad capellam domini. S. Archiepiscopi.

Ornamenta ecclesiastica subscripta in duabus Cistis rubeis/ amalatis/ liberata fuerunt ad capellam venerabilis patris domini Simonis dei gracia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi tocius Anglie primatis die Nativitatis beate Marie Anno Domini M° CCC^mo/ xxviij° per indenturam factam inter dominum Hugonem de sancta Margareta tunc sacristam ecclesie Christi Cantuar̃ et dominum Thomam de Woghope custodem capelle dicti patris/ videlicet.

Crux portatilis argentea.
Item .Mitra domini Johannis Archiepiscopi.
Item .Baculus ejusdem argenteus et operatus.
Item .Cirothece domini R. de Wynchelese archiepiscopi cum perulis et gemmis in platis quadratis et magnis tassellis rotundis.
Item .Anulus pontificalis magnus cum saphiro oblongo/ et quatuor pramis cum quatuor margaritis.
Item .tres acus aurei ad palleum [*sic*] quilibet cum uno rubino/ baleys et .ij. smaragdinis et .ij. saphiris.
Item .ij. sandalia cum galochis de rubeo samicto brudato armis Regis Anglie.
Item .Calix .j. cum patena argentea et deaurata intus et extra cum nodo in medio cum perulis et gemmis operato ponderis .xlij.s.
Item .ij. urcioli argentei unde .j. deauratus et alius amalatus ponderis .xxij.s.
Item .ij. Candelabra argentea cum tribus pedibus argenteis domini R. Archiepiscopi predicti.
Item .Thurribulum argenteum et deauratum ponderis .lxxiij. s. iiij.d.
Item .vas ad thus/ cum cocleari argenteo ponderis .xxij.s.
Item .vas argenteum ad aquam benedictam ponderis .lxxiij.s. iiij. d.
Item .aspersorium argenteum ponderis .xiij.s. iiij.d.
Item .pixis eburnea ad oblac̃.
Item .Crismatorium argenteum domini Walteri Archiepiscopi.
Item .Capa chori .j. Casula .j. Tunica et dalmatica pro domino Archiepiscopo.
Item .tunica et dalmatica pro diacono et subdiacono de rubeo samicto brudato cum arboribus aureis/ et cum Aurifrigio de perulis et avibus operato.

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Item .ij. Cape de rubeo samicto cum .ij. tassellis aureis pro .ij. clericis capelle.

Item .Alba .j. cum amictu et cingulo brudata cum coronacione beate marie ex una parte et matre et filio ex parte altera pro domino Archiepiscopo.

Item .Stola et manipulus cum scutis consutis et brudatis.

Item .Corporalia brudata cum crucifixo et coronacione beate marie.

Item .ij. albe cum amictibus pro diacono et subdiacono de serico consut̃.

Item .stola .j. et duo manipuli pro diacono et subdiacono brudat̃.

Item .palla altaris cum frontell̃ de scutis brudat̃.

Item .palla .j. sine frontello.

Item .manutergium .j. ad manus.

Item .pannus .j. ad sacrarium.

Item .Campana .j. ad summarium capelle.

Item .Eq[u]us .j. summarium cum tapeto et barehid et alio harnas̃ pertinente precij. x.li.

Item .magnus liber qui dicitur Pontificale domini Johannis archiepiscopi.

Item .biblia domini .R. Archiepiscopi supradicti.

W. H. St. J. H.

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II. ECCLESIASTICAL ORNAMENTS IN THE VESTRY OF CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1315-16.

TEXTS AND RELICS IN CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1315-16.

AMONG the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum is a folio volume of 244 leaves, with an added leaf at the beginning marked 1*. The manuscript is known as *Galba* E. IV. It contains, in a modern binding, two works which have nothing to do with each other: the one being a Canterbury MS., the other a much earlier MS. formerly belonging to the abbey of St. Edmund at Bury.

A full account of the contents of both works was printed in 1802, in *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library, deposited in the British Museum.*[1]

The Canterbury MS. begins on leaf 1, and ends on the verso of leaf 186, according to the present numbering; but the old numbering, in Roman numerals, only extends from I to CXC (182), though the remaining four leaves are part of the original book. The want of correspondence between the old and new numberings, so far as they go, is due to the loss of seven of the leaves, viz. those numbered LXXVI, LXXVII, CXXI–CXXIV, and CLIV. The MS. bears the following title as a heading to the first leaf: *Memoriale multorum Henrici Prioris*, and is practically a memorandum book of divers matters touching the rights and privileges, the manors and revenues, and

[1] Pp. 356–359.

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possessions of the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury, compiled probably for and under the direction of Henry of Eastry, prior from 1285 to 1331.

With the contents of the volume in general we have no concern, but among them are (1) an exceedingly full and valuable inventory of the jewels and ornaments in the vestry, and (2) a list of the texts and relics. These are followed by (3) a catalogue of the books in the library,[1] but this does not fall within our scope.

The two inventories have been printed, with many other extracts from the MS. under notice, by Dart,[2] but with divers errors and omissions. He has also divided the texts from the relics, although there is no break in the manuscript, and printed the latter in a separate appendix without any heading or reference.

The inventory begins on leaf 112 (CXIIII) and has a Latin heading which may be translated: "The ecclesiastical ornaments in the vestry of Christchurch, Canterbury, on the Feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the year of our Lord 1315, in the time of Richard of Sharsted, then sacrist, and John Spicer, subsacrist, namely, in the 31st year of prior Henry.

"All the ornaments and other things within written were delivered by indenture by the said brother John Spicer to brothers Richard of Dover, then sacrist, and W[illiam] of London, subsacrist, on the morrow of All Souls in the year of Our Lord 1321, in the presence of Dan Henry the prior and Denis his chaplain."

This list does not therefore include all the jewels and ornaments which were in the church, but only such as were kept in the vestry, and formally handed over from sacrist to sacrist by indenture when each man died or went out of office. The vestry was and has always been in the northern of the two large apsidal chapels that

[1] This is printed in full in E. Edwards' *Memories of Libraries* (London, 1859), i. 122–235.

[2] *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, And the Once-Adjoining Monastery.* By the Reverend Mr. J. Dart (London, 1726), Appendix, No. VI. (pp. iv.–xviii.) and No. XIII. (pp. xlii–l).

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flank the presbytery. It formerly contained an altar dedicated in honour of St. Andrew. On its north side and entered only from it was the inner vestry or treasury of the church, an added building of late Norman date, where the muniments and more precious jewels were kept.

The jewels and ornaments that were in constant use were kept near the altars at which they were required.[1] Those of the high altar, for example, and of the altars of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan, were kept in a great cupboard that stood where archbishop Bourchier's tomb now is.[2] The ornaments of St. Thomas's altar, that at the head of the shrine, were no doubt kept in one of the presses that stood in the surrounding aisle, and those of the altar of the Holy Trinity *ad Coronam* in a cupboard on the south side of the circular chapel wherein this important relic was preserved. The goods of the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the crypt were kept in a vestry formed in the ambulatory behind its reredos; and those of the minor altars in the church in the lockers in the wall beside them or under the altars themselves. It will also be seen from later inventories that the *custos martirii*, or keeper of the Martyrdom, had the ornaments of several altars in his keeping. Many of the more precious ornaments were kept in the vault under the steps behind the high altar.

The inventory before us fills fourteen leaves and part of a fifteenth, but four other leaves are wanting in the

[1] The Carthusian monks still keep their ornaments close to each altar.

[2] An agreement was made in 1480 between archbishop Bourchier and the prior and convent that he might erect his tomb "in spatio quod est in boriali parte chori ecclesie nostre inter duas columpnas proximas Altari sancti Elphegi *ubi nunc Armaria sunt ad res Altaris reponenda*," one of certain conditions laid down being "ac eciam quod in eodem spacio ac inter duas columpnas saltem unum armarium novum ordinetur *in quo res altari pertinentes juxta consuetudinem idonee conservari possunt.*" (Register S. f. 302 *b*.) Gostling, in his *Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*, adds to his account of this agreement: "accordingly at the head of this tomb there is a cupboard which might serve for that purpose, and did so in some measure, till the tapestry, behind which it was concealed, was taken away and the new wainscoting at the altar quite shut it up." (Edition of 1774, p. 174). Gostling elsewhere (p. 175) speaks of it as "a little cupboard, made for quite another purpose" than the exhibition of relics. All traces of it have now disappeared.

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middle of it. The various rubrics and headings which we have printed in italics are written in red.

The following are the headings of the various sections, to which are appended for convenience of reference the numbers of the pages of the present work in which they are printed:

(i) Casule [51].
(ii) Cappe Communes [53].
(iii) Cape professionum Episcoporum Suffraganeorum et Abbatum [54].
(iv) Cape professionum Abbatum [57].
(v) Tunice et Dalmatice [57].
(vi) Albe de Serico in Vestiario [58].
(vii) Albe de Lineo panno in Vestiario [58].
(viii) Amicti [60].
(ix) Stole et Manipuli [60].
(x) Ornamenta ecclesiastica in Custodia quatuor Subsacristarum [61].
(xi) Nova vestimenta Oblata tempore H. Prioris (*with additions*) [62].
(xii) Nova vestimenta in vestiario facta tempore H. Prioris (*with additions*) [63].
[*Four leaves wanting.*]
(xiii) Cruces [69].
(xiv) Calices et patene auree [69].
(xv) Item Calices et patene argentee [70].
(xvi) Baculi Pastorales [70].
(xvii) Mitre [70].
(xviii) Cirothece [71].
(xix) Sandalia [71].
(xx) Anuli pontificales [71].
(xxi) Jocalia Sancti Thome [71].
(xxii) Item lapides ejusdem in auro situati [71].
(xxiii) Item lapides ejusdem in argento [72].
(xxiv) Thurribula [72].
(xxv) Vasa ad Thus argentea [72].
(xxvi) Calepungni [72].
(xxvii) Vasa ad Aquam Benedictam [72].
(xxviii) Pelves argentee [72].
(xxix) Ampulle argentee ad oleum [73].
(xxx) Urcioli ad vinum et aquam [73].
(xxxi) Candelabra argentea [73].
(xxxii) Pixides argentee ad hostias [73].
(xxxiii) Cuppe ad Corpus Domini [73].
(xxxiv) Cuppe de Murro [73].
(xxxv) Baculi Cantorum [74].
(xxxvi) Pectines [74].
(xxxvii) Morsus Caparum [74].
(xxxviii) Curtine ad magnum altare [74].
(xxxix) Pulvinaria [74].
(xl) Libri Pontificales [75].
(xli) Libri de Ecclesiasticis Officijs [75].
(xlii) Capitularia [75].
(xliii) Benedictionalia [75].
(xliv) Panni de serico. et baudekini [75].
(xlv) Vexilla pro Rogationibus [76].
(xlvi) Vestimenta Symonis de Sancto Paulo [76].
(xlvii) Vestimenta .R. de Rawe et Thome de Grenewey feretrariorum [77].
(xlviii) Vestimenta Gilberti de Bissoppestoñ [77].

The chasubles (*casule*) described in section i. are fifty in number. Most of them seem to have been gifts of various donors, whose names they bear. The list begins

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with a large black chasuble,[1] formerly archbishop Lanfranc's. This and two others that belonged to Lanfranc and a fourth called Henry's (probably Lanfranc's first prior), were of great magnificence, with orphreys enriched with gems and pearls. Lanfranc's chasubles, and four copes, also his gift, were so heavily woven or embroidered with gold, that, as we learn from the treasurers' accounts,[2] it was afterwards found worth while, when they were worn out, to reduce them to ashes in order to recover the precious metal. Several other chasubles, gifts or bequests of former archbishops, were adorned with pearls, but of the greater number given in the list, little else is stated than their material and colour.

Section ii. is a list of sixty-two "common copes" (*Cappe Communes*) as they were called, to distinguish them from those enumerated in the two following sections. That they were not all of ordinary character is evident from the description of the four copes given by Lanfranc that head the list. The first two of these were black in colour[1] and adorned with gems and gold, and each had round the edge fifty-one silver-gilt bells; the morse or fastening of one was set with a great topaz and four enamels. Lanfranc's other two copes were also black, heavily embroidered with gold, with gold "tassels." The fate of these splendid copes has been mentioned above. Eighteen other copes are described as *cum tassellis* and two pairs as *sine tassellis*. That these "tassels" were not morses is clear from the fact that one cope *cum tassellis aureis* had also a morse of ivory, and two others morses with gems. Neither were they hoods, as suggested by Du Cange, since on copes they are always mentioned in the plural number, and

[1] At Westminster in the inventory of 1388 certain vestments that had belonged to St. Dunstan were black: "Item una capa nigri coloris cum . . ij. casulis sancti dunstani quasi de una secta. ¶ Item due cape nigri coloris sancti dunstani." *Archæologia*, lii. 266.

[2] 1371–2. De una Cappa venerabilis Lanfranci cremata et de diversis Jocalibus fusis venditis. Cxvj. li. vj.s. viij.d.

1372–3. De duabus Casulis venerabilis Lanfranci crematis cum aliis diversis Jocalibus fusis venditis. Cxxxviij. li. xij. s.

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one of Lanfranc's copes is described as having two. Sometimes they were embroidered and therefore of silk or other stuff, sometimes of gold and adorned with gems. They were also of no special shape. In the inventory of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, of 1245, one cope is described as *cum tassellis parvis juxta aperturam sub mento gladeolatis magnis gladeolis*[1], and another *tassellis trifuriatis cum gladeolis purpureis in limbis aperturae anterioris capae.*[2] It seems therefore that, when the word is used in connexion with copes, the "tassels" may have been ornamental plates or buttons sewn on to the orphrey, to which were attached the bands or morses that held the cope together in front. It may be, too, that sometimes the term was applied to the bands themselves.[3] Some of the copes given in the list must have been very splendid, such as that given by Edward I., of red samite embroidered with the story of Joseph, probably of *opus Anglicanum;* and archbishop Kilwardby's, embroidered all over with gold with standing images. Two given by archbishop Hubert were enriched with seed pearls (*perulis*). Five copes given by Katherine Lovel were "sewn with the arms of divers persons," and a white cope was ornamented with the arms of the king of Scotland.

It was one of the privileges of the church of Canterbury to receive from every suffragan bishop of the southern province on his consecration, whether it took place at Canterbury or elsewhere, a decent cope and a profession of canonical obedience. Hence the copes so given were called "profession-copes," and sections

[1] *Archæologia*, l. 478.

[2] *Ibid.* 479.

[3] At St. Paul's a few of the richest chasubles had tassels. One, for example, was of purple-red *cum nobili tassello in interhumerali breudato Agno Dei cum duobus esmallis magnis et rotundis et cristallis cum literis interpositis.* Another had *tassellus brevis a quo ingrediuntur iiij^or gladeoli et circumdatur illud per tassellos perlis in cujus medio est lapis vitreus rubeus.* And a third is described as *aurifrigiata posteriori subhumerali texto leonibus et avibus tassellis anteriori parvo de filo auri tracto cum perulis.* A fourth *tassellum habet breudatum ymaginis Petri et Pauli et Archangeli Michaelis*, and on a fifth *in tassello anteriori scribitur litteris Archidiaconus Londoñ.* (*Archæologia*, l. 482, 483.)

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iii. and iv. of the inventory are devoted to a list of these *Cape professionum Episcoporum Suffraganeorum et Abbatum.* The abbots who gave copes seem to have been those in the diocese of Canterbury only. The privilege in question, though probably of earlier origin, seems to have been definitely formulated and admitted in the year 1072, according to the following statement of the claim, drawn up in the fifteenth century, in one of the registers of Christchurch, Canterbury:

Notabile valde de capis professionalibus suffraganeorum levandis.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris per Willelmum Malmiberiensem libro tercio. Et venerabilem Cestrensem libro septimo capitulo primo et ceteris capitulis de pontificibus necnon per gesta Lanfranci olim Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi multisque aliis locis patet evidenter quod Anno Domini Millesimo septuagesimo secundo auctoritate et mandato pape Alexandri secundi. sui pontificatus anno nono. ac tempore Willelmi Conquestoris Regis Anglie anno quarto. Lanfrancus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus prelocutus. presulatus sui anno primo expetiit de Thoma Eboracensi Archiepiscopo. scriptam [*sic*] de obediencia sua capam professionem cum adjeccione jurejurandi et accepit.

Ac eciam predictus Lanfrancus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis eodem tempore ab universis Anglie episcopis[1] qui prius ab aliis sacrati fuerant. capas professionales. professiones et obedientiam. petiit et accepit. Quamobrem. coram Willelmo Rege primo Anglie. presulibus et clero Anglie ex mandato pape memorati ventilata est causa apud Wyndeshoram et in scriptis redacta et decreta quia maluit pro suis successoribus laborare quam eis imposterum hanc calumpniam discuciendam reservare. Unde regio edicto. ac per suam prerogativam jurisdiccionem compulsi fuerunt reddiderunt fecerunt legerunt et solverunt et adhuc omnes eorum successores solverunt capas professionales vel pro eisdem composuerunt. preter quatuor venerabiles patres. Conventrensis et Lichfeldensis ecclesiarum episcopos. videlicet Robertum Ricardum Johannem et Johannem. quorum secundus in ecclesia Cantuariensi promisit oraculo vive vocis. in presencia Reveren-

[1] Although the claim is here made to jurisdiction over the bishops of all England, no profession-copes seem to have been claimed from or given by any bishops but those of the province of Canterbury, save in one instance to be noticed presently.

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dissimi patris et domini. Domini Thome Arundell. tunc Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi. unam capam professionalem. statum[1] ejusdem concernentem[2] fore solvendam. Sed translatus ad sedem Eboracensem et ibidem morte preventus quod pollicitus est non potuit adimplere.

Nota. Item: racione prerogative sacrosancte Cantuariensis ecclesie omnes Episcopi cujuscumque fuerint condicionis provincie diecesis sive regni ab Archiepiscopo consecrati solverunt et imposterum solvere tenentur unam capam eorundem statui competentem. In cujus rei testimonium habetur capa reverendi patris Domini Gerardi de Grauntseus Virduniensis Episcopi de provincia Treverensi in Almania qui consecratus est a reverendissimo patre Roberto de Kyllwardby de Ordine Predicatorum Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi apud Merton anno Domini M° CC° LXXVI° Dominica in Ramis Palmarum presentibus Episcopis Londoniensi Roffensi Bathoniensi Landavensi suffraganeis Cantuariensis Ecclesie supradicte.

Nota. Memorandum eciam quod capa professionalis Domini Roberti Eliensis Episcopi adjudicata fuit Capitulo per decretum Domini Roberti Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi non obstante quod dictus Eliensis Episcopus consecratus fuit in Curia Romana anno Domini [1302].[3]

In connexion with this memorandum it is interesting to note that the first profession-cope entered on the list is that of Thomas, archbishop of York, of red cloth diapered, with round and black "tassels" embroidered. As it is the only cope in the list received from an archbishop of the northern province, it was probably that given by Thomas of Bayeux, who held the see of York from 1070 to 1100, and is mentioned in the memorandum. The cope described as the gift of Gerard, bishop of Virdun, of red samite, is included in the list of *Cappe Communes*, and that of Robert (Orford), bishop of Ely, in the list under notice. The four bishops of Coventry and Lichfield whose names occur in the memorandum, were Robert Stretton (1360–85), Richard le Scrope (1386–98), John Burghill (1398–1414), and John Catterick

[1] *Sic*, for "statui."
[2] *Sic*, for "competentem."
[3] *Register* S. f. 157*b*. Printed also in *Literæ Cantuarienses*, edited by J. Brigstocke Sheppard, LL.D. (Rolls' Series 85), iii. 185, 186.

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(1415–19), all of whom are later than the date of the inventory.

The list given in section iii. contains no copes of earlier gift than 1257, except that of archbishop Thomas, already mentioned, and that of Ralph, bishop of Hereford (1234–39), of red samite with "tassels" and enamels in the middle. The third cope, that of Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, seems to be mentioned again as the ninth in the list. In all sixty-two are enumerated, but little else save the material and colour is given, except in the last two items, which had apparently just been added to the list when the inventory was made. It is curious to notice that out of sixty-two, twenty-five were red, and they were so far "decent" that twenty-two are described as of baudekin. Of the profession-copes of abbots only five are given.

From the regular way in which the profession-copes are entered after 1257, it looks as if no serious effort had been made before to exact their delivery. That the prior and convent occasionally had some trouble in obtaining them is shown by the appointment in 1362 of a proctor to demand from suffragan bishops and their executors the profession-cope which each was bound to deliver.[1] In 1363 proper acquittance was made to the executors of John of Sheppey, bishop of Rochester, and of Michael of Northburgh, bishop of London, for the profession-copes due by those prelates, but not delivered in their lifetime.[2]

The list of tunicles and dalmatics (*Tunice et Dalmatice*) given in section v. contains twenty-three pairs. From the descriptions some of them must have been very sumptuous. The first pair, formerly Lanfranc's, is interesting from a difference of colour, the dalmatic being of dark blue (*inde*) fretted with gold, the tunicle of black embroidered with stars and golden beasts in circles: but dark blue and black are liturgically the same. The second pair was of red samite, the dalmatic embroidered in gold with double-headed eagles, the tunicle with

[1] See *Literæ Cantuarienses*, ii. 430. [2] *Ibid.* 450, 451.

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beasts and golden trees of applied work, with "tassels" before and behind. Another pair is described as having four rows of orphreys before and the same number behind. Seven pairs had "tassels," five of them *ante et retro*, the other two *in dorso* and *in tergo*. On one pair the "tassels" were of baudekin, on another they were sewn on (*consutis*), and in a third pair, which had them on the back, they were embroidered with the martyrdom of St. Stephen on the dalmatic, and that of St. Thomas on the tunicle.[1] From a comparison with fuller entries in the St. Paul's inventory of 1245 before mentioned, where however *tassella* are not described as on any of the tunicles and dalmatics, it is probable that in the Canterbury inventory the *tassella* were the transverse bands of embroidery on the breast and back joining the vertical orphreys. They were certainly not the pendent tassels found on later vestments, which hung at the ends of the laces that drew together the elongated slit for the head.

The next two sections (vi. and vii.) in the inventory are of interest, since they prove beyond question that albes were sometimes made entirely of silk, irrespective of the material of the apparels sewn upon them.[2] The first list is that of albes of silk in the vestry (*Albe de Serico in Vestiario*), and the second that of albes of linen cloth in the same place (*Albe de Lineo panno in Vestiario*). Of the silk albes there were twenty-three, and all save one, that was St. Thomas's, had embroidered apparels. Fourteen were of diapered or flowered silk, two of sindon, and one of white samite. Five were of plain silk. Of linen albes one hundred and fifteen are enumerated. According to a summary at the end of the list they were divided into three classes: (1) those of

[1] This pair, *coloris de pounaz* (whatever that may be), was probably, from its ornamentation, for use on feasts of martyrs.

[2] An inventory of the jewels and ornaments in the cathedral church of Winchester, made in or about 1538, mentions: "Item xij albes of silke. Item of linning albes belonging to the sextre and other Alters, 326." The inventory of the Lady Chapel includes "Item xiij albes & iij of them white silke. Item iij collars (*i.e.* amice-apparels) for y^e^ iij Albes of silke garnished with plate of silver & gilt & with stones." MS. C.C.C.C. cxi. 355–358.

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linen with embroidered apparels; (2) those with apparels sewn and woven; and (3) common albes with apparels of divers colours. Of the first class there were fifty-four, of the second thirty-two, and of the third twenty-nine, making a total, with the silk albes, of one hundred and thirty-eight.[1] The albes themselves call for no special comment; it will be seen, however, that like the chasubles and copes, most of them were gifts. Three albes are actually described as respectively of green cloth of Tharsus, of red samite embroidered with shields and popinjays, and of red sindon embroidered with white roses of silk in golden frets. From these and similar loosely worded entries it has been asserted that albes were sometimes coloured,[2] but it is obvious that the apparels are really what are being described and not the albes, even when so deliberate a statement is found as: "*Item.* Fourteen red albes. *Item.* Fourteen green albes with counterfeit cloth of gold. *Item.* Four Albes called Ferial White. *Item.* Seven Albes called ferial black," from the inventory of Peterborough.[3]

The section (viii.) enumerating the amices (*Amicti*) shows that the sixty-three at Canterbury were of unusual richness. One formerly belonging to St. Thomas was ornamented with gems, and a second amice was even more precious, while a third was decorated with enamelled plates. Even the sixty in ordinary use had apparels "of orphrey work ornamented with gems."[4]

Of stoles and fanons (section ix.) there were twenty-three pairs, *i.e.* sets. Several of them were adorned with gold plates and gems, and embroidered with pearls.

[1] The numbers are wrongly given in the summary as 53, 28, and 29, respectively, which with two added items only makes 110; or with the silk albes, which are also wrongly enumerated, 132. The actual totals are 115 and 138.

[2] See A. W. Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume*, enlarged and revised by the Rev. Bernard Smith, M.A., third edition (London, 1868), 4, 7.

[3] Symon Gunton, *The History of the Church of Peterburgh* (London, 1686), 59.

[4] See also note 2 on the preceding page. The embroidered amice-apparel found in the coffin of archbishop Hubert in 1890 had imitation gems upon it. See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vii. p. 4 and pl. iv.

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Section x. contains a list of "ecclesiastical ornaments in the custody of the four subsacrists" (*ornamenta ecclesiastica in Custodia quatuor Subsacristarum*). They appear to be such as were in daily use at the high altar and the two side altars of St. Dunstan and St. Ælphege, and include sets of white vestments, of red for martyrs, of green for confessors, of black for masses for the dead, and sets for feasts of relics and of virgins, the colours of which are not given. With the exception of the two last-named, each set contained two or more copes in addition to the usual chasubles, tunicles, dalmatics, stoles, fanons, and mantles for carrying the paten. One cope, two stoles, and four fanons were for ferial use. There were also palls and frontals for the three altars, silk veils for carrying the paten or relics, two wooden staves for the chanters for daily use, a cloth for the massbook on greater feasts, and another for daily use, fourteen old copes for boys and sixty-four albes with amices for the ministers, three small towels, two epistle books, an ivory pix for hosts, and two books of offices for the dead. The whole list is one of great interest.

The two next sections (xi. and xii.) specify a large number of new vestments that were either offered or made during the time of prior Henry (*Nova vestimenta Oblata tempore H. Prioris* and *Nova vestimenta in vestiario facta tempore H. Prioris*).[1] Of the former there were eight suits and several single vestments, including a rich suit of blue cloth with golden fleurs-de-lis given by Philip, king of France, who also bestowed on the church another suit of red samite with orphreys of France, that is blue with gold fleurs-de-lis. Two suits that once belonged to archbishop Robert of Winchelsey deserve notice. The one was of red samite embroidered with golden trees or branches with orphreys worked with pearls, and included a chasuble, a cope, a tunicle and a dalmatic for the archbishop, and a second tunicle and

[1] Prior Henry of Eastry is recorded to have spent: "In diversis annis. Pro novis vestimentis et aliis ornamentis ecclesiasticis cum nova tabula magni altaris. C. xlvij. li. xiiijs." *Register* K. f. ccxii. *b.* This *nova tabula* is not included in the inventory under notice.

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dalmatic for a deacon and subdeacon.[1] The other suit was of white diaper, and contained like vestments for the archbishop, deacon and subdeacon, together with an albe, amice, stole and fanon, and a second albe of buckram with the amice and white apparels embroidered, the price of which was 20*s*. The second list includes some eighteen suits, to which a later scribe has added twelve special benefactions all apparently of considerable value. One alone of these contained eight complete suits. The word "vestment" in both lists is used for a suit and not a chasuble only, for it also generally includes one or more copes, tunicles and dalmatics, as well as albes, amices, stoles and fanons to match, and sometimes the corporals and frontals.[2]

It is impossible to say whether the list of new vestments is complete, as four leaves are missing at this point in the MS. What they contained we cannot tell, but probably amongst other things the lists of altar frontals, carpets and such like ornaments.

The remainder of the inventory is written in the original hand and resumes with a list of the crosses (*Cruces*).

The four first named had gilt and jewelled crucifixes and were for use in processions, the staves being covered with silver. Two portable crosses, that is, capable of being taken to pieces, were for the archbishop's use, and one had a turned staff. The list also includes the great silver gilt cross with two silver images, and a small gold one with a relic of the true Cross, and therefore double barred, both of which belonged to archbishop Peckham, a spear covered with silver to carry the candle at the new fire on Easter Even, and a small gold and jewelled cross with relics.

Section xiv. enumerates six gold chalices and patens (*Calices et patene auree*), of which the first was a great

[1] See *ante*, page 2, where the bequest of this suit is recorded.

[2] Cf. the Inventory of St. Mary's College, Warwick, 1407: "An hole vestiment of white tartaryn for lenton that is to say. iij. aubes. iij. amytes. wyth the parures .a. chesible .iij. stolis .iiij. fanons .iij. girdelis .ij. auter clothis wyth .a. frontel. and a towail .iij. curtyns .a. lectron cloth. and a veyle of lynnen cloth." Public Record Office, *Chartulary of Warwick College*, f. ccij. *b*.

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one with gems in the knot of the chalice, given by king Henry III. Another was the gift of Philip, king of France. Three others were specially used at high mass in quire, at the morrow mass, and at the altar at the head of St. Thomas's shrine. The sixth chalice and paten are a later addition to the list and were formerly archbishop Winchelsey's; their united value was 60 marks, a sum equal to at least £1000 at the present day.

The list of silver chalices and patens (*Calices et patene argentee*) given in the next section (xv.) enumerates seven in the vestry, twenty-seven at various altars, and twenty in different manors; some being gilt and others plain. Three others have been added.

The six crosiers or pastoral staves (*Baculi pastorales*) in section xvi. are of especial interest. The two first belonged to archbishop John of Peckham; one was of cedar with nine gold angels round the boss, probably "for best"; the other of silver enamelled with fleurs-de-lis, for ordinary use. The third crosier was of white ivory. The fourth was St. Thomas's staff, of pearwood with a head of black horn, and the fifth had a similar head adorned with a few gems. The sixth was archbishop Baldwin's crosier and was also jewelled; it had within the crook the Majesty and a figure of a bishop wrought in silver.

Sections xvi.–xix. contain the other episcopal ornaments, viz. mitres (*Mitre*), gloves (*Cirothece*), sandals (*Sandalia*), and pontifical rings (*Anuli pontificales*). Of mitres there were twelve, including a gold one given by Henry III. enriched with pearls "within and without" and precious gems, and the best and second-best mitres of archbishop Peckham. The first of these was a golden one with jewels, the other of silver with a cross on either horn. There were seven pair of gloves, one being of linen with silver tassels and embroidered with pearls. The materials of the others are not specified, but five pair had silver tassels, and the first on the list, formerly archbishop Winchelsey's, had square plates on the backs set with pearls and gems. It is uncertain whether the *tasseli* were silver plates or pendent tassels.

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The sandals, like those found in archbishop Hubert's coffin in 1890,[1] were embroidered. Of the three pair mentioned, one was white, another red, and the third blue. Since it was the custom on the death of an archbishop of Canterbury for his best ring to be delivered to the king, the pontifical rings in the list under notice must have been the rings of lesser value of deceased archbishops which were the perquisite of the prior of Canterbury.[2] Two of those enumerated belonged respectively to archbishop John of Peckham and his successor Robert of Winchelsey. The first on the list was set with an emerald and eight lesser stones, but the other five, as usual, contained each a sapphire, alone or encircled by smaller stones. In one case the gem, a black sapphire, was set open *in .iiij. cramponibus ex omni parte discooperto.* Winchelsey's ring appears to have contained a star sapphire with six small emeralds and as many small garnets.

The next three sections (xxi. xxii. and xxiii.) in the inventory ought perhaps to be counted as one, containing a list of the jewels of St. Thomas (*Jocalia Sancti Thome*); not jewels that had belonged to him personally, but more probably such as had been offered at his shrine. The first group includes rings only, the second various gems set in gold (*lapides in auro situati*), the third jewels of lesser value set in silver (*lapides in argento*). The term *lup* or *loup* applied to the sapphires probably denotes such as were uncut or set *en cabochon*.[3] Several of the gems, it will be noticed, were engraved cameos or intaglios.

The sixteen following sections (xxiv.–xxxix.) include a number of miscellaneous articles such as censers (*thurribula*) and silver incense ships (*vasa ad Thus argentea*) each with its spoon, pomes (*calepungni*) for warming the hands during mass, vessels for holy water (*vasa ad aquam benedictam*), silver basons (*pelves argentee*), silver ampuls for oil (*ampulle argentee ad oleum*), cruets for wine and water (*urcioli ad vinum et aquam*), silver candlesticks (*candelabra argentea*), silver pixes for the

[1] *Vetusta Monumenta*, vii. 6, and pl. iv.
[2] See *Archæological Journal*, xi. 273, and xx. 233. [3] See Glossary.

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hosts (*pixides argentee ad hostias*), cups for the Blessed Sacrament (*cuppe ad Corpus domini*), masers (*cuppe de murro*), chanters' staves (*baculi Cantorum*), combs (*pectines*), morses or brooches of copes (*morsus Caparum*), curtains for (or at) the high altar (*curtine ad magnum altare*), and cushions (*pulvinaria*), for use at the same.

Of the censers one is described as *cum pennis salamandre*, whatever that may mean.

The ampuls form two sets, a greater and a lesser, for the *crisma*, the *oleum sanctum*, and *oleum infirmorum*; the gilt ampul in each set was probably for the cream. Of the cruets four were of crystal, ten of silver were in the vestry, and forty were kept at different altars throughout the church and in the almonry chapel. Two of the candlesticks were portable, to be carried in solemn processions. The *cuppe ad Corpus domini* were clearly pixes for hanging the reserved Sacrament in over the high altar, for the silver-gilt crown within which the pyx was hung is included in the list. Three of the four pyxes were of gold, and one of them seems to have had a great onyx on the lid and to have contained a smaller pyx, likewise of gold, set with a cameo. The use of the five masers is by no means evident. Perhaps they served for wine and water given to the communicants after houselling. Whether the first on the list had actually belonged to St. Thomas is doubtful, and the same remark applies to the first of the chanters' staves, silver-gilt and adorned with gems. Perhaps both articles had been offered at the shrine or were used on St. Thomas's day. The two jewelled staves of St. Dunstan may have had a like origin or use. The less precious staves were of horn (four) or silver (five) with ivory heads, perhaps in the form of a tau-cross. Two of the combs deserve notice from their valuable character. The first was the gift of king Henry III. and of gold adorned with gems with a black cameo and squared garnets. The second, although of ivory, like the other six, had a silver-gilt plate on each side set with gems. The morses enumerated are forty-six in number, and

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excepting nine which were of copper, were of gold or silver decorated with jewels or enamels. The two pairs of curtains for the high altar were probably costers, those of red sindon with the arms of the king of England being for ordinary use,[1] and the white pair with red drops for use in Lent. The cushions, of which there were two sets of five small and four large respectively, were for the ministers of the altar (*pro ministris altaris*) to kneel upon.

The four short sections (xl.–xliii.) specifying the service books include three pontificals, of which one had belonged to archbishop John of Peckham; fifteen mass-books, of which nine were in full and four abbreviated, and the other two were used apparently at the high altar and the morrow mass altar; a grayle formerly belonging to archbishop S.[2]; three porthoses according to the use of Sarum[3]; a lectional of St. Furse; four gospel-books with rubrics *de reliquiis Ecclesie et de sonitu;* and a book of offices of the dead. There were also three *capitularia et collectorium*, and five benedictionals containing various offices. A full account of these books will be given in the Glossary.

Section xliv. is a list of the silk cloths and baudekins (*panni de serico. et baudekini*). The former were sixteen in number, but their use is not clear. The first was very precious and richly adorned with gold and gems, and served for "the cross within the high altar" (*ad crucem infra magnum altare*). Of the rest, which were all of ordinary character, one of green and another of yellow served for the high altar on feasts of confessors in Lent, and a third, of red samite and six ells long, was used at the same altar. A black cloth with white lions which was for use on Palm Sunday is of a colour rarely found in England, where most dioceses had red for Passiontide.[4]

[1] At Durham, "the dayly ornaments that were hunge both before the Altar, and above, were of red velvett, wrought with great flowers of gold in imbroydered worke," etc. *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society 15), 6.

[2] Probably Stephen Langton, archbishop from 1207 to 1228.

[3] The presence of Sarum porthoses in a monastic house, instead of the Benedictine *breviarium*, should be noticed.

[4] At Wells, for example, on Palm Sunday, "omnia rubea excepto una capa de nigris ad opus Cayphe." (Lambeth MS. 729.)

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The baudekins were one hundred and sixteen in number, but there is nothing to show what they were for or how they were ornamented. Twenty-six were red, fourteen murrey, and three green; the colours of the rest are not stated. They were probably used as hangings and carpets.

The next section (xlv.) enumerates the banners borne in the Rogationtide processions (*Vexilla pro Rogationibus*). The list is headed by the white silk banner of St. Thomas, embroidered probably with a figure of him. The other banners were all heraldic and in pairs, with the arms of the king of England, of the earls of Gloucester (no doubt De Clare) and of Warenne, of Hastings, and of England again, since the last pair was of red samite with golden leopards.

The concluding sections (xlvi.–xlviii.) of the list of ornaments describe certain rich suits of vestments given by various donors, but they call for no special remark.

A few words may be not out of place here on the subject of the colours of the various vestments named in the inventory. In the first five sections these work out as follows:

—	Chasubles.	Copes.	Profession-Copes.	Tunics and Dalmatics (pairs).
Red	21	29	23	8
Blue	6	6	4	1
Black	5	4	2	1
White	4	2	—	2
Green	4	2	7	1
Purple	3	—	—	2
Murrey	2	3	2	3
Yellow	2	6	—	1
Cloth of Gold	1	—	1	—
Baudekin	—	—	22	1
Not stated	2	10	6	1
Coloris de pounaz ...	—	—	—	1
Diversi coloris ...	—	—	—	1
	50	62	67	23

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The preponderance of red is here very noticeable[1]; so also is the small proportion of white vestments. It is also curious that the four richest chasubles and copes and the richest pair of tunicles were black; it is therefore doubtful if they were used merely like the fifth black chasuble, which was a "solemn" one *pro defunctis*. At Evesham the great black chasuble was worn at high mass on Christmas Day, and black was the colour for the third and chief Christmas mass in many churches beyond sea. The smaller black chasuble was worn at Evesham on the day of St. Egwin, the founder and patron of the monastery.[2] To the colours of the profession-copes no importance can be attached. Of the actual occasion of use only one other case is noted beside that already quoted, a pair of tunicles for the feast of St. Michael *diversi coloris*, whatever that may mean. In so few cases are the colours of the apparels of the albes noted that the evidence they furnish is practically valueless. Thus of the twenty-three silk albes, one only is noted as having blue apparels, and out of one hundred and fifteen linen albes only fifty-seven, or just one-half, have the colour of the apparels given. Of these twenty-six were red, twelve blue, ten black, eight green, and one white.

Among the suits in the custody of the four subsacrists we find red for martyrs, green for confessors, black for the dead,[3] and special suits for feasts of relics and of virgins, but the colours of these last are not given. The only other instances in the inventory where the occasion of use is stated are a black cloth with white lions for Palm Sunday, and two cloths of green and yellow respectively for the high altar for feasts of confessors during Lent.[4]

[1] Red naturally preponderates in all medieval uses, owing to the exceptional number of feasts of martyrs.

[2] H. A. Wilson, *Officium Ecclesiasticum Abbatum* (Henry Bradshaw Society, 1893), 166.

[3] This use of these three colours, or their equivalents (such as yellow for green, and blue for black) is common to all medieval churches.

[4] "Pannus niger cum albis leonibus *pro festo palmarum*. Pannus .j. de viridi. et alius pannus de croceo ad magnum altare *in .xl. pro confessoribus*."

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The numerous suits under the headings *vestimenta* give the following results as to colours:

Red	28	Precious	1
Blue	10	Yellow	—
Black	—	Tawny	1
White	13	Not stated	2
Green	12		—
Purple	2		71
Murrey...	2		

Of these suits fourteen had chasubles that were doubled (*duplicati*) or lined with another colour, perhaps so as to be reversible. Thus seven red chasubles were doubled respectively with blue, black, white, green (2), purple, and yellow; two white chasubles with yellow and black; four green chasubles with red (3) and white; and a purple chasuble with red. These second colours have not been included in the above table, nor some few other cases of single vestments enumerated among the suits.

The second part of the inventory has a heading in Latin, which may be translated:

"Texts and Relics in Christchurch, Canterbury, on the Feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the year of our Lord 1315, Richard of Sharsted being then sacrist and John Spicer subsacrist, namely in the 31st year of Prior Henry.

All the texts and other things within written were delivered by indenture by brother J[ohn] Spicer to brothers R[ichard of] Dover then sacrist and W[illiam] of London, subsacrist, on the morrow of All Souls in the year of our Lord 1321, in the presence of Dan H[enry] the prior and Denis his chaplain."

The list of texts (*Textus*), *i.e.* books of the Gospels with jewelled or metal covers, enumerates twenty-two, of which two were *sine libro*, and a third enclosed St. Thomas's psalter instead of a gospel-book. Seven were covered with gold, nine with silver-gilt, three with plain silver and three with copper-gilt. Putting aside the

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metal in which the gems were set, twelve were jewelled. The first on the list is "a great text covered with gold and adorned with gems, with the Majesty in the midst and four golden Evangelists in the four corners." This device occurs on seven texts, and that of the Majesty with other accompaniments, such as four angels, on five others. The Crucifix with St. Mary and St. John is also found on seven. In one case the device was a representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, but this was on a wooden text "without a book," *i.e.* the covers only, which were overlaid with silver-gilt. The text that enclosed St. Thomas's psalter was covered with silver-gilt set with gems round the edges, with an ivory figure of our Lord in Majesty holding a book, and carved figures of the four Evangelists. Two other texts were ornamented with ivory carvings. One of them is described as "a great text which is called *Domus Dei* covered with silver and adorned with gems, with the Crucifix and Mary and John of ivory, and a white cameo beneath the foot of the Crucifix, with the four Evangelists in the four corners."

Besides the texts, there are included in the list two great jewels, the one an oblong onyx set in silver-gilt and adorned with gems, with a sapphire and four pearls in the middle, the other an oblong piece of jasper mounted in silver-gilt without gems, the gift of Edmund, earl of Cornwall; also "a long ivory angel in wood covered with copper." The two mounted stones may have been super-altars, or perhaps paxes, but the use to which the angel was put is not clear.

The rest of the inventory is taken up with the list of relics, in which the cathedral church of Canterbury was exceptionally rich.

The acquisition of the greater relics of the church seems to have begun during the archiepiscopate of Plegmund, who "journeyed to Rome and bought the blessed martyr Blase with much money of gold and silver, and he brought him with him when he returned to

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Canterbury and placed him in Christ Church."[1] The place of deposit within the church is not indicated. During the primacy of Odo (941–958) the greater part of the relics of St. Wilfrid was said to have been removed by him from Ripon, where the bishop had been buried, and placed in the high altar of Christchurch, Canterbury, which the primate was then rebuilding.[2] It was in Odo's time, too, that the church acquired in a singular manner the bones of St. Audoen, archbishop of Rouen, which were placed in a "precious and decent coffer made for them after the fashion of those days, and most carefully wrapped in divers wrappings."[3] Odo and Dunstan, both of whom were afterwards enshrined as saints, were buried in the cathedral church in 958 and 988 respectively beneath raised tombs.[4] In 1006, on the translation of Ælphege from the see of Winchester to Canterbury, he brought with him the head of St. Swithun and deposited it with many other relics in a second altar that had been built in front of the high altar,[5] and dedicated in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ.[6] In a crypt beneath these altars was an altar in which was enclosed the head of St. Furse,[6] and in another and earlier crypt beneath the ancient high altar in the western apse of the church was an altar wherein was enclosed the head of the blessed virgin Austroberta.[7] When and by whom these heads were so placed is not recorded. In 1023 the bones of Ælphege himself, by command of king Cnut, were removed from St. Paul's, where the archbishop had been buried after his murder, and deposited in his own

[1] "Plegemundus archiepiscopus Romam profectus est, et beatum martyrem Blasium cum multa pecunia auri et argenti emit, et secum rediens Cantuariam detulit, et in ecclesia Christi collocavit." *The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury* (Rolls' Series 73), ii. 350 (*Actus Pontificum*). Plegmund seems to have twice visited Rome: once on his election in 891, and again in 908, according to Ethelwerd. See Henry Savile, *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui* (Frankfort, 1601), 848.

[2] See Professor R. Willis's *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral* (London, 1845), 4, where the various authorities for this and other statements concerning the relics are set forth at length.

[3] *Ibid.* 5. [4] *Ibid.* 6.

[5] That containing the relics of St. Wilfrid.

[6] Willis, 11. [7] *Ibid.* 12.

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cathedral church.[1] Besides the archbishop mentioned, sixteen others, from Cuthbert (*ob.* 758) to Eadsin (*ob.* 1050), were buried in the baptistry or church of St. John Baptist to the east of the Saxon church, and their remains were subsequently transferred to shrines or places of honour in the new church.

Of the arrangement of the relics in Lanfranc's church only a few scanty particulars have been preserved. The bones of the archbishops who had been buried in the old church were removed by Lanfranc during the rebuilding and temporarily placed in wooden coffins above the lower vault of the north transept of his church, whence they were afterwards moved to the neighbourhood of various altars.[2] Thus Fleogild[3] and a saintly virgin Siburgis (who had been buried in the old church by Dunstan) found resting places to the right and left of St. Michael's altar in the south transept, while Ceolnoth and Æthelm, and Wulfhelm and Æthelnoth were placed respectively behind and before the altar of St. Benedict in the north transept.[4] The relics of St. Blase were probably deposited at his altar in the upper apse of the north transept. As we are without information as to the precise arrangements of Lanfranc's quire, it is impossible to say what relics were placed there, or in the crypt below it. We are, however, expressly told that every care was taken of the relics of Wilfrid, Ælphege, and Dunstan,[5] and the 1315 inventory enumerates the others that have been mentioned in connexion with the Saxon church.

[1] Willis, 7.

[2] See Willis, 16, etc.

[3] "Ante altari Sancti Michaelis ad austrum sepultus est Feologildus archiepiscopus; ad aquilonem vero, sancta virgo Siburgis, quam Sanctus Dunstanus propter ejus sanctitatem in ecclesia fecit sepeliri." Gervase, *Opera Historica* (Rolls' Series 73), i. 10. When St. Michael's chapel was rebuilt in 1447 the relics of St. Fleogild were removed to the beam over the screen at the entrance of the chapel of the Holy Trinity *ad Coronam.*

[4] Gervase, *ibid.* i. 11. The relics of Ceolnoth, Æthelm, Wulfhelm and Æthelnoth were evidently disturbed when St. Benedict's chapel was rebuilt, *circa* 1450, and removed to the eastern part of the church, for in Warham's time (see list, *post*) Ceolnoth's relics rested beside Fleogild's on the beam at the entry of the Trinity chapel, and those of Æthelm and Wulfhelm were then on the beam before the altar of St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist in the south quire transept.

[5] See Willis, 15, 16, 34.

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In the time of Anselm, who succeeded Lanfranc in 1093, the eastern part of the church was rebuilt on a much larger scale by priors Ernulf (1096–1107) and Conrad (1107–1126) and dedicated in 1130. From the minute description of the new work given by Gervase[1] we are enabled to place many of the relics. The coffins of St. Dunstan and St. Ælphege were placed in shrines, or rather tombs, on either side of the high altar, while on the great beam above the altar were "seven chests, covered with gold and silver, and filled with the relics of divers saints." In the north quire transept were two apses containing altars. By the northern, that of St. Martin, were laid archbishops Wulfred and Living, and by the southern, which was St. Stephen's altar, Æthelheard and Cuthbert. In the opposite transept, the southern altar was that of St. Gregory, where Bregwin and Plegmund had been placed about 1121, in consequence of an attempt to steal Bregwin's bones; at the northern altar, that of St. John Evangelist, were deposited Æthelgar and Ælfric. In the chapel of the Holy Trinity, at the extreme east end of the church, lay the relics of Odo on the south, and Wilfrid on the north of the altar, and to the west of them the bodies of archbishops Lanfranc and (subsequently) Theobald respectively. In the chapel of SS. Peter and Paul, in the southern tower that flanked the apse, were placed the remains of Anselm. The chapel of St. Andrew, in the opposite tower, was the vestry, and although, as a matter of course, it contained an altar, no relics were specially deposited thereat. Besides these relics in the upper church there were others deposited at various altars in the crypt. Under the Trinity chapel were two altars: that on the north, of St. John Baptist, before which lay archbishop Eadsin; that on the south, of St. Augustine, before which lay archbishop Æthelred. On the east side of the central pillar that carried the vault, the body of St. Thomas was first laid after his murder in 1177. Arch-

[1] This is so fully discussed by Professor Willis that it has not been thought necessary to repeat his references.

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bishop Siric was also buried in the crypt, before the altar of St. Paulinus, which was below that of St. John Evangelist.

During the great fire that destroyed the quire and presbytery in 1174, the reliquary chests upon the beam over the high altar were cast down and broken, but their scattered contents were collected and preserved by the monks. The coffins of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan were afterwards taken up from their tombs, and deposited for safety in similar receptacles at the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave, which was temporarily used as the quire altar, whence they were again translated to the new presbytery on the entry into the new quire on Easter Even, 1180.[1] The relics of queen Ediva, "who before the fire reposed under a gilded shrine nearly in the middle of the southern cross," but had been deposited under the same altar of the Holy Cross after the fire, were at the same time removed to the vestry; they were subsequently placed on the north side of St. Martin's altar, under the shrine of archbishop Living. During the operations in the summer of 1180 the Trinity chapel was taken down, and the bones of Odo and Wilfrid temporarily placed beneath the shrines of Dunstan and Ælphege. Lanfranc's lead coffin was removed to the vestry, but it was afterwards opened and the decayed contents transferred into a smaller leaden coffer, which was then deposited at the altar of St. Martin. Theobald's body was lifted entire, in a mummified state, from his stone coffin, and also removed to the vestry, but later on was buried in a lead coffin before the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the north aisle of the nave, where it was discovered in 1787.[2] The two archbishops, Eadsin and Æthelred, who lay to the right and left of St. Thomas's coffin in the crypt beneath the Trinity chapel, were taken up in their leaden coffins and buried

[1] The account of the examination and condition of the relics and the manner of the translation are given with great minuteness by Gervase, who was an eyewitness. See *Opera Historica* in the Rolls' edition, i. 22, 23.

[2] *Archæologia*, xv. 294.

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beneath the altar of St. Mary, also in the crypt, where they probably still remain; they were certainly there in Warham's days. The coffin of St. Thomas was suffered to remain until the body could be translated to the new shrine in preparation for it, and meanwhile it was covered by a wooden chapel. The translation of the saint took place in 1220, when his body was finally deposited in the great shrine behind the high altar.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the relics of Christchurch, Canterbury, may be divided into four classes:

1. The greater relics, of saints and archbishops, canonized at Rome or in popular estimation, which were placed in standing shrines or tombs;
2. The lesser relics, of saints and archbishops, contained in portable or moveable shrines;
3. The relics of former archbishops and pious lay-folk, buried or placed near altars;
4. Miscellaneous objects enclosed in reliquaries;

to which may be added,

5. The tombs of certain archbishops, who were objects of popular veneration or pilgrimage.

Of the greater and lesser relics the list under notice enumerates twelve, each consisting of the body (*corpus*) of a saint, the position of which is also stated. That of St. Thomas the martyr "in his shrine" heads the list, and is followed by those of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan, each in his shrine on either side of the high altar, that of St. Ælphege being on the north, that of St. Dunstan on the south. The body of St. Odo lay in a shrine *ad Coronam* towards the south, and that of St. Wilfrid opposite to it on the north. These two shrines, or tombs, as they more probably were, stood on either side of the altar of the Holy Trinity, in the round chapel at the extreme end of the church, where the great relic

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called the *Corona*, or Crown of St. Thomas, was kept. The site of St. Wilfrid's shrine is still marked by a step beneath the window, with sunk quatrefoils on the face. St. Odo's shrine stood on a similar but plain step, which is also in place. The body of St. Anselm, that next on the list, is described as "in a shrine at the altar of St. Peter." This altar was actually dedicated in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the archbishop's *feretrum* was probably a raised tomb beside or in front of it, but no traces of it are left. The remaining six "bodies" were lesser relics, consisting of mere boxes of bones deposited in convenient places. That of St. Ælfric lay where it had been deposited nearly two centuries before, at the altar of St. John Evangelist in the south quire transept. The shrine of St. Blase, perhaps because it was the oldest of the relics, occupied a place of honour "behind the high altar." It was apparently on a beam over it, for the account of Winchelsey's enthronization in 1294 states that during the ceremony the archbishop, the prior, and the ministers of the altar "made a station behind the high altar under the shrine of St. Blase, before the marble chair, turned towards the east," and again that "eight monks alternately sang the song *Benedictus* under the shrine of St. Blase before the archbishop sitting in his chair."[1] The body of St. Audoen was probably deposited in the new church at first at the altar dedicated in his honour in the crypt, but in the list under notice it is described as "in a new shrine in the great almery of the relics"; the place of this will be indicated presently. How and when the church acquired the relics of St. Salvius and St. Wulgan is not recorded. The "body" of the former was "in the first shrine upon the beam beyond the high altar," where also were placed three

[1] "Interim vero Archiepiscopus et Prior et prædicti Ministri Altaris stationem fecerunt retro magnum altare sub feretro beati Blasii coram sede marmorea versi ad orientem . . . Hiis peractis .viij. monachi. Cantum Benedictus Coram Archiepiscopo in cathedra sedente sub feretro sancti Blasii alternatim decantaverunt." *Register* Q. ff. 26*b*. and 27*a*.; also printed in William Somner, *The Antiquities of Canterbury*, 2nd edition, revised and enlarged by Nicholas Battely, M.A. (fol. London, 1703), part i. Appendix 57, 58.)

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other *feretra* (see below), as well as a great ivory horn full of relics that hung under the beam. The position of this beam is at first sight uncertain, but there can be little doubt that it crossed the church a little above, and so was "beyond," the high altar. Such a beam existed in the same position in Conrad's presbytery, and is thus described by Gervase: "At the eastern horns of the altar were two wooden columns, decently ornamented with gold and silver, that sustained a great beam, the ends of which beam rested upon the capitals of two of the pillars. This beam, carried across the church above the altar, and decorated with gold, sustained a majesty of our Lord, an image of St. Dunstan and of St. Ælfege, together with seven shrines covered with gold and silver and filled with the relics of many saints."[1] The position of similar beams is indicated by the description of the place of St. Wulgan's body, "in a chest upon the beam beyond the altar of St. Stephen," and of St. Swithun's body,[2] "in a chest upon the beam beyond the altar of St. Martin." These altars stood in the existing small apses in the north quire transept, and the relics in question rested upon beams or perches above the altars, where the hooks that sustained them remain.

Throughout the enumeration of the greater and lesser relics it is curious that nothing further is recorded concerning any one of the twelve, than its position in the church. Reference will be made later to certain remarkable omissions in the list.

Of relics of the third class, those of archbishops and layfolk buried or placed near altars, no mention is made in the inventory, probably because they were in fixed

[1] "Ad cornua altaris orientalia erant duæ columpnæ ligneæ auro et argento decenter ornatæ, quæ trabem magnam sustentabant, cujus trabis capita duorum pilariorum capitellis insidebant. Quæ per transversum ecclesiæ desuper altare trajecta, auro decorata, majestatem Domini, imaginem Sancti Dunstani, et Sancti Ælfegi, septem quoque scrinia auro et argento cooperta, et multorum sanctorum reliquiis referta sustentabant." Gervase (Rolls' Series 73), i. 13.

[2] The relic of St. Swithun in the Saxon church, which Ælphege brought from Winchester, consisted of his head only. Here the relic is called *corpus*, whereas the saint's body was enshrined at Winchester.

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tombs or not visible. Their respective places have already been fully noted.

Of relics of the fourth class, miscellaneous objects enclosed in reliquaries, the inventory enumerates a very considerable number. First in order are three heads, of St. Blase, St. Furse, and St. Austroberta, each enclosed in silver-gilt. Next come eleven arms of saints, each encased in an arm-shaped reliquary of silver-gilt. Then follow fifty-six separate reliquaries of various kinds and shapes, containing every conceivable class of relic. Seven of them were in the form of crosses, of which four were double-barred as containing particles of the True Cross, a fifth was a St. Andrew's cross because it contained relics of that saint, and a sixth was "a cross of St. Peter with reversed image" enclosing some of St. Peter's cross; the other cross was a gold one full of relics, given by Stephen Langton. In a crystal tube was a thorn of Our Lord's crown. All these relics are described as "in the great almery of relics beside the high altar." From the fact that the remaining reliquaries are described as "also contained in the same great almery," it is probable that the cupboard was a double one, and that the first mentioned relics were kept in one half, and the rest in the other.

Before discussing the position of the relic cupboard a few words may be said as to the second group of its contents. The list of these begins with four single items, namely, Aaron's rod, a "table" (probably a slab) from the tomb of Blessed Mary, and the superaltar and a chalice made of crystal, gold, and enamel, with a paten *de perle*, that once belonged to St. Ælphege. Next come nineteen *filacteria*, or reliquaries that could be hung up by cords, made of crystal, copper, silver or silver-gilt, and containing various relics of saints, such as teeth, bits of bone, fragments of garments, etc. In two of them were relics of St. Thomas. The next on the list are a small silver-gilt cup containing St. Thomas's pall, and a round glass in which was some of the dust of his body. Among the seven following items is an

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oblong crystalline stone set in silver-gilt under which was some of the saint's flesh and skin. But a much more important lot of relics was preserved in the next reliquary, a great ivory coffer guarded by a lock. This contained the simple white mitre in which St. Thomas had been buried, another white mitre he was wont to use on simple feasts, his gloves, his sandals, of blue embroidered with gold roses, besants and crescents, his buskins of black samite, his famous hairshirt, and some of his bed and girdle. Two packets of other relics of him, wrapped in white silk, were likewise enclosed in the coffer. The next three items in the list were standing "tables" of silver-gilt, containing various relics. The remaining reliquaries, chiefly ivory and copper boxes or caskets, need only be mentioned on account of the miscellaneous curiosities preserved in some of them, such as

> Some of the stone upon which the Lord stood when he ascended into Heaven.
> Some of the Lord's table upon which he made the Supper.
> Some of the oil of St. Mary of Sardiney, which flowed from the breast and nipples of a certain image of the blessed Virgin Mary.
> Some of the prison whence the Angel of the Lord snatched the blessed apostle Peter.
> Some wool which St. Mary the Virgin had woven.
> Some of the oak upon which Abraham [*sic*] climbed to see the Lord; and
> Some of the clay out of which God fashioned Adam.

Last in the list come the *canola*, perhaps the silver Eucharistic reed, of St. Blase, which was kept near his shrine in an almery behind the high altar; three shrines filled with divers relics that stood on the beam beyond the high altar, and a great ivory horn, also full of relics, that hung beneath it; and certain relics contained "in a wooden desk at the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave of the church, partly covered with silver-gilt, with gems, and a cross in the midst."

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Two most notable relics that were certainly in the church when the inventory was made are not included in it, viz. the Crown of St. Thomas and the Sword Point. The former of these was a mitred bust which had only lately been enriched with gold and silver and precious stones at a cost of £115 12*s.* (or about £3000 at present value) at the expense of prior Henry of Eastry,[1] and contained the reputed crown of St. Thomas's head said to have been severed at his martyrdom. It was kept in a special relic cupboard guarded by iron grates, on the south side of the altar of the Holy Trinity, in the round chapel at the extreme east end of the church. The Sword Point was preserved in the "martyrdom," or north transept, and is described in an inventory of the *custos martirii* made in 1503,[2] as

> Item in capsa lignea cuspis gladij fixus in capite sancti Thome martiris cerebro et sanguine cruentata.

The omission of these relics from the inventory may be on account of each being in charge of a special *custos* or keeper, but then the shrine of St. Thomas had two feretrars or guardians and yet is included in the list of relics. Or the omission is merely accidental.

The great almery or relic cupboard to which reference has several times been made must have been of considerable size. It stood *juxta magnum altare*, as described in the inventory, on a raised platform, shown in Hollar's plan,[3] between the tombs of archbishops Chichele and Bourchier, where archbishop Howley's cenotaph now is. The site is absolutely fixed by the agreement for Chichele's burial "on the north part of our quire, between the place of the Relics, and the entry of the quire from the vestibule to the high altar."[4]

[1] "Anno m.ccc.xiij°. Pro corona sancti Thome auro et argento et lapidibus preciosis ornanda, c.xv.li. xij.s." *Register* K. f. 220.

[2] See the Inventory, *post.*

[3] Published in the first edition of Roger Dodsworth and William Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (London, 1655), i. 18.

[4] "Ad partem borialem chori nostri inter locum Reliquiarum et introitum chori de vestibulo ad summum altare." *Register* S. f. 111.

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As no later list of the relics has been preserved, it will be interesting to compare with the foregoing remarks the positions occupied by the relics of the archbishops at the beginning of the sixteenth century, from a manuscript written during Warham's archiepiscopate and now preserved among the Parker MSS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge :[1]

Cuthbert: "modo jacet in eadem ecclesia Cantuariensi in altari sancti Stephani ex boriali parte chori."

Bregwyn: "modo jacet in altari sancti Gregorii ex australi parte chori."

Æthelheard: "modo jacet in altari sancti Stephani ex boriali parte chori."

Wulfred: "modo jacet in altari sancti Martini ex boriali parte chori."

Fleogild: "sepultus est in ecclesia Christi Cantuar̃ modo jacet super trabem in introitu capelle Corone sancti Thome."

Ceolnoth: "jacet super trabem juxta sanctum Fleogildum."

Æthelred: "modo jacet in criptis sub altare beate Marie ad dextram partem."

Æthelm: "modo jacet super trabem ante altare sancti Gregorii."

Wulfhelm, Æthelgar, Siric, and Ælfric. Of each of these archbishops it is said: "modo jacet super trabem ante altare sanctorum Johannis Baptiste et Evangeliste ex australi parte chori."

Odo: "modo jacet ad Coronam Sancti Thome in capella sancte Trinitatis ad dexteram."

Dunstan: "modo jacet juxta summum altare versus australem partem."

Ælphege: "modo jacet juxta summum altare versus borialem partem."

Living: "modo jacet in altari Sancti Martini ex boriali parte chori."

Æthelnoth: "sepultus est in ecclesia Christi Cantuariensis."

Eadsin: "modo jacet sub altare beate Marie in criptis."

Lanfranc: "modo jacet in altari sancti Martini ex boriali parte chori."

Anselm: "modo jacet in capella apostolorum Petri et Pauli ex australi parte chori."

[1] MS. 298, ff. 99, *et seqq.*

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It may also be interesting to quote the evidence of Erasmus as to the places where the ornaments and jewels were kept.[1]

The first place visited by "Ogygius" was the Martyrdom or north transept, where he was shown a wooden altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin (*altare ligneum divæ Virgini sacrum*). "On the altar," he says, "is the point of the sword (*cuspis gladii*) with which the head of the most excellent prelate was cleft," etc. He then visited the crypt, where he says he was shown "the perforated skull of the martyr; the other parts are covered with silver, the highest part of the skull being bare is open for a kiss." No other record, however, of such a relic in this place is known. From the crypt "Ogygius" was conducted into the quire, where "on the north side the almeries were unlocked. It is wonderful to tell," he says, "how many bones were brought out thence, skulls, jaw-bones, teeth, hands, fingers, and whole arms." This is a most concise summary of the contents as set forth in the inventory. The visitors next viewed the golden *tabula* and other ornaments of the high altar, and then the things that were kept under the altar (*sub*

[1] The following is the Latin text of the more important passages here referred to: "In ara est cuspis gladii, quo præsectus est vertex optimi præsulis, ac cerebrum confusum, videlicet quo mors esset præsentior. Hujus ferri sacram rubiginem amore martyris religiose sumus exosculati. Hinc digressi subimus cryptoporticum, ea habet suos mystagogos: illic primum exhibetur calvaria martyris perforata; reliqua tecta sunt argento: summa cranii pars nuda patet osculo. . . . Hinc redimus in chori locum. Ad latus Septemtrionale reserantur arcana: dictu mirum, quantum ossium illinc prolatum sit, calvaria, menta, dentes, manus, digiti, integra brachia, etc. . . . Hinc spectavimus altaris tabulam et ornamenta, mox quæ sub altari fuerant recondita, opulenta omnia: diceres Midam et Crœsum fuisse mendicos, si spectares vim auri atque argenti. . . . Post hæc ducimur in sacrarium. Deus bone, quæ illic pompa vestium holosericarum, quæ vis candelabrorum aureorum? Ibidem vidimus pedum divi Thomæ. Videbatur arundo lamina argentea obvestita; minimum erat ponderis, nihil operis, nec altius quam usque ad cingulum. ME. Nulla Crux? OG. Nullam vidi. Ostensum est pallium, holosericum quidem, sed crasso filo, nullo auro gemmisve insigne. Aderat et sudarium, sudoris ex collo contracti, manifestasque sanguinis notas retinens. . . . Ab his igitur deducimur ad superiora. Nam post altare summum rursus velut in novum templum ascenditur. Illic in sacello quodam ostenditur tota facies optimi viri inaurata, multisque gemmis insignita." Desiderius Erasmus, *Colloquia* (Amsterdam, 1662), 375-377.

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altare) "all most sumptuous: you would say that Midas and Crœsus were beggars if you saw the wealth of gold and silver."

It is clear from this account that the vaulted chamber under the steps which led to the archbishop's throne was the place where the principal jewels and ornaments were kept. This chamber is entered from the north aisle of the presbytery, immediately opposite the vestry. It retains its ancient floor of encaustic tiles and has two grated windows on the east looking into the crypt, but none of the old fittings remains. From this treasury "Ogygius" and his friends were led into the vestry. "Good God! what pomp was there of silk vestments! What wealth of golden candlesticks! In the same place we saw the staff (*pedum*) of the blessed Thomas. It seemed to be a cane covered with silver plates; it was of little weight, no workmanship, nor any higher than to the girdle." "Ogygius" says he saw no cross. He was also shown the *pallium*, which he asserts was all of silk, though of coarse thread and unornamented with gold or gems[1]; also a handkerchief retaining manifest traces of sweat wiped from the neck and of blood. The pall of St. Thomas, it will be remembered, is included among the relics in the inventory, but there is no mention of the handkerchief (*sudarium*). From the vestry "Ogygius" was conducted to the "upper parts" or chapel of St. Thomas. Here he first saw "in a certain little chapel," the circular chapel of the Holy Trinity, the great relic called the *Corona*, which he describes as "the whole face of the most holy man, gilt and ornamented with many gems." Its custodian he calls *assessor capitis aurei*. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the object seen was a mitred bust of St. Thomas, which enclosed what at Canterbury was always called *corona*, *i.e.* St. Thomas's crown, but was known to the world at large.

[1] It is doubtful here whether Erasmus refers to St. Thomas's pall, which was of wool and not of silk, and unadorned with gold or gems, though the pins which fastened it to the chasuble might be of gold and jewelled. Perhaps he refers to a cloak or cope that had belonged to the saint, the chimere of to-day.

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from its shape, as the *caput sancti Thome*, or St. Thomas's head. Finally, after viewing the shrine of St. Thomas, the visitors before leaving the church paid a second visit to the vestry to see some other relics of the saint.

Besides the relics proper, there were certain archbishops whose saintly lives caused their tombs to be regarded as places of popular veneration or pilgrimage. The chief of these was archbishop Robert of Winchelsey, who died in 1313. For twenty years after his death offerings were made at his tomb of the average yearly value of £37, the amounts entered in the treasurers' accounts ranging as high as £90 in 1319–20. In the next year they reached £60. In five other years they reached £50. In 1329–30 the offerings for the first time fell below £20, and forty years later they sank to a few pence and finally to nothing. The archbishop's tomb stood against the south wall of the south quire transept, but it has long been destroyed; it is believed, on account of its still being an object of popular resort.

In the *Obituarium* or Kalendar of Obits of Christchurch, Canterbury, now preserved in the Lambeth Palace Library,[1] are many notices of gifts of vestments and other ornaments which have entitled the donors to be reckoned among the benefactors of the church. A number of these gifts may be identified with jewels or ornaments described in the inventory, and have therefore, as far as practicable, been noticed in connexion with them. But there are two important lists of gifts none of which can positively be identified or appears to be

[1] This interesting MS. (No. 20) is a thick folio volume of 250 leaves, written on vellum, apparently about 1520. Its principal contents, besides a number of miscellaneous documents, are (1) a martyrology of saints, (2) the entire Rule of St. Benedict, and (3) the *obituarium* or Kalendar of Obits of the archbishops, priors, monks, and benefactors of Christchurch, Canterbury, and of those admitted into confraternity with the prior and convent. There can be little doubt that this is the identical book which was used daily in the chapter-house of the monastery until the suppression, for besides the erasure throughout of St. Thomas's name, wherever it occurs, it contains an added entry of the name of Sir Thomas Bullen, K.G., earl of Wiltshire, who died in 1539.

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specified in the inventory. The first list enumerates the vestments and ornaments given by Conrad, who was prior from 1107 to 1126, and is as follows:

> Cancellum quippe ecclesie quem venerabilis Ernulphus antecessor ejus imperfectum reliquerat. ipse sua industria magnifice consummavit. Consummatumque egregia pictura decoravit. Decoratum vero preciosis ornamentis locupletavit. Inter alia siquidem ista ecclesie sue dedit schillas duo ex melioribus. tapetum peroptimum. pallia iiij^{or} ex majoribus et melioribus tocius ecclesie. pallium quoque unum bonum de mediocribus tamen. Candelabrum mire magnitudinis de auricalco fabricatum. habens tres hinc. et tres inde ramos ex medio proprio prodeuntes stipite. unde septem recepit cereos. Cappam preciosissimam undique exterius auro purissimo intextam. inferius et per circuitum centum et quadraginta nolas argenteas sed deauratas habentem. nonnullis lapidibus preciosissimis interpositis fieri fecit. pro cujus expencione centum libras distribuit.[1]

The other list contains the gifts of prior Wibert (1153–1167):

> Hic inter multa bona opera que fecit. isti ecclesie contulit ornamenta Scillam unam Man[t]ellum unum. Signum quoque magnum in clocario posuit. quod triginti duo homines ad sonandum trahunt. Duo magna tapeta. Pallium magnum de melioribus ecclesie. Curtinam magnam depictam fecit. Duas cappas. et duas casulas de pallio. Quinque albas de serico. et sextam lineam pallio paravit de auro. Amictus duos. et stolas totidem de auro. Calicem magnum et duo turribula argentea. quidem sed deaurata. textum unum undique argenteum deauratum et ornatum. Ad cappam faciendam quam facere proposuerat ducentos aureos. et viginti libras reliquid [*sic*].[2]

Most of these gifts are of the same character as others specified in the inventory, but there are two of Conrad's benefactions that deserve especial notice, namely the great seven-branched candlestick, and the precious cope with its bordering of one hundred and forty little silver-gilt bells. These ornaments, together with the *rationale*,

[1] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 165.
[2] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 225b.

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the amice and *superhumerale*, the tunicle of blue, the albe, the mitre, and the girdle, and perhaps the morrow mass altar, with the Lenten veil and the white ornaments used in Lent, are probably, as it has been pointed out in the Introduction, relics of the curious imitation of the vestments and ornaments of the Jewish ritual that came into fashion in the eleventh century. The vestments imitated are those of the high priest, which were first worn by Aaron; in the Christian Church, therefore, their use was in the beginning restricted to bishops. Of most of them it is unnecessary to speak, as their character and history are well known. The ornament known as the *rationale*, which was obviously copied from Aaron's breastplate, is to be seen on many monuments and seals of bishops of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the form of a brooch or plate of various forms and usually jewelled, but it seems to have gone out of use before the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Aaronic ephod appears to have been represented among the episcopal ornaments by the amice and the *superhumerale*. There is no positive evidence that the latter, in its Aaronic form, was ever worn in England, but some few bishops abroad[1] had such an ornament, in the form of two golden ouches or roundels resting on the shoulders and joined across the breast and back by an embroidered band, which was usually, if not always, fringed. In this country it was perhaps represented by the golden embroidery seen round the opening of the neck on the chasuble said to have belonged to St. Thomas of Canterbury, now preserved at Sens, and by the like ornament shown on the monumental effigies of bishop Roger (1107–1139) at Salisbury, and bishops Henry Marshall (1194–1206), Simon of Apulia (1214–1223), and Walter of Bronscombe (1258-9–1280) at Exeter, and on the seals of Robert Bloett, bishop of Lincoln (1093–1122-3), and of Ralph

[1] The *superhumerale* was worn by the bishops of Metz, Eichstädt, Regensburg, and Liège. See *Archæologia*, liv. 419. Claude de Vert (*Explication . . . des Cérémonies*, Paris, 1710, t. ii. p. 163) limits this privilege to the Bishops of Toul and 'un seul Evêque de Grece.'

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Flambard, bishop of Durham (1099–1128). It is possible that this same ornament is identical with the *tasselli* already mentioned as found on copes, chasubles, and tunicles.[1] The golden bells sewn round Aaron's "robe of the ephod" do not appear to have been hung round the tunicle of blue which represented that garment; at any rate no instances seem to have been noticed in this country. The little bells were however used, but round the bottom edge of the cope instead, as in Conrad's gift already noticed, and the two gorgeous copes, formerly Lanfranc's, that are described in the inventory. The cope has of course an origin quite distinct from the Aaronic vestments, but the bells were doubtless suspended round it as being, like the blue tunicle, a vestment worn over all the rest. How strongly the Judaizing influence prevailed at Canterbury is seen in the fact that among the gifts of Ernulf, who was formerly prior there, to his cathedral church of Rochester, was "capam principalem cum skillis argenteis."[2] Besides this cope with its fringe of little silver bells, he also gave divers other vestments, among which was *tunicam epistolariam violaciam*, which is possibly the "tunicle of blue." A blue tunicle powdered with gold birds is shown on the beautiful painted effigy at Exeter of bishop Walter of Bronscombe (1258-9–1280), notwithstanding that his chasuble is white.[3] Some few instances have been noticed of the attachment of bells to vestments other than copes. Thus in the inventory of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, made in 1245, we find that the stole and fanon of a vestment formerly dean Alard's (c. 1204–1215) were ornamented "cum majestate, [et] ymagine in extremitatibus angeli *cum campanellis argenteis*,"[4] and the inventory of 1295 mentions: "Una Mitra breudata cum stellis, etc. . . . in altero pendulorum deficiunt tres cathenulæ, cum Karolis argenteis appensis; et dedit hanc mitram Fulco Bassett;"[5] also:

[1] See *ante*, pp. 13, 14, 18. [2] Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 120.
[3] See the coloured plate of the bishop's effigy in *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, iv. pl. 17.
[4] *Archæologia*, l. 489. [5] Bishop of London, 1244 to 1259.

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"una Mitra de dono Ricardi Episcopi[1] et deficit una campanula in uno pendulorum."[2]

It is worth noting that Sicard, bishop of Cremona, the author of the *Mitrale sive de officiis ecclesiasticis Summa*, who died in 1215, says of the *humerale* "quod dicebatur ephod, in quo erant duo lapides XII. patriarcharum nomina continentes, et apud nos vocatur amictus."[3] Not improbably it was on this theory that the amice-apparels were often jewelled, as in the inventory under notice. The amice-apparel at Sens called St. Thomas's has pearls at intervals, and as previously pointed out, that found in archbishop Hubert's coffin had on it imitation turquoises of stained bone or ivory.

A great candlestick with seven branches appears to have been a not uncommon ornament in such of the great cathedral and monastic churches as could afford it, or were the fortunate recipients of one from some wealthy donor, and fine examples are still preserved in several churches abroad.[4] Not one has survived in this country the spoliations of the sixteenth century, but of their former existence we have ample proof. The earliest recorded example appears to be that at Winchester, to which church king Cnut gave in 1035 "magnum candelabrum argenteum cum vi. brachiis, qualia modo in

[1] Probably Richard of Gravesend, 1280–1303, but there were three other bishops named Richard in the twelfth century.

[2] Sir William Dugdale, *The History of Saint Paul's Cathedral, in London, from its foundation* (Ed Sir H. Ellis, London, 1818), 315.

[3] Lib. ii. cap. v. Migne's *Patrologia*, t. ccxiii. col. 72.

[4] One at Essen, 2 m. 10 cm. high, is engraved in Didron's *Revue Archéologique*, xi. 294, and described in xviii. 322 of the same work. It is of the 12th century, if it be not earlier, and is obviously copied from the seven-branched candlestick from the Temple at Jerusalem as figured on the Arch of Titus at Rome. A very fine example of the beginning of the 13th century is preserved at Milan, and a cast of it may be seen in the South Kensington Museum. It is 4 m. 50 cm. high, and closely answers to the description of that formerly at Durham. A much finer candlestick of the same type existed at St. Remi at Rheims until the Revolution, and only part of the foot has been preserved. A like one formerly at Bourges was broken up by the Huguenots in 1562 (*Revue Archéologique*, ix. 90). There was once another in the cathedral church of Rouen described in an inventory made between 1184 and 1192 as: "Unum magnum candelabrum de cupro deauratum cum vij branchis" (*Revue de l'art chrétien*, 3e série, iv. 461).

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Ecclesiis videmus pretiosissima de aurichalco."[1] Another was acquired by St. Augustine's abbey at Canterbury in the time of abbot Hugh de Flori, 1091–1124, who "Candelabrum eciam magnum in choro æreum quod Jesse vocatur in partibus emit transmarinis."[2] A third, evidently of similar pattern, which was gilt *circa* 1200, belonged to the abbey of St. Edmund at Bury. It stood in the quire, and had in front of it a *tabula* or painting representing the Last Judgment, etc. From the record of certain incriptions on it, we know that the candlestick included among its ornaments the Creation of Adam and Eve and the Fall.[3] Of a fourth example, that at Durham, where it seems in later times to have served as the Paschal candlestick, a quaint description is given in *Rites:*

> Also there was a goodly monument pertaininge to the Church called the PASCALL, which was wont to be set upp in the Quire, and there to remain, from the Thursday called Maundye thursday, before Easter, untill Wednesday after the Assention day, that did stand uppon a foure-square thick planke of wood against the first grees or stepp, hard behind the three basons of silver that hung before the High Altar. In the midst of the said greese is a nick wherein one of the corners of the said planke was placed, and at every corner of the planke was an iron ringe, wherunto the feete of the Pascall were adjoyned, representinge the pictures of foure flyinge dragons as also the pictures of the four Evangelists above the tops of the dragons, underneath the nethermost bosse, all supportinge the whole pascall; and [in] the four quarters have beene foure christall stones, and in the four small dragons' four heads four christall stones, as by the holes doth appeare. And on everye side of the four dragons there is curious antick worke, as beasts and men,

[1] Wharton, *Anglia Sacra* (London, 1691), ii. 290, quoting from Cott. MS. Galba A. xv.; and the "Annales de Wintonia" printed in *Annales Monastici* (Rolls' Series 36), ii. 16, from Cott. MS. Domitian A. xiii. The MSS. have for "magnum" "magni et," which does not make sense with the context, and the word should clearly be "magnum." The number of the branches has probably also been blundered by the scribes.

[2] *Chronica Willelmi Thorn* (*Hist. Angl. Scriptores Decem*, London, 1652), col. 1796.

[3] M. R. James, *On the Abbey of St. Edmund at Bury* (Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1895), 154, 160, 197, 198.

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uppon horsbacks, with bucklers, bowes and shafts, and knotts, with broad leaves spred uppon the knotts, very finely wrought, all beinge of most fine and curious candlestick mettall [or Latten mettall glistering as the gold it self, having six candlesticks or flowers of candlestick mettall] comminge from it, three of everye side, wheron did stand in everye of the said flowers or candlestick a taper of wax. And on the height of the said candlestick or Pascall of lattine was a faire large flower, beinge the principall flower; which was the seventh candlestick. The Pascall in latitude did containe almost the bredth of the Quire, in longitude that did extend to the height of the vault, wherein did stand a long peece of wood reachinge within a man's length to the uppermost vault roofe of the church, wheron stood a great long square taper of wax called the Pascall, a fine conveyance through the roofe of the church to light the taper with all. In conclusion this Pascall was estimated to bee one of the rarest monuments in England.[1]

It is unfortunately not recorded how or when the Durham candlestick was obtained. Other examples existed at Lincoln, York, Salisbury, Westminster, and Hereford, but no descriptions or other notices of them have survived, other than in the directions for their use on great feasts. They seem in every case, at any rate in early times, to have stood in the presbytery before the high altar, and parallel with it, so as to "containe," as at Durham, "almost the bredth of the Quire."

The custom at Durham of using the seven-branched candlestick for the paschal was exceptional, and probably of comparatively late date when the significance of the candlestick had been forgotten. It is unfortunate that we have no other record of the Christchurch candlestick than its gift by Conrad, and we are equally ignorant of its fate. It is quite possible that owing to its size it could not be removed from the church during the great

[1] *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society 15), 8, 9. When not in use, it was kept in the north aisle of the quire, where there was "a paire of faire staires adjoyninge to the north dore of St. Cuthbert's Feretorie, under the which staires the Pascall did lye. And in the time of Lent the children of the Aumerie were enjoyned to come thither daylye to dresse, trim, and make it bright against the Pascall feast." *Ibid.* 15.

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fire of 1174, and so perished in the conflagration. There is no later mention of it.

There is yet a third list of benefactions which ought not to be passed over, that containing the numerous gifts made to his cathedral church by archbishop Hubert (1193–1205), and thus recorded by Gervase:

> Dedit etiam idem archiepiscopus ecclesiæ Christi subscripta ornamenta: Ecclesiam scilicet de Halesgesto concessit et confirmavit præcentori ad emendandos ecclesiæ libros. Præterea dedit eidem Cantuariensi ecclesiæ pallia duo auro texta, casulas iii., cappas iii., dalmaticas iij., tunicas iii., albas iii., stolas cum manipulis, amictus ii., calicem aureum, ampullas ii. cristallinas, altare gestatorium de lapide calcedonio, crucem cum ligno Domini, zonam et pecten eburneum, mitras vi., chirothecarum paria iii. omnia gemmis et auro parata decenter; præterea mitras et chirothecas sine auro, candelabra, et ampullas, et acerram de argento, baccilia de argento et deaurata; pannos ii. de serico auro paratas, spindulas iii. de auro, mappulam de serico, cultellum de jaspide et alium de ceraste. vas cristallinum cum balsamo; cuppam auream et aliam argenteam et deauratam; justas iii. argenteas ad crisma; anulos aureos iiii. cum lapidibus pretiosis, tapetum bonum; biblium veteris et novi Testamenti; psalterium glossatum; cosinos quatuor; culcitram i., equos iii., capellam quoque egregiam, quam in testamento suo vocavit principalem, ecclesiæ dedit; sic tamen ut conventus pro anima sua expendendas daret ccc. marcas. Hanc rex Johannes ecclesiæ subtraxit.[1]

Only two chasubles and as many copes are specially ascribed in the inventory to archbishop Hubert, but no doubt other of his gifts are included therein. The ornaments themselves call for no special remark.

The following is the full and corrected text of the inventory:

Ornamenta ecclesiastica in vestiario Ecclesie [f. 112 [CXIIII.] *Christi Cantuariensis. In festo Purificationis beate Marie Anno domini. M°. CCC. xv°. tempore Ricardi de Scharstede tunc sacriste. et Johannis Spicer subsacriste. videlicet xxxj° Anno .H. prioris.*

[1] Gervase, *Acta Pontificum* (Rolls' Series 73), ii. 413, 414.

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Omnia ornamenta et alia infra scripta liberata fuerunt per indenturam per dictum fratrem .J. Spicer fratribus .R. de Dovoria tunc sacriste. et. W. de Lond'. subsacriste in crastino Animarum. Anno domini. M. CCC. xxj°. in presentia domini Henrici prioris. et Dÿonisij. Capellani sui.

Casule.

Casula magna Lanfranci nigra. cum aurifrigio ornato gemmis et perulis aureis cum avibus et bestiis in auro frectatis.[1]

Item Casula ejusdem nigra cum aurifrigio ornato margaritis et perulis aureis cum Capitibus in circulis aureis.

Item Casula ejusdem nigra cum aurifrigio et gemmis magnis et margaritis ornato et circulis magnis aureis per totum brudatis.

Item Casula Henrici nigra cum aurifrigio gemmis et margaritis ornato cum stellis et crescentiis per totum brudata.[2]

Item Casula sancti Thome Rubea cum crescentiis et stellis aureis.

Item Casula azi rubea cum aurifrigio et perulis ornata.

Item Casula Livingi Archiepiscopi de morre. diasperata cum aurifrigio de perillis ornato.

Item Casula Baldewini Archiepiscopi de Inde cum stellis et crescentiis brudata.[2]

Item Casula Bonifacij. Archiepiscopi de rubeo samicto.

Item Casula Huberti Archiepiscopi Rubea ornata margaritis.

Item Casula ejusdem purpurea ornata margaritis.

Item Casula Rubea que vocatur Magdalene.

Item Casula Thome de Blomville alba brudata.

Item Casula de rubeo samicto non brudata prima.

Item Casula de rubeo samicto non brudata secunda.

Item Casula rubea que vocatur Antioche cum avibus rubeis brudata.

Item Casula subrubea de panno de Tharse.

[1] The extremely sumptuous chasubles, copes, tunicles and dalmatics given by Lanfranc are duly mentioned in the Kalendar of Obits, which says that the archbishop "ecclesiam multis ac honestis ornamentis alijs ex auro mundijssimo factis. alijs auro gemmisque paratis. alijs etsi sine auro ac gemmis magnifice tamen laudandis ornavit." Lambeth MS. 20. f. 189*b*.

[2] Gervase says that on Baldwin's death, which occurred in 1190, "cujus vestimenta capellæ Cantuariam allata sunt. Dimiserat autem in ecclesia Cantuariensi casulam unam auro paratam. dalmaticam et tunicam auro textam. et cappas duas." Gervase, *Act. Pontif.* (Rolls' Series 73), ii. 406. It is uncertain whether any of these are included in the inventory under notice.

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Item Casula nigra solempnis pro defunctis.
Item Casula alba cum scutis.
Item Casula una de baudekino.
Item Casula una de rubeo samicto simplici sine pallio.
Item Casula una de rubeo sindone non palliata.
Item Casula una de rubeo panno de Tharse cum nucibus pini aureis.
Item Casula Elianore regine de rubeo samicto brudato.
Item Casula Katerine Lovel consuta armis diversorum.
Item Casula Ade Prioris de viridi samicto.
Item Casula ejusdem de panno aureo.
Item Casula ejusdem alba diasperata.
Item Casula ejusdem de viridi panno diasperato.
Item Casula ejusdem de colore de soupe en vin.
Item Casula Willelmi de Berkyngg Junioris de rubeo panno diasperato cum castellis et rosis et avibus et floribus de lyz aureis.
Item Casula domini Alani Plukenet militis de panno purpureo cum nucibus aureis pini. cum largo aurifrigio ante et retro legata feretro Sancti Thome.
Item Casula .J. de Boctoñ. de samicto croceo brudato.
Item Casula .W. de Bourne de panno de Inde brudato.
Item Casula Danielis de Sifletoñ de sindone de Inde.
Item Casula ejusdem de rubeo sindone.
Item Casula .W. de Geynesborgh' Episcopi Wygorniensis de rubeo velvetto.
Item Casula Marcelli de la lese de Inde.
Item Casula Randulphi de Adesham de viridi samicto brudato. [f. 112 *b*.
Item Casula .J. de Taneto. de rubeo sindone de tuly. cum rosis brudato.
Item Casula Andree de Hardres de viridi panno.
Item Casula .J. de Lyndestede de rubeo sindone.
Item Casula ejusdem alba diasperata.
Item Casula Radulphi de Pritelwelle. de sindone de Inde.
Item Casula Thome de Winchelesee. de panno croceo de Tharse.
Item Casula .G. de Chileham. purpurea.
Item Casula ejusdem de sindone de Inde.
Item Casula .J. de Ringemere. de rubeo panno de Tharse cum aquilis aureis et argenteis palliat' ambo aurifrig'.
Item Casula Danielis de Suttoñ. de rubeo samictello. palliat' ambo aurifrig'.
[1]Item Casula Reginaldi de Taneto de panno de morre de

[1] "Alibi" in margin of MS.

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Tharse cum avibus et arboribus aureis cum aurifrigiis ante et retro. de ymaginibus stantibus in tabernaculis.

Cappe Communes.

Capa Lanfranci nigra ornata gemmis et auro. cum .Lj. campanellis rotundis argenteis deauratis cum magno topacio et quatuor amauz in pectore.

Item Capa ejusdem nigra ornata gemmis et auro cum .lj. campanellis rotundis argenteis et deauratis cum ymaginibus in vineis aureis brudata.

Item Capa ejusdem nigra frectata auro cum bestiis et floribus aureis et .ij. tassellis aureis.

Item Capa ejusdem nigra cum magnis tassellis aureis cum nucibus pini et ramis arborum et herbarum.

Item Due Cape Edive Regine. de rubeo samicto brudato.

Item Due Cape Radulphi de Westgate de samicto rubeo brudato de griphonibus.

Item Capa de Inde cum aviculis et bestiis circulatis cum duobus militibus in scapulis.

Item Capa de Morre fere consimilis operis.

Item Capa de Morre de Kocco distincto cum tassellis aureis et morsu de Ebore.

Item Capa Regis .H. tercij de samicto rubeo brudato.[1]

Item Capa Regis .E. filij sui de rubeo samicto brudato de historia Joseph.[1]

Item Capa ejusdem .E. de rubeo samicto brudato.

Item Capa .R. de Kylwardby Archiepiscopi. brudata ubique auro. cum ymaginibus stantibus.

Item Capa Huberti Archiepiscopi de Inde cum perulis.

Item Capa ejusdem rubea cum perulis.

Item Capa sancti Edmundi de morre cum tassellis gemmis ornatis. [f. 113 [cxv.]

Item Capa sancti Aelphegi.

Item Capa Ade Prioris de viridi samicto cum tassellis rubeo brudatis.

Item Due Cape ejusdem de inde.

Item Cape quinque Katerine Lovel consute armis diversorum.

Item Tres Cape ejusdem texte magnis quadrangulis.

Item Capa .W. de Aeyerford' de rubeo samicto brudato.

Item Capa de samicto rubeo brudato cum .j. Moniali et Griphonibus.

[1] These are probably the *duas cappas chori honorifice de auro brudatas* mentioned in the Kalendar of Obits as the king's gift. (Lambeth MS. 20. f. 199.)

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Item Capa de viridi panno brudato cum angelis militibus stellis et crescencijs.
Item Cape .iiij^{or}. de samicto rubeo brudato quasi ejusdem operis.
Item Capa .J. de Boctoñ de croceo samicto.
Item Capa alba de armis Regis Scotie.
Item Capa alba Thome de Brideport.
Item Capa Radulphi de Adesham de Inde cum floribus aureis de liz. et dorsal' de ymaginibus.
Item Capa Gerardi de Grandissono Episcopi Virdunensis de samicto rubeo.
Item Capa una de Inde samictello cum aurifrigio albo stricto.
Item Due Cape de samicto rubeo cum magnis tassellis aureis et morsibus cum gemmis.
Item .vj. cape de samicto rubeo cum tassellis aureis minoribus.
Item Due cape de samicto rubeo cum parvis tassellis aureis.
Item Due cape de samicto rubeo sine tassellis cum lato aurifrigio veteri.
Item Due cape de rubeo samicto sine tassellis unde una cum clavibus aureis et alia cum floribus brudata desuper consut'.
Item Due cape de croceo panno diasperato cum largis tassellis aureis.
Item Due cape de croceo samicto. cum rubeis tassellis brudatis.
Item Capa una de croceo panno diasperato cum tassellis de viridi.

Cape professionum Episcoporum. Suffraganeorum. et Abbatum.

Capa professionis Thome Eboracensis Archiepiscopi de rubeo panno diasperato cum tassellis nigris rotundis brudatis.
Capa Radulfi Herefordiensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto cum Tassellis et amauz in medio.
Capa Walteri Batoniensis et Wellensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Johannis de Excester' Wintoniensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Symonis Norwycensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Rogeri Coventrensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Egidii de Brideport Episcopi Saresbiriensis de Baudekino.

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Capa Petri Exoniensis Episcopi cum scutis bipartitibus de Baudekino.

Capa Walteri Giffard Batoniensis Episcopi de Baudekino. [f. 113 *b.*

Capa Godefridi Giffard Wygorniensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto.

Capa Aniani Assavensis Episcopi.

Capa Hugonis de Balesham Eliensis Episcopi.

Capa Ricardi de Gravesende Lincolniensis Episcopi de morre cum tassellis aureis.

Capa Oliveri Lincolniensis Episcopi de viridi panno brudato.

Capa .J. de Alderby Lincolniensis Episcopi de viridi panno brudato cum scutis.

Capa Henrici de Sandwyco Londinensis Episcopi. nigra brudata cum leonibus et Griphonibus.

Capa Henrici de Wyngeham Londinensis Episcopi de viridi panno brudato.

Capa Johannis de Chishelle Londinensis Episcopi.

Capa Ricardi de Gravesende Londinensis Episcopi de samicto rubeo brudato.

Capa Radulfi de Baldok' Londinensis Episcopi de samicto rubeo brudato.

Capa Gilberti de Segrave Londinensis Episcopi de samicto rubeo brudato.

Capa Roberti Burnel Bathoniensis Episcopi de Rubeo panno de Tuly.

Capa Willelmi de Marchia Bathoniensis Episcopi de morre brudat'.

Capa Walteri de Heselschawe. Bathoniensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato.

Capa Johannis de Droknesford' Bathoniensis Episcopi tota brudata auro.

Capa Thome de Cantulupo Herefordensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato.

Capa Ricardi de Swynefeld' Herefordensis Episcopi. de rubeo samicto brudato.

Capa .J. de Puntoyce Wyntoniensis Episcopi nigra brudata.

Capa Henrici Wyntoniensis Episcopi. de rubeo samicto brudato.

Capa Thome Bek Menevensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato.

Capa David Menevensis Episcopi de panno aureo de Tharse.

Capa Rogeri Norwycensis Episcopi de Inde brudat' cum Garbis Avene.

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Capa .W. de Middeltoñ Norwicensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato cum Jesse.
Capa Radulfi Norwycensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato.
Capa Johannis de Ely Norwycensis Episcopi de viridi panno brudato.
Capa .W. Scamel Saresbiriensis Episcopi de Inde brudat' floribus de lyz.
Capa .W. de la Cornere Saresbiriensis Episcopi de viridi panno brudato.
Capa .N. de Longespeye Saresbiriensis Episcopi de Inde brudat'.
Capa Henrici de Brandeston Saresbiriensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Roberti de Wicchampton Saresbiriensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Symonis Saresbiriensis Episcopi de samicto rubeo brudato.
Capa Rogeri de Mortivallo Saresbiriensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato.
Capa .J. de Kyrkeby Eliensis Episcopi brudata per totum auro.
Capa .W. de Luda Eliensis Episcopi. de rubeo samicto brudato.
Capa Roberti Eliensis Episcopi de Rubeo samicto brudato.
Capa Johannis de Ketene Elyensis Episcopi de Inde samicto brudato.
Capa Gilberti Cicestrensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa J. de Langetoñ Cicestrensis Episcopi de samicto rubeo brudato.
Capa Thome de Burtoñ Exoniensis Episcopi de viridi brudato cum scutis.
Capa .W. de Stapeltoñ Exoniensis Episcopi de samicto rubeo brudato.
Capa .W. de Langetoñ Coventrensis Episcopi de viridi panno de Tharse brudato.
Capa .J. de Monemewe Landavensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa W. Reginaldi Wygorniensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato.
Capa .J. Roffensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa W. de Mertoñ Rofensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Thome de Ingestorp Roffensis Episcopide Baudekino.
Capa Thome de Woldham Roffensis Episcopi de Baudekino. [f. 114 [cxvi.]

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Capa Leulini Assaviensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa David Assaviensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Aniani Bangoriensis Episcopi de Baudekino.
Capa Johannis de Hothum Elyensis Episcopi de rubeo samicto brudato cum ymaginibus.
Capa .J. de Cendale Wyntoniensis Episcopi tota brudata auro cum ymaginibus et angelis de serico brudatis.

Cape professionum Abbatum.

Capa Oswaldi Abbatis de Feversham de rubeo samicto brudato.
Capa Galfridi Abbatis de Feversham de Baudekino.
Capa Clementis Abbatis de Feversham de Baudekino.
Capa .W. de Cantuar̃ Abbatis de Langedoñ de Baudekino.
Capa Roberti de Moningeham. Abbatis sancte Radegundis. de Baudekino.

Tunice et Dalmatice.

Par unum Lanfranci. unde dalmatica de Inde frectat' auro. et tunica nigra cum stellis. et bestijs aureis in circuli (*sic*) brudata.
Item Par unum de rubeo samicto brudato. unde dalmatica Aquilis cum duobus capitibus aureis. et tunica cum bestiis. et arboribus aureis desuper consutis cum tassellis ante et retro.
Item Par unum de Panno de Tharse coloris de pounaz cum stellis et crescenciis aureis cum Tassellis in dorso de martirio Sancti Stephani brudatis super Dalmaticam. et martirium Sancti Thome brudatum super tunicam.
Item Par unum de Albo panno de Antioche diasperatum. unde Dalmatica cum paruris aureis de ymaginibus. et tunica cum aurifrigio in collo cum gemmis et perulis.
Item par unum de Albo panno de Antioche diasperatum. cum quatuor radijs de aurifrigiis ante et quatuor retro.
Item Par unum Sancti Edmundi de samicto de morre cum tassellis ante et retro consutis.
Item Par unum Katherine Lovel consutum.
Item Par unum de Purpureo de Inde cum aurifrigiis de ymaginibus in dorso sedentibus. et ante stantibus.
Item Par unum Livingi archiepiscopi de samicto de morre cum Tassellis ante et retro.
Item Par unum Ade Prioris de sindone de morre de Tripe.
Item Par unum ejusdem de sindone de purpureo amplici.
Item Par unum ejusdem de rubeo samicto. [f. 114 *b.*

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Item Par unum ejusdem de viridi panno cum tassellis in tergo.
Item Par unum de samicto rubeo cum tassellis ante et retro.
Item Par unum simplex de rubeo samicto.
Item Par unum .J. de Boctoñ de croceo samicto cum tassellis de Baudekino ante et retro.
Item Par unum de Baudekino. de floribus de liz.
Item Par unum de rubeo panno strangulatum auro. unde dalmatica diasperata.
Item Par unum pro festo Sancti Michaelis diversi coloris.
Item Par unum de rubeo panno de Genne diasperatum cum stragulis et stellis aureis.
Item Par unum .W. de Geynesbergh. Episcopi Wygorniensis de rubeo velvetto cum albo aurifrigio.
Item Par unum de rubeo samicto. unde tunica cum Paruris ante et retro.
Item Tunica de Inde de Gangi.
Item Dalmatica de Inde de panno de Tharse cum Gallis et equitibus de auro frectatis.

Albe de Serico In Vestiario.

Albe .xiiij. de panno diasperato cum paruris brudatis.
Item Alba una de albo samicto cum paruris brudatis.
Item Alba una Symonis de Sancto Paulo de sindone. cum paruris brudatis de hystoria Sancti Thome.
Item Alba Stephani de Ikham de sindone cum paruris de indico samicto brudatis aquilis et leonibus.
Item quinque Albe de serico plano cum paruris Brudatis.
Item Alba Sancti Thome de serico.
Summa Albarum de serico .xxiij.

Albe de Lineo panno in vestiario.

Albe .x. cum paruris nigris brudatis unde una cum ymaginibus stantibus in tabernaculis.
Item Albe sex cum paruris de Inde samicto brudato.
Item Albe sex cum paruris de viridi panno diasperato brudato.
Item Alba Elianore Regine cum paruris albis brudatis. cum ymaginibus stantibus.
Item Alba .S. de Ikham cum paruris de samicto rubeo brudato.
Item Albe .xij. cum paruris de samicto rubeo brudato.
Item Albe .v. cum paruris de rubeo sindone brudato.

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Item Alba Johannis de Wokkingg cum paruris de hystoria Sancti Thome brudatis.
Item Alba Thome de Stureye cum paruris de Inde velvetto cum magnis rosis brudatis.
Item Alba ejusdem cum paruris de Inde velvetto cum scutis et floribus de liz brudatis.
Item Alba Johannis de Taneto cum paruris de rubea sindone de tripe brudatis cum rosis.
Item Alba Andree de Hardr' cum paruris de viridi brudatis scutis. [f. 115 [cxvii.]
Item Alba de viridi panno de Tharse cum quercubus et glandibus brudato.
Item Alba .G. de Chileham cum paruris de Inde samicto brudatis floribus de liz.
Item Albe .viij. Katerine Lovel consute.
Item Alba .W. de Cherringg consuta cum scutis et nigris litteris.
Item Alba .M. de Clive consuta cum scutis et litteris nigris.
Item Alba .R. de Pritelwelle de rubeo samicto brudato cum scutis et papejays.
Item Alba ejusdem consuta cum scutis.
Item Alba .R. Poucyn cum paruris de rubea syndone strictis brudatis rosis in frectis.
Item Alba ejusdem de rubea sindone brudata albis rosis de serico in frectis aureis.
Item Alba ejusdem consuta de losenges cum armis regis Anglie et de Leyburñ.
Item Alba ejusdem consuta cum scutis et cum litteris brudata.
Item Alba .J. de Welles cum capitibus regum et Episcoporum in circulis brudatis de cingnis[1] argenteis.
Item due Albe ejusdem consute cum scutis.
Item Alba Stephani de Worthe cum paruris de Inde brudatis rosis et floribus de liz.
Item Alba ejusdem consuta cum aquilis et Griphonibus aureis.
Item Alba R. de Adesham consuta cum scutis.
Item Alba Thome Brian consuta de armis de Northwode et Ponyngg in quadrangulis.
Item Alba .J. de Wy consuta cum scutis.
Item Albe .iiij. cum paruris de samicto rubeo. unde .ij. cum aurifrigiis in medio.
Item una Alba consuta.

[1] *sic* for "cignis."

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Item una Alba cum paruris textis.
Item due Albe cum paruris de samicto de Inde cum magnis floribus desuper consutis.
Item Albe .xviij. cum paruris de panno serico.
Item Albe tres Danielis de Siffletoñ consute cum scutis.
Item Alba ejusdem consuta cum quadrangulis.
Item Alba .J. de Lyndestede consuta de losenges et alba frectura.
Item Alba Eudonis de Boctoñ consuta cum scutis.
Item Albe .vij. cum paruris de diversis coloribus.
Item Alba Ricardi de Sharstede brudata cum una aquila aurea et alia argentea.
Item Alba ejusdem consuta stricta cum scutis.
[1]Item Alba Ricardi de Clive consuta et brudata de diversis scutis.
[1]Item Alba ejusdem consuta de diversis armis in losengis cum frectis purpureis cum stola et manipulo ejusdem operis.

Summa Albarum de lino cum paruris brudatis. liij.
Summa Albarum cum Paruris consutis et textis. xxviij.
Summa Albarum communium cum paruris diversorum colorum. xxix.
Summa Omnium Albarum in vestiario cum Albis de serico. C.xxxij.

Amicti. [f. 115 *b.*

Amictus Sancti Thome gemmis ornatus.
Amictus unus auro egregius gemmis ornatus.
Amicti de aurifrigio gemmis ornati .lx. cum colar'.
Amictus .S. de Sancto Paulo amalatus.

Stole et Manipuli.

Par unum brudatum cum ymaginibus stantibus cum platis auri perulis et gemmis in pendicijs.
Item Par unum de rubeo samicto brudatum cum platis auri perulis et gemmis.
Item tria paria de rubeo samicto non brudata cum perulis et gemmis in pendicijs.
Item par unum de Morre cum perulis et gemmis in pendicijs.
Item par unum de aurifrigio cum perulis in pendiciis.

[1] These two items are a later addition by the same hand.

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Item .ix. paria diversorum colorum brudata.
Item .iiij. paria consuta.
Item par unum de albo aurifrigio cum angelis in pendicijs.
Item par unum de aurifrigio veteri cum ymaginibus stantibus.
Item par unum Textum.

Ornamenta ecclesiastica in Custodia quatuor Subsacristarum.

Casule Albe .ij. Tunice .ij. et dalmatice .ij. Et mantella .j. ejusdem coloris.
Item pro martyribus. Casule iij. Tunice .ij. Dalmatice .ij. Mantelle .ij. rubee.
Item pro Confessoribus. Casule .iij. Tunica .j. Dalmatica .j. et mantelle .ij. de viridi.
Item pro Reliquijs Casula una. Tunica .j. Dalmatica .j. Mantelle .ij.
Item pro virginibus. Casula .j. Tunica .j. Dalmatica .j.
Item pro defunctis. Casule .ij. Mantelle .ij. nigre.
Item Mantelle .iij. ad patenam portandam. Cape albe .iij. Cape rubee .ij. cape virides .iij. Capa ferialis .j. Cape nigre .iiij. Cape veteres puerorum de diversis coloribus .xiij. Stole albe .iij. cum .iiij. manipulis albis. Stole rubee .iiij. cum .iij. manipulis rubeis. Stole virides .ij. cum tribus manipulis viridibus.
Item Stola et Manipulum .W.[1] Lovel consuta.
Item Stole .ij. manipuli .iij. pro reliquijs.
Item Stole .ij. Manipuli .iij. pro virginibus.
Item Stole .iij. cum quatuor manipulis. pro defunctis.
Item Stole feriales .ij. cum .iiij. manipulis.

Summa stolarum .xix.
Summa manipulorum .xxv.

Item pallia magni altaris .iiij. cum frontellis. unde una de panno operato.
Item pallia .v. ad idem sine frontellis unde .ij. pallia cum rosis.
Item pallia pro altaribus Sanctorum Dunstani et Aelphegi .vj. unde .iiij. cum frontellis. et .ij. palliis operatis.
Item manutergia parva .iij.
Item panni de serico .iiij. pro patena et reliquijs portanda
Item pannus .j. consutus pro missali in festis majoribus.
Item alius pannus consutus cotidianus pro eodem.
Item baculi Cantorum lignei cotidiani .ij.
Item Albe. Lxiiij. cum Amictibus. unde sex Albe sine paruris.

[1] *sic.*

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Item libri epistolar' .ij. [f. 116 [cxviii.]
Item Pixis .j. de Ebore ad hostias.
Item libri .ij. de exequijs mortuorum.

Nova vestimenta Oblata tempore. H. Prioris.

Vestimentum .J. de Peccham. Archiepiscopi. videlicet. Casula .j. Tunica .j. et Dalmatica .j. de panno rubeo aurato.

Item vestimentum .R. de Winchelesee Archiepiscopi preciosum. videlicet Casula .j. Capa .j. Tunica .j. et Dalmatica. .j diasperata auro cum ymaginibus brudatis et operatis cum perulis.[1]

Item tres Albe ejusdem cum paruris ejusdem operis et coloris.

Item tres Stole at tres manipuli ejusdem operis et coloris.

Item Alba ejusdem brudata cum scutis et perulis cum stola et manipulo ejusdem operis.

Item Alba ejusdem cum paruris brudatis cum Griffonibus et pavonibus et nigris litteris brudatis. cum amictu de perulis.

Item Stola et Manipulum ejusdem cum perulis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem de rubeo samicto brudato cum arboribus aureis. videlicet Casula .j. Capa .j. Tunice .ij. et Dalmatice .ij. cum aurifrigiis de perulis operatis.

[*In a different hand:* Item Vestimenta ejusdem infra.]

Item Vestimentum Philippi Regis Francie de panno de Inde cum floribus de liz. videlicet Casule palliate .iiij. Capa cum Tunica et dalmatica ejusdem panni et operis. cum aurifrigiis viridibus brudatis et cum quinque albis. cum paruris ejusdem panni et operis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem de rubeo samicto non brudato. videlicet Casula palliata .iij. Cape. Tunica et Dalmatica. cum aurifrigiis de Inde cum floribus de liz aureis. Et cum tribus Albis cum paruris ejusdem panni brudatis cum floribus de liz.

[1] Archbishop Robert of Winchelsey's will, dated 7th May, 1313, contains the following bequests to his cathedral church: "Item preciosum vestimentum nostrum quod fieri fecimus de opere breudato et diasperato auro et perulis cum omnibus apparamentis suis videlicet capa chori / casula / tunica et dalmatica pro nobis ac tunica et dalmatica pro diacono et subdiacono albis. amictis. stolis. manipulis. ac corrigiis omnibus ejusdem secte. &c. quod dedimus et tradidimus ecclesie nostre predicte in eadem ecclesia ad nostram memoriam ad cultus divini honorem volumus perpetuo remanere." *Cartæ Antiquæ*, W. 218. Either this suit or one described a little further on in the inventory is that for which the archbishop is remembered in the Kalendar of Obits: "Casulam. tunicam et dalmaticam et capam chori preciosissimam." Lambeth MS. 20. f. 186.

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Item vestimentum Comitisse Hereford' de rubeo panno velvetto. videlicet Casula palliata. Tunica et Dalmatica cum aurifrigijs de armis Regis Anglie et Comitis Herefordie operatis. Et cum tribus albis cum paruris ejusdem panni.

Item Casula Roberti Comitis Bolonie de samicto rubeo palliato cum aurifrigiis diversorum armorum.

Item Casula Antelini de Pisano de panno aureo cum aurifrigiis de Inde ante et retro. brudatis de ymaginibus stantibus in tabernaculis.

Item Capa Ricardi de Rokeslee de rubeo panno velvetto cum aurifrigio albo.

Item Casula Alba diasperata et palliata largo aurifrigio cum tunica alba diasperata et frectata quadrangulis aureis.

Item Dalmatica alba diasperata cum floribus aureis domini R. de Winchesee [*sic*] Archiepiscopi.

[*Added in another hand:*

Item vestimentum. R. de Winchelese archiepiscopi.

.J. vestimentum magnum diasperatum silicet [*sic*] Casulam tunicam dalmaticam et unam albam paratam cum amictu stola et manipulo precij .x.li.

Item .j. Capam albam diasperatam cum aurifrigeno de perulis precij .C. sol'.

Item tunicam et dalmaticam albas diasperatas precij .xl. sol'.

Item .j. albam de Bokerammo cum amictu et paruris albis brudatis precij .xx. sol'].

Nova vestimenta in vestiario facta tempore H. Prioris.[1]

Vestimentum ejusdem H. de rubeo samicto brudato de armis regis Anglie. videlicet Casula. Capa cum tunica et dalmatica ejusdem panni et operis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem .H. de Albo panno de Tharse. de opere de Turkye. videlicet Casula palliata. cum duabus dalmaticis et .j. tunica cum aurifrigiis de armis Regis Anglie et Francie.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem .H. de panno de Inde samicto brudato stellis et crescencijs. videlicet Capa cum auri-

[1] The first three items in this list are probably part of the gifts of prior Henry of Eastry described in the Kalendar of Obits: "Ornamentis quoque ecclesiasticis. videlicet Cappis. casulis. tunicis. dalmaticis diversi coloris. et albis et anulis pontificalibus preciosis ecclesiam decoravit. et nobiliter ditavit." Lambeth MS. 20. f. 178*b*.

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frigio/ de armis Regis Anglie cum tunica et [f. 116 *b.* dalmatica ejusdem panni et operis.

Item Vestimentum de rubeo panno aureo. videlicet Casula cum aurifrigiis ante et retro de armis Regis Anglie. et Francie. et aliorum cum tunica et duabus dalmaticis ejusdem panni et coloris.

Item Vestimentum de rubeo panno de Antioche cum avibus de Inde et capitibus aureis. videlicet Casula cum aurifrigio albo palliato cum tunica et dalmatica ejusdem panni et operis. cum tassellis ante et retro brudatis.

Item Vestimentum de Inde panno de Antioche cum avibus aureis. videlicet casula cum aurifrigio ante et retro de vexillis diversorum armorum.

Item Capa ejusdem panni cum tunica et dalmatica ejusdem operis et coloris.

Item Vestimentum de panno rubeo Antioche cum avibus et bestiis viridibus et capitibus et pedibus aureis. videlicet Casula palliata albo aurifrigio cum duabus dalmaticis et .j. tunica ejusdem panni et operis.

Item Capa de albo samicto brudata cum magnis avibus aureis cum aurifrigio diversi coloris. Qui quidem pannus vocabatur Duredent.

Item Due Cape de panno albo de Antioche cum avibus et bestijs rubeis. et capitibus et pedibus aureis cum aurifrigiis rubeis.

Item Vestimentum .R. de Rawe. et .W. de Lydeber'. feretrariorum de samicto rubeo brudato de ymaginibus stantibus in tabernaculis. videlicet Casula. Capa cum tunica et dalmatica auro diasperatis cum aurifrigiis ejusdem ꝙperis et coloris.

Item Vestimentum Walteri de Northwico de panno albo de Antioche diasperato. videlicet Casula palliata cum tunica et dalmatica ejusdem panni et operis cum tasselis rubeis ante et retro.

Item Tunica et dalmatica de nigro panno aureo de opere de Turkye.

Item Vestimentum .W. de Lideber' de viridi velvetto. videlicet Casula palliata cum aurifrigio albo. cum tunica et dalmatica. ejusdem panni et coloris.

Item Vestimentum Walteri de Chilindenñ de rubeo samictello. videlicet Casula. Tunica. Dalmatica. ejusdem panni et coloris. cum .j. alba de largis paruris consuta de scutis.

Item Vestimentum Alexandri de Sandwico. videlicet Casula alba diasperata et palliata lato aurifrigio. cum alba.

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amictu. stola. et manipulo. et corporalibus omnibus brudatis. et uno cingulo de serico rubeo plano.

Item Casula alba diasperata et palliata stricto aurifrigio cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo de albo panno de Tharse et corporalibus consutis cum cingulo de rubeo serico plano.

Item Casula rubeo de Antioche operata de avibus et bestijs et palliata aurifrigio cum alba amictu stola et manipulo et corporalibus omnibus brudatis opere circulari cum cingulo de rubeo serico brudato.

Item Casula rubea de Tharse cum besancijs aureis et alba amictu stola et manipulo et corporalibus omnibus consutis et brudatis. cum cingulo de rubeo serico brudato.

Item Casula rubea de catsamit palliata. cum alba. amictu. stola. et manipulo. et corporalibus rubeis omnibus brudatis. et cingulo de serico mixto.

Item Casula viridis de Tharse palliata. cum alba. amictu stola. et manipulo. omnibus de viridi brudatis. et corporalibus consutis cum cingulo de rubeo serico plano.

Item Casula de Inde palliata. cum alba. amictu. stola. et manipulo. omnibus de inde brudatis. et corporalibus consutis cum cingulo de serico mixto.

Item Alba ejusdem Alexandri. una cum amictu de rubeo serico stricto.

Item pallium altaris cum frontallo brudato cum scutis.

Item pallium altaris cum frontallo rubeo brudato de vineis.

Item pallium altaris cum frontallo de inde brudato. de vineis et scutis.

Item pallium ejusdem altaris Alexandri cum frontallo consuto de scutis.

Vestimentum Thome de Greneweye. Casula .j. tunica et dalmatica. cum capa chori et tribus albis de rubeo panno de Antioche diasperato de pavonibus et arboribus de auro. Aurifrigium Casule album. cum ymaginibus operatum cum stola et duobus manipulis ejusdem panni.

[*In a larger and apparently different hand:*]

Vestimenta Johannis de Westgate. videlicet. [f. 117. [cxix].

Casula alba cum pallio consuta et brudata diversis armis et alba de eodem panno cum ramis et diversis armis. Stola et manipulo de eadem secta cum corporalibus brudatis.

Item Casula ejusdem de rubeo sindone de tulý cum alba de ymaginibus brudat'. stola et manipulo de eadem secta.

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Item Casula ejusdem de indico sindone cum alba stola et manipulo de panno de tarse brudat'.

Vestimenta Thome de Middletoñ. videlicet.

Casula alba fretta de albo. cum pallio albo de simplici aurifrigio cum alba et amictu ejusdem panni brudat'. Scutis ramis et folijs de serico cum stola et manipulo textis de auro et serico cum cingulo de viridi serico.

Item alba ejusdem cum amictu de panno aurino albo.

Vestimenta Henrici de Monyngeham.

Alba una cum paruris de viridi panno de Tarse brudatis cum aquilis et leonibus aureis frectat' albo serico.

Item Alba una cum parure [*sic*] de rubeo samicto brudato cum leonibus aureis et floribus de liz argenteis.

Vestimenta Bertrami de Eastria.

Casula dupplicata de viridi et indico sindone palliata intus et extra cum albo aurifrigio stola et manipulo ejusdem secte.

Item alba cum paruris albis de carse [*sic*] cum parvis avibus.

Vestiment' Reginaldi de Taneto.

Casula ejusdem de panno de Morre de carse [*sic*] cum avibus et arboribus aureis cum aurifrigio/ ante [f. 117 *b.* et retro de ymaginibus stantibus in tabernaculis cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni cum corporalibus brudatis cum crucifixo.

Vestimenta Johannis de Gore.

Casula viridis palliata cum avibus deauratis de panno de Antioche cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni cum .j. frontali.

Item casula alba diasperata cum capitibus avium deauratis et aurifrigio largo de scutis brudato cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni cum .j. frontali.

Item casula rubea de panno de antioche cum animalibus deauratis et aurifrigio largo de scutis cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni.

Item Casula duplicata et palliata extra de rubeo panno de tarse et intra de nigro panno serico de Tripe cum stola et manipulo ejusdem panni.

Item Casula duplicata et palliata extra de viridi panno de Tarse et intra de rubeo sindone.

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Vestimenta Stephani de Faveresham.

Casula alba de Griphonibus et floribus aureis et aurifrigio in dorso de armis regis Anglie cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem pani [*sic*].

Item casula rubea palliata cum stellis aureis et crescentijs argenteis cum alba et amictu ejusdem operis et stola et manipulo rubeis brudatis et frectatis.

Item casula ejusdem viridis palliata exterius et interius alba palliata cum alba et amictu et paruris viridibus cum aquilis aureis brudatis cum stola et manipulo ejusdem panni.

Item alba ejusdem cum amictu brudata cum diversis capitibus et avibus brudatis.

Item alba cum amictu brudata cum quinque capitibus in quinque Rundellis brudatis. Et ista alba est ad altare beate Marie in navi ecclesie. Item ymago eburnea stans in tabernaculo cum cruce eburnea super tabernaculum. S. de Faversham.

Vestimenta Nicolai de Bourne. [f. 118 [cxx.]

Casula de Inde de pano [*sic*] de Antioche cum avibus aureis et floribus et arboribus argenteis cum albo aurifrigio ante et retro cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo consutis de diversis scutis et frontal' de panno predicto. Et est ad altare beate Marie in navi ecclesie.

Item Vestimentum integrum cum casula de panno viridi de velvetto cum aurifrigio ante et retro operato avibus et perulis cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem operis et cingulo cerico cum frontale de opere predicti aurifrigii.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula de panno de tarce diasperato et palliato cum alba et amictu ejusdem panni brudato stola et manipulo de panno de Antioche et cingulo de serico.

Vestimenta Willelmi de Ledebur'.

Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula viridi de velvetto cum dorsario brudato de armis regis Anglie et Francie et aliorum cum alba brudata de historia natalis et passionis domini et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem secte cum corporalibus brudatis.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula rubea diasperata cum foliis et floribus indici coloris cum alba amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem secte brudat' cum

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grifonibus et agno argenteo in medio et corporalibus de serico consutis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem integrum cum casula de morre diasperata cum grifonibus et aquilis cum capitibus et pedibus deauratis cum alba amictu stola et manipulo ac corporalibus ejusdem panni.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula dupplici. ex parte una rubei coloris et ex altera de colore de plunket cum alba amictu stola et manipulo et corporalibus brudatis de armis Regum Anglie et aliorum.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula de panno albo aurino cum alba amictu stola manipulo et corporalibus ejusdem secte.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula de panno de Tarce viridis coloris diasperat' cum foliis vinearum cum alba amictu brudata cum aquilis aureis et rosis rubeis et stola et manipulo de velvetto cum rosis aureis brudat' sine corporalibus.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula dupplici de panno de camboca. ex parte una coloris subrubei et ex altera crocei coloris cum alba et amictu de serico consutis diversis armis et stola et manipulo de aurifrigio texto et corporalibus brudatis ex parte una ymagine crucifixi. [f. 118 *b*.

Item Vestimentum integrum ejusdem cum casula dupplici de sindone rubei coloris ex parte una et purpurei coloris ex altera cum alba amictu stola et manipulo consutis diversis armis cum corporalibus.

Item Alba ejusdem cum paruris et amictu de viridi velvetto brudato cum rosis aureis.

Vestimenta .W. de Northwico.

Vestimentum de velvetto de purpureo cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem Indici coloris cum columbellis aureis cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem viridis coloris de Tarce cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo consutis cum scutis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem glauci coloris cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo ejusdem panni.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem cum casula exterius rubea et interius alba cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo brudatis cum scutis.

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Vestimenta Johannis de Winchelese.

Vestimentum integrum cum Casula dupplicata interius rubea et exterius viridis cum stola et amictu brudatis cum stantibus ymaginibus. et stola et manipulo brudatis de scutis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem cum casula dupplicata interius rubea et exterius de inde cum alba et amictu brudatis cum ymaginibus sancte Marie et Johannis baptiste et diversis animalibus.

Item Alba ejusdem cum amictu. brudatis cum griffonibus.

Item Alba ejusdem cum amictu cum paruris et panno de Turkie.

Vestimenta Johannis de Sandwico.

Vestimentum cum casula duplicata et pallionata ex una parte alba et ex alia parte crocea cum alba et amictu albis et brudatis cum rubeis rosis de serico et frectatis.

Item Vestimentum ejusdem cum casula dupplicata et pallionata et ex una parte rubea et ex altera viridis cum alba et amictu stola et manipulo de rubeo panno brudat' auro et argento de scutis.

[Four leaves are here wanting.]

[The original hand here resumes :]

Cruces. [f. 119 [cxxv.]

Item .iiij. Cruces ad processionem cum patibulis deauratis et gemmis ornatis cum baculis argento coopertis.

Item .ij. Cruces portatiles pro domino Archiepiscopo unde unus baculus tornatilis.

Item Crux Johannis Archiepiscopi argentea deaurata cum duabus ymaginibus argenteis.

Item Crux ejusdem parva de auro cum ligno dominico et dupplici patibulo.

Item Hasta .j. cooperta argento ad portandum cereum ad novum ignem.

Item parva crux aurea Symonis de Sancto Paulo cum reliquijs et cum .iiij. rubinis et .j. margarita in medio.

Calices et patene auree.

Calix magnus aureus Regis Henrici tercij cum gemmis in nodo pedis.

Item Calix aureus ad Magnam Missam in choro.

Item Calix aureus minor ad Missam Matutinalem.

Item Calix aureus ad feretrum cum viridi amal' in nodo pedis.

Item Calix aureus Philippi Regis francie.

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[Item Calix aureus cum patena domini .R. de Winchelese ponderis lx.s. Et valet lx. Marcas. *added in paler ink.*]

Item Calices et patene argentee.

Calices argenti in vestiario .vij. unde .iiij. deaurati. et .j. non deauratus.

Item Calices ad diversa altaria infra portas cum Elemosinar' .xxvij. unde .xxiij. deaurati. Et .iiij. non deaurati.

Item Calices in diversis maneriis .xx.

[Item Calix cum patena deaurat' de dono domine de Chompaine ponderis xxv.s.

Item Calix .R. de Clive cum patena intus deauratus ponderis .xviij. solidorum.

Item Calix.W.de Northwico intus deauratus cum patena ponderis .ix. solidorum. *added later in different coloured ink.*]

Baculi Pastorales.

Baculus cedrinus cum .ix. angelis aureis .J. Archiepiscopi.

Item Baculus ejusdem argenteus anelatus cum floribus de Liz.

Item Baculus albus eburneus.

Item Baculus Sancti Thome de Piro cum capite de nigro cornu.

Item Baculus de lynde cum capite de nigro cornu et paucis gemmis ornatus.

Item Baculus .B. Archiepiscopi gemmis ornatus cum magestate et Episcopo argent' in capite.

Mitre. [f. 119 *b*

Mitra aurea cum perulis infra et extra et gemmis preciosis .H. Regis tercij.

Item Mitra aurea .J. de Peccham Archiepiscopi cum gemmis preciosis.[1]

[1] This was probably the mitre made for archbishop Peckham in 1288, at the enormous cost of £173 4*s.* 1*d.*, in accordance with the following warrant: "Anno eodem (1288) ij. Kal. Aprilis, emanavit litera sub sigillo privato domini in hac forma: Universis presentes literas inspecturis. Frater Johannes, permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesiæ minister humilis, totius Angliæ primas, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod dominum Petrus de Geldeford, thesaurarius garderobæ nostræ, solvit et liberavit de præcepto nostro speciali per visum fratris Henrici de Kyngestoñ, diversis locis et temporibus, centum sexaginta tresdecim libras, quatuor solidos, unum denarium sterlingorum, pro auro, lapidibus, opere et aliis necessariis cujusdam novæ mitræ quam fieri fecimus Londoñ per visum et ordinationem ejusdem fratris Henrici. Quam quidem pecuniam dicto domino Petro in proximo compoto suo volumus allocari. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Datum apud Otteford ii. Kal Aprilis anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo octavo, ordinationis nostræ decimo." *Reg. Peckham*, f. 132. Printed in *Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis* (Rolls' Series 77), iii. 957.

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Item Mitra ejusdem argentea cum duabus crucibus super cornua.
Item Mitre .iiij. brudate et gemmis ornate.
Item Mitre .iij. cum perulis ornate sine gemmis.
Item Mitre due simplices de Bokram.

Cirothece.

Cirothece .R. de Winchelesee cum perulis et gemmis in plata quadrata.
Item Par unum cum tasselis argenteis et parvis lapidibus.
Item .iiij. paria cum tasselis argenteis.
Item Par unum de lino cum tasselis argenteis et perulis.

Sandalia.

Tria paria brudata unde unum par album R. Archiepiscopi Aliud rubeum. et tercium de Inde.

Anuli pontificales.

Unus Anulus quadratus magnus cum smaragdine oblongo. et quatuor pramis. et quatuor gernettis.
Item Anulus magnus cum saphiro. et quatuor pramis. cum quatuor margaritis.
Item Anulus magnus cum saphiro oblongo.
Item Anulus cum saphiro nigro in .iiij. cramponibus ex omni parte discooperto.
Item Anulus Johannis Archiepiscopi cum saphiro nigro cum .viij. granis smaragdinis.
Item Anulus .R. de Winchelesee archiepiscopi cum saphiro aquoso oblongo cum .vj. granis smaragdinis et sex parvis Gernettis.

Jocalia Sancti Thome.

Anulus pontificalis magnus cum rubino rotundo in medio.
Item Anulus magnus cum saphiro nigro qui vocatur lup.
Item Anulus minor cum saphiro nigro qui vocatur lup.
Item Anulus cum parvo saphiro nigro qui vocatur lup.
Item Anulus cum saphiro quadrato aquoso.
Item Anulus cum lapide oblongo qui vocatur Turkoyse.
Item Anulus .j. cum viridi cornelino sculpto rotundo.
Item Anulus .j. parvus cum smaragdine triangulato.
[f. 120 [cxxvi.]
Item Anulus .j. cum calcedonio oblongo.

Item lapides ejusdem in auro situati.

Sapphirus .j. oblongus qui vocatur loup.
Item Onichinus .j. oblongus.

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Item Crapodinus .j. in auro.
Item Cornelinus .j. sculptus et oblongus in auro.
Item Crux aurea cum tribus Gernettis .iiij. perulis et [.ij. *written over erasure*] granis saphiri.
Item firmacula tria parva. vetera. unde .ij. cum parvis gemmis. et .j. cum nigro saphiro.

Item lapides ejusdem in argento.

Lapis .j. in forma piri.
Item Jaspis .j. rotundus.
Item .j. peridot oblongus.
Item .j. prama rotunda in argento deaurato.
Item Crapodinus .j. in argento.
Item .j. Camau cum medietate hominis.
Item lapis .j. niger quadratus.
Item .j. Anulus argenteus cum gernettis.
Item os album rotundum in argento.
Item Lapis .R. de Weynchepe oblongus cum cornelino rubeo et capite hominis.

Thurribula.

Duo Thurribula magna argentea deaurata.
Item Thurribula .ix. argentea et deaurata. unde .j. cum pennis salamandre. Et .j. ad tumbam sancti Thome. Et .j. ad altare sancte Marie in navi Ecclesie.

Vasa ad Thus argentea.

Duo batelli. unde .j. deauratus. cum .ij. coclearibus.
Item .ij. Ciphi cum duobus coclearibus.
[Item batellus .j. cum cocliari quem habuit dominus .R. Archiepiscopus. ponderis .xxj. solidorum *added in same hand.*]

Calepungni.

Tres calepungni de cupro deaurato.

Vasa ad Aquam Benedictam.

Tria vasa argentea cum duobus aspersoriis.
[Item unum vas cum aspersorio argenteo quod habuit .R Archiepiscopus. ponderis .iiij. li. xx. den'. *added in same hand.*]

Pelves argentee.

Quatuor pelves argentee. unde .iij. cum leonibus in fundo.
Item .j. parva pelvis.

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[Item .ij. pelves domini .H. de Rondale cum scutis in fundo ponderis. viij. lj. iij. s. iv. d. *added in same hand.*]

Ampulle argentee ad oleum.

Tres ampulle Maiores. unde .j. deaurata.
Item .iij. ampulle minores. unde .j. deaurata.

Urcioli ad vinum et aquam. [f. 120 *b.*

Quatuor urcioli de cristallo.
Item .x. urcioli argentei in vestiario.
Item ad diversa altaria .xl. cum Elemosin'
Item .ij. urcioli parvi .S. de sancto Paulo.
Item .ij. urcioli domini .R. Archiepiscopi quorum j. deauratus.
[Item urcioli .ij. W. de Northwico argentei ponderis .ix. solid. *added apparently in same hand.*]

Candelabra argentea.

Quatuor Candelabra longa argentea deaurata. et de diversis operibus operata.
Item .ij. Candelabra minora deaurata et operata. portatilia. ad processiones solempnes.
Item .iiij. Candelabra in parte deaurata.

Pixides argentee ad hostias.

Tres pixides ad hostias. unde .j. parva cuppa. deaurata.

Cuppe ad Corpus domini.

Cuppa .j. de auro amalata bogonis de clare.
Item Cuppa .j. aurea cum lapide onichino. cum pixide aurea in fundo. cum .j. Camau.
Item Cuppa aurea curta Ludowici Regis Francie.
Item Cuppa argentea deaurata cum cistula aurea in fundo.
Item Corona argentea deaurata circa Cuppas.

Cuppe de Murro.

Cuppa sancti Thome. intra argentea et deaurata cum pede operato.
Item Cuppa sine pede intra argentea et deaurata. cum cristallo super pomellum.
Item Cooperculum Cuppe argentee et deaurate. cum pomello argenteo et deaurato.
Item vetus Ciphus de Murro fractus et corruptus cum curto pede argenteo.

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Item .ij. Ciphi parvi de Murro veteres sine pedibus circulis et castonibus.

Baculi Cantorum.

Baculus sancti Thome argenteus et deauratus et gemmis ornatus.
Item baculus sancti Dunstani minor argenteus cum gemmis et capite eburneo.
Item baculus ejusdem major in parte argenteus et gemmis ornatus cum dente Sancti Andree.
Item .iiij. baculi de cornu cum capitibus eburneis.
Item quinque baculi argentei cum capitibus eburneis.

Pectines.

Pecten .j. aureus .H. Regis .tercij. gemmis ornatus cum nigro Camau. et gernettis quadratis.
Item [pecten *written over*] .j. eburneus cum lamine argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis ex utraque parte.
Item .vj. pectines eburnei.

Morsus Caparum. [f. 121 [cxxvii.

Morsus Johannis de Cendale Wyntoniensis Episcopi amalatus cum crucifixo deaurato et scuto in pede.
Morsus .j. quadratus de auro cum Gemmis et saphiro in medio.
Item .xxviij. Morsi argentei cum Gemmis.
Item .iij. Morsi Regis francie amalati cum ymaginibus argenteis et deauratis.
Item .iij. Morsi ejusdem amalati. quilibet cum Crucifixo a dextris. et Annunciatione a sinistris amalat'.
Item Morsus domini Walteri Wygornensis Episcopi amalatus cum duabus ymaginibus argenteis deauratis.
Item .ix. Morsi de Cupro.

Curtine ad magnum altare.

Due Curtine de rubeo sindone cum armis Regis Anglie.
Item .ij. Curtine Albe cum rubeis laqueis.

Pulvinaria.

Quinque parva pulvinaria unde .j. R. Archiepiscopi de rubeo sindone brudato. et quatuor consuta.
Item quatuor pulvinaria magna .R. Archiepiscopi consuta de serico pro ministris altaris.

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Libri Pontificales.

Pontificale magnum .J. Archiepiscopi.
Item pontificale vetus unum.
Item .j. pontificale de rubeo corio bullito.

Libri de Ecclesiasticis Officijs.

Novem Missalia plenaria.
Item novum Missale magnum cum coopertorio de serico consuto.
Item missale cotidianum in choro.
Item .iiij. Missalia abbreviata.
Item Gradale .S. Archiepiscopi.
Item .iij. portiforia secundum usum Sarum.
Item lectionale de sancto Furseo.
Item .iiij. Evangelia cum rubricis de reliquijs Ecclesie et de sonitu.
Item commendatio anime cum exequijs mortuorum.

Capitularia.

Capitularium et collectarium in choro.
Item Capitularium et collectarium novum.
Item Capitularium et collectarium vetus.

Benedictionalia.

Benedictionale pro pueris confirmandis et vestimentis benedicendis.
Item benedictionale vestimentorum cum exequijs mortuorum .W. de Bourne.
Item benedictionale pro consecratione altaris et Cimiterij.
Item benedictionale cum Capitulis et Collectis de sanctis.
Item Liber pro Rastura Noviciorum cum Hystoria sancti Thome.

Panni de serico. et baudekini. [f. 121 *b.*]

Pannus .j. preciosus de auro cum gemmis ad crucem intra magnum altare.
Item pannus niger cum albis leonibus pro festo palmarum.
Item pannus unus rubeus aurinus. qui continet .ix. ulnas.
Item pannus unus rubeus aurinus qui continet .vij. ulnas.
Item .ij. panni de rubeo velvetto cum besancijs aureis. quorum uterque continet .vj. ulnas et dj.
Item .j. pannus albus de Tharse operatus aureus qui continet .viij. ulnas.

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Item pannus .j. rubeus de Tharse sine auro operatus de mensura unius baudekini.
Item pannus .j. de viridi. et alius pannus de croceo ad magnum altare in .xl^{a}. pro confessoribus.
Item pannus .j. de rubeo samicto pro magno altare. qui continet .vj. ulnas.
Item quinque panni de puro serico operat'.
Item .xix. panni baudekini novi de serico puro.
Item .ij. baudekini de serico puro.
Item .xlvij. panni novi baudekini de serico mixto. Unde .xxvj. panni rubei. Et .xiiij. panni de morre. Et .iij. panni virides.
Item .vj. baudekini novi de serico mixto.
Item .xlij. baudekini usitati. unde .xxix. panni veteres.

Vexilla pro Rogationibus.

Vexillum sancti Thome de panno albo de serico brudato
Item .ij. vexilla de armis Regis Anglie.
Item .ij. vexilla de armis Comitis Glovernie.
Item .ij. vexilla de armis Comitis Warrenie.
Item .ij. vexilla de armis de Hastinggis.
Item .ij. vexilla de rubeo Samicto cum leopardis aureis.

Vestimenta. Symonis de Sancto Paulo.

Casula de samicto Indico palliata cum albo aurifrigio et alba cum paruris ejusdem panni et coloris cum amictu brudato capitibus leopardorum aureis. et floribus de liz. in circulis quadrangulis. et stola et manipulo de aurifrigio aurino.
Item Casula de panno de Tharse de Tulỳ palliata cum aurifrigio aureo. Et alba cum paruris ejusdem panni et coloris. et amictu stola et manipulo frectatis. et brudatis cum rosis aureis.
Item Casula de panno de Tharse tanee. cum aurifrigio consuto cum scutis de diversis armis ante et retro. Et alba cum paruris consutis cum scutis de diversis armis.
Item Casula de panno de Tharse indico plunket cum aurifrigio ante et retro brudato stellis et crescencijs aureis. Et alba cum paruris de panno de Tharse purpre. amictu. stola. et manipulo ejusdem secte brudatis cum stellis et crescencijs aureis ad modum aurifrigii predicti.
Item Casula de sindone indico. Et alba cum paruris brudatis de diversis armis.

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Item Alba cum paruris et amictu frectat' et brudat' de diversis armis sine Casula.

Item Casula de albo panno de Tharse de nak palliat' cum aurifrigio de diversis armis. Et alba cum paruris. amictu. stola et manipulo ejusdem panni et coloris. operatis et ornatis perulis et platis argenteis deauratis.

Vestimenta .R. de Rawe et Thome de Grenewey feretrariorum [f. 122 [cxxviii.].

Casula .j. de panno rubeo de antioche cum pavonibus. et arboribus. et minutis floribus aureis. cum aurifrigio largo et albo brudato ymaginibus cum tunica et dalmatica ejusdem panni.

Vestimenta Gilberti de Bissoppeston.

Casula rubea de antioche cum avibus in Capite et pedibus deauratis cum aurifrigio ante et retro.

Item alba cum amictu de eadem secta cum stola et manipulo. et corporalibus et cingulo de samicto brudato.

Item casula de panno mixto de viridi et rubeo cum vineis cum magno pallio de aurifrigio cum stola et manipulo de scutis brudatis et cingulo de viridi serico et corporali cum crucifixo et assumpcione brudato et cum alba et amictu de secta Casule.

Item Casula. alba. de sindone de Tripe et de sindone nigro dupplicata cum pallio ex utraque parte. et cum corporali de aurifrigio. Et cum alba et amictu albi coloris.

Item Casula de purpure et rubeo sindone dupplicata cum pallio cum alba et amictu de rubeo sindone brudato cum ymaginibus aureis et corporali de panno de Tharse viridi.

Item alba consuta et brudata de auro cum amictu de serico. et cingulo de rubeo serico texto.

Item Alba de panno de antioche. de rubeo et viridi mixto cum amictu de secta.

Item Amicti .ij. cum scutis brudati.

Item .j. rubeus de panno de antioche.

Item Palle altaris cum frontellis .iij. Unde .j. frontellus albus de panno aureo.

Item secundus mixtus viridis et rubei coloris.

Item tercius de losenges consutus et brudatus.

Item Palle altaris .ij. sine frontellis.

Item .j. tersorium ad sacrarium.

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Textus et Reliquie in Ecclesia Christi Cantuariensi in festo purificationis beate Marie. Anno Domini .M°·CCC°. Quinto decimo. Ricardo de Scharstede tunc sacrista. Johanne Spicer tunc subsacrista. videlicet. xxxj°. Anno. Henrici Prioris.

Omnes Textus et alia infrascripta liberata fuerunt per Indenturam. Per fratrem .J. Spicer fratribus R. Dovor' tunc sacriste. et .W. de Londoñ subsacriste in crastino animarum. Anno Domini M°. CCC°. XXJ°. in presencia domini. H. Prioris. et Dyonisii Capellani sui.

Textus.

Textus magnus auro coopertus et gemmis ornatus cum magestate in medio et .iiij. Evangelistis aureis in quatuor angulis.

Item Textus auro coopertus et gemmis ornatus cum magestate in medio. et .iiij. angelis eburneis.

Item Textus in medio auro coopertus et gemmis ornatus cum magestate eburnea in medio. et .iiij. evangelistis argenteis et deauratis in .iiij. angulis.

Item Textus in medio auro coopertus cum Crucifixo argenteo et deaurato et duabus ymaginibus a dextris et sinistris.

Item Textus in medio auro coopertus et magestate et duobus Angelis. et angelo et Maria argenteis et deauratis.

Item Textus in medio auro coopertus cum magestate et duobus angelis, et angelo et Maria argenteis et deauratis stantibus in tabernaculis cum .iiij. platis auri oblongis. et .iiij. platis auri rotundis in circumferencia.

Item Textus sine libro in medio auro coopertus et gemmis ornatus cum crucifixo eburneo et Maria et Johanne eburneis et auro fibulatus.

Item Textus magnus qui dicitur. domus dei. argento coopertus et gemmis ornatus cum Crucifixo et maria et Johanne eburneis et alba camau sub pede crucifixi. cum .iiij. evangelistis in .iiij. angulis.

Item Textus Edmundi Comitis Cornubie. argento deaurato coopertus et gemmis ornatus. cum crucifixo maria et Johanne argenteis et deauratis.

Item Textus argenteus de auro coopertus cum magestate in medio tenente crucem in manu. [f. 122 *b.*

Item Textus argento deaurato coopertus. cum Crucifixo maria et Johanne. luna et Stellis argenteis deauratis.

Item .ij. Textus minores ejusdem operis argento deaurato cooperti et gemmis ornati. unde unus cum magestate in

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medio. et quatuor evangelistis in .iiij. angulis. Et alius cum ymagine argentea et deaurata stante in medio. cum .iiij. Capitibus argenteis in iiij. angulis.

Item Textus magnus argento non deaurato coopertus gemmis ornatus cum magestate in medio et quatuor evangelistis cum .iiij. angelis in quatuor angulis argenteis et deauratis.

Item Textus cum psalterio Sancti Thome argento deaurato coopertus gemmis ornatus in circumferentia cum magestate eburnea tenente librum in medio. et .iiij. evangelistis sculptis.

Item Textus argento deaurato coopertus cum Crucifixo maria et Johanne protractis.

Item Textus parvus argento non deaurato coopertus cum crucifixo maria et Johanne protractis.

Item Textus Cupro deaurato coopertus gemmis ornatus cum magestate stante tenente lanceam cum vexillo in dextra manu.

Item Textus Cupro deaurato coopertus cum magestate in medio et tribus ymaginibus in tabernaculis et duobus angelis argenteis et deauratis cum .iiij. evangelistis in quatuor angulis de cupro deaurato.

Item lapis Onichinus quadratus argento deaurato et gemmis ornatus cum saphiro et .iiij. margaritis in medio.

Item lapis Jaspidis quadratus Edmundi Comitis Cornubie argento deaurato sine gemmis ornatus.

Item Textus ligneus sine libro. argento deaurato coopertus et gemmis ornatus. cum Annunciacione Oblatione in templo et aliis ymaginibus de nativitate Christi argenteis et deauratis.

Item Angelus longus eburneus in ligno coopertus de cupro.

Item Textus ligneus sine libro coopertus argento deaurato cum martyrio sancti Thome.

Item Textus ligneus coopertus cupro deaurato cum magestate quatuor angelis et quatuor evangelistis deauratis.

Reliquie.

Corpus sancti Thome Martyris	In feretro suo.
Corpus sancti Aelphegi	In feretro suo juxta magnum altare.
Corpus sancti Dunstani	In feretro suo juxta magnum altare versus austrum.

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Corpus sancti Odonis	In feretro ad coronam versus austrum.
Corpus sancti Wilfridi	In feretro ad coronam versus aquilonem.
Corpus sancti Anselmi	In feretro ad altare sancti Petri
Corpus sancti Aelfrici	Ad adtare [*sic*] sancti Johannis evangeliste.
Corpus sancti Blasij	In feretro retro magnum altare.
Corpus sancti Audoeni	In Novo feretro in magno armariolo reliquiarum.
Corpus sancti Salvij	In primo feretro super trabem ultra magnum altare.
Corpus sancti Wlgani	In cista super trabem ultra altare sancti Stephani.
Corpus sancti Swithuni	In cista super trabem ultra altare sancti Martini.

In magno armariolo reliquiarum juxta magnum altare continentur. [f. 123 [cxxix.]

Caput sancti Blasij	In capite argenteo et deaurato.
Caput sancti Fursei	In capite argenteo et deaurato et amaliato.
Caput sancte Austroberte	In capite argenteo amaliato et deaurato.

Brachia sanctorum.

Brachia sancti Symeonis senis Brachium sancti Blasij	In brachiis argenteis et deauratis.
Item Brachium sancti Bartholomei[1]	In brachio argenteo et deaurato.
Item Brachium sancti Georgii	In brachio argenteo et deaurato.
Item Brachium sancti Wlstani	In brachio argenteo et deaurato.
Item Brachium sancti Ricardi Episcopi Cicestrencis	In brachio argenteo et deaurato.
Item Brachium sancti Ronani Episcopi	In brachio argenteo et deaurato.
Item Brachium sancti Gregorii pape	In brachio argenteo et deaurato.

[1] The Kalendar of Obits has: "ij idus Nov. Item Obierunt Cnuth rex Anglie qui dedit ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis brachium sancti Bartholomei," &c. Lambeth MS. 20. f. 238. According to Eadmer, this relic was the gift of queen Emma, "disponente Domino suo Cnud Rege Anglorum." *Historia Novorum* (fol. London, 1633) lib. ii. p. 50.

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Item Brachium sancti Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis — In brachio argenteo et deaurato.
Item Brachium sancte Mildrithe virginis — In brachio argenteo et in parte deaurato.
Item Brachium sancte Edburge. — In brachio argenteo et in parte deaurato.

In Cruce longa argentea et deaurata cum dupplici patibulo et pede de cupro deaurato continentur.

De ligno dominico.
De cunabulo domini.
De sudario domini.
De presepio domini.
De sepulcro domini.
De virga Moÿsÿ.

In Cruce aurea Stephani Archiepiscopi cum rubino in capite. et. ij. smaragdis in lateribus continentur.

De ligno dominico in medio Crucis.
Item Os de sancto benigno.
Item Dens sancti Blasij.
Item Os sancti Juliani.
Item De baculo sancti Pauli Apostoli.
Item de reliquijs sancti Quintini.
Item de sanctis Marco et Marcelliano.
Item Os hominis Dei.
Item Os sancti Stephani pape.

In Cruce argentea et deaurata cum dupplici patibulo. et .xij. pramis cum aliis gemmis continetur.

De ligno dominico.

In Cruce sancti Andree argentea et deaurata cum gemmis continentur.

De cruce sancti Andree Apostoli.
Item Os ejusdem Apostoli.

In cruce sancti Petri cum ÿmagine eversa argentea et [f. 123 *b.* *deaurata continetur.*

De Cruce sancti Petri.

In Cruce argentea cum dupplici patibulo ex una parte deaurata et alia non continentur.

De ligno Dominico.
Item de sancto Jacobo.
Item de sancta Ositha virgine.
Item de sancto Andrea.
Item De sepulcro Domini.
Item De sancto Pancratio.
Item De sancta Brigida.
Item De sancta Fide.

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In parva Cruce cum dupplici patibulo argentea et deaurata sine gemmis cum agno in tergo continetur.

De ligno Dominico.

In fistula cristallina continetur.

Spina de Corona domini.

Item in eodem armariolo magno continentur.

Virga Aaron.
Item Tabula de sepulcro beate Marie.
Item Superaltare sancti Aelphegi.
Item Calix ejusdem de cristallo auro et amalato. cum patena de perle.

Item in filacterio cristallino magno argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis continentur.

De Capillis beate Marie. Item de velo ejusdem.

Item in filacterio de Cupro deaurato cum cristallo quadrato continentur.

De sanguine beati Edmundi Regis et martyris.
Item de Camisia ejusdem.
Item de Caligis ejusdem.
Item de pulvinari ejusdem.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum cristallo rotundo et vinea sculpta continentur.

De Ossibus sancti Laurencii. Item de Craticula ejusdem.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis. cum alabaustro magdaleñ continentur.

De Capillis ejusdem. Item de zona ejusdem.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis cum longo cristallo continentur

Dens et os beati Benedicti.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis. et in pede Capita deaurata in orbiculis cristallo longo rotundo continentur.

Dens et digitus sancti Stephani. Item de ossibus ejusdem.
Item de lapidibus quibus fuit lapidatus.

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Item in parvo filacterio argenteo cum parvo cristallo [f. 124 [cxxx.] *pendente cum dicto filacterio continetur.*

De sanguine sancti Stephani.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato. et in pede capita argentea et deaurata in orbiculis cum gemmis et cum cristallo longo quadrato cum pomello cristallino continentur.

De Ossibus sancti Vincencij.

Item in filacterio de cupro deaurato sine gemmis cum longo cristallo rotundo continentur.

De Capite sancti Johannis baptiste.
Item os sancti Blasii.
Item os ejusdem.
Item os Menne martyris.
Item os sancti Pantaleonis.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum pomello cristallino. cum longo cristallo rotundo et cristallo in medio pedis continetur.

De Ossibus sanctorum Innocentium.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato parvo cum gemmis et cristallo parvo oblongo continetur.

De Ossibus sancti Nicholai.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum cristallo parvo oblongo continetur.

De vestimentis beate Marie virginis.

Item in filacterio parvo argenteo non deaurato cum parvo cristallo cum vinea continentur.

De Carne beati Thome martyris resoluta.
Item de Carne sancti Nicholai.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis cum cristallo longo continetur.

Digitus et Dens sancti Albani.

Item in filacterio argenteo deaurato cum gemmis cum cristallo oblongo continentur.

De Capillis sancti Edmundi confessoris.
Et de vestimentis ejusdem.

Item in filacterio parvo argenteo non deaurato cum parvo cristallo continentur.

Dens sancti Edmundi confessoris.
Item de Capillis ejusdem.
Item de vestimentis ejusdem.

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Item in filacterio argenteo non deaurato cum cristallo sexangulato continentur.

Dens sancte Mildride virginis.
Item de costa sancti Johannis Baptiste.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis cum [f. 124 *b.* *cristallo rotundo oblongo continentur.*

De casula sancti Thome martyris.
Item de sandalijs ejusdem.

Item in filacterio argenteo et deaurato sine gemmis cum cristallo rotundo continentur.

De sanguine sancti Edmundi martyris.
Item de Caligis ejusdem.
Item os de sancta Mildrida.
Item de Camisia ejusdem.
Item de pulvinari ejusdem.
Item os de sancta Edburga.

Item in parva Cuppa argentea et deaurata continetur.

Pallium sancti Thome martyris.

Item in vitro rotundo continetur.

De pulvere corporis ejusdem martyris.

Item in parvo feretro quadrato argenteo et deaurato cum gemmis. stante super platam rotundam de cupro deaurato continetur.

De Brachio sancti Jeronimi.

Item in Tabula lignea. ex una parte deargentea et deaurata cum gemmis continetur.

De Ossibus sancte Cordube. una de .xj. milia virginum.

Item in Cuppa parva argentea deaurata continentur.

Os sancti Martini. Et de Clamide ejusdem.

Item in parvo cristallo oblongo sine argento continetur.

De Oleo sancti Demetrij.

Item sub lapide cristallino oblongo in argento deaurato continetur.

De Carne et cute sancti Thome martyris.

In cistula eburnea quadrata cum serura de Cupro continentur.

Maxille sanctorum Cosme et Damiani cum .ix. dentibus.
Item de Barba ejusdem.
Item de Ossibus sancti Petri apostoli.
Item de Cruce ejusdem.

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Item de vestimentis beate Marie.
Item de pulvere Capitis sancti Fursei.
Item de sanguine sancti Pauli Apostoli.
Item de presepe Domini.
Item de sancta Agnete.
Item de sancta Praxede.
Item de ligno domini.
Item de vestimentis sancti Johannis baptiste.
Item de sancto Ypolito martyre.
Item de sancto Stephano martyre.
Item de lecto beate marie.
Item de sancta Juliana.
Item os sancti Wandregisili.

Item in parva pixide eburnea rotunda continentur. [f. 125 [cxxxi.]

Lapis de quo lapidatus fuit sanctus Stephanus.
Item de sancto Jacobo apostolo.

Item in scrinio magno eburneo rotundo in capite oblongo cum serura de Cupro continentur.

Mitra alba cum aurifrigio sancti Thome martyris in quo fuit sepultus.[1]
Item alia mitra alba ejusdem qua utebatur in festis simplicibus.
Item Cirothece ejusdem cum tribus aurifrigijs ornate.
Item Sandalia ejusdem de inde brudata cum rosis besancijs et crescencijs auratis cum subtalaribus de nigro samicto brudato.
Item Cilicium ejusdem.
Item de lecto et cingulo ejusdem.

Item in eodem scrinio in albo panno diasperato involvuntur et continentur.

De pulvere Corporis beati Thome martyris.
Item de Capa et alijs vestimentis ejusdem.
Item de coopertorio ejusdem.
Item de cuculla ejusdem.
Item de ligatura cilicij ejusdem.
Item de carne et sanguine ejusdem resoluto.
Item de zona ejusdem.
Item de capillis ejusdem.
Item de pulvinari ejusdem.

[1] Gervase says that St. Thomas was buried in a marble tomb in the crypt the day after his murder "et ut verum fatear, quod oculis meis vidi et manibus attrectavi, habet ad carnem cilicium, deinde staminium, desuper cucullam nigram, deinde albam in qua sacratus est; tunicam quoque et dalmaticam, casulam, pallium, et mitram. Inferius vero, femoralia habet cilicina, desuper linea, caligas laneas, et sandalia." Gervase, *Acta Pontificum* (Rolls' Series 73), ii. 396. These vestments were probably taken out of the coffin when the saint's remains were translated to the new shrine in 1220. The pall and mitre seem to have been kept entire as relics, while portions of the others will be found among the contents of the various reliquaries.

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Item in eodem scrinio in alio panno serico involvuntur et continentur.

De casula sancti Thome.
Item de Tunica ejusdem.
Item de Capa pluviali ejusdem.
Item de Cuculla ejusdem.
Item flagellum ejusdem de ligut factum.
Item de Dalmatica ejusdem.
Item de stamina ejusdem.
Item de Panno intincto sanguine ejusdem.
Item de pallio Capitis ejusdem.

In prima Tabula stante argentea et deaurata cum valvis et gemmis ornata continentur.

Dens sancti Laurencij martyris.
Et de ossibus ejusdem.
Item De Cilicio beati Thome martyris.
Item os sancti Clementis pape et martyris.
Item os sancti Urbani pape et martyris.
Item os sancti Felicis pape.
Item os sancti Sebastiani martyris.
Item os sancti Georgii martyris.
Item os sancti Nicholai.
Item de sancto Benedicto.
Item os sancti Eugenij pape.
Item de ossibus Innocentium.

Item in secunda Tabula stante argentea et deaurata cum valvis et annunciacione et olla. et in tergo cum magestate continentur.

Os sancti Georgij.
Item os sancti Stephani pape.
Item os sancti Salvij.
Item os sancte Mildride.

Item in tertia tabula stante argentea et deaurata cum Annunciacione in valvis et Crucifixo in tergo continentur.

De ligno domini.
Item de sudario ejusdem.
Item os sancti Thome apostoli.
Item os sancti Philippi apostoli.
Item os sancti Jacobi apostoli.
Item de mensa domini.
Item os sancti Stephani martyris.
Item de sanguine beati Thome martyris. [f. 125 *b.*
Item os Magdalene.
Item os sancte Margarete.
Item de Capillis sancte Cecilie.

Item in vase cristallino longo cum fistula et pede argenteo et deaurato cum coopertorio rotundo operato .iiij. gemmis continentur.

De oleo sancte Katerine virginis.
Item de corpore sancte Osithe virginis.

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Item de petra super quam dominus stetit quando ascendit in celum.

In primo scrinio eburneo continentur.

De sudario aurato sancte Marie virginis.
Item de sancto Ciriaco martyris.
Item de Brachio sancti Paulini Episcopi.
Item de sancta Modewenna virgine.

In secundo scrinio eburneo continentur.

De sepulchro domini.
Item de sepulchro beate Marie virginis.
Item os de sancto Stephano prothomartyre. Et de Capillis ejusdem.
Item os de sancto Georgio martyre.
Item de sancto Theodoro martyre.
Item de pulvere sancti Ignacij martyris.
Item os cujusdam Innocentis.
Item de Cruce Disme boni latronis.
Item de ossibus sancti Wlgani confessoris.
Item de costa beate Edburge virginis.

In tercio scrinio eburneo continentur.

De ossibus sancti Damiani martyris.
Item os de sancto Eustachio martyre.
Item os de sancto Nereo martyre.
Item os de sancto Vitale martyre.
Item os de sancto Innocentio martyre.
Item de ossibus sancti Ciriaci martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Sebastiani martyris.
Item os de sancto Agapito martyre.
Item de ossibus sancti Theodori martyris.
Item de Ossibus sancti Bonifacij martyris.
Item os de sancto Demetrio martyre.
Item os de sancto Abgaro martyre.
Item de ossibus sanctorum martyrum Grisandis et Darie.
Item os de Capite beati Amphibali martyris.
Item Reliquie hominis dei martyris. cujus invente sunt cum corpore sancti Sebastiani martyris.
Item Os sancti Pantaleonis martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Silvestri pape et confessoris.
Item os de sancto Juliano episcopo et confessore.
Item de ossibus sancti Donati episcopi et confessoris.

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Item de Dente sancti Francisci. et de capillis ejusdem.
Item os sancti Fortunati Episcopi et confessoris.
Item os sancti Johannis Crisostomi.
Item de sepulcro sancti Lazari.
Item dens sancti Nicandris.
Item de ossibus sancte Agathe virginis.
Item os sancte Secundine virginis.
Item Reliquie sancte Cristine virginis.
Item de sepulcro sancte Sabe.
Item de spongia sancte Praxedis virginis. tincta liquore plurimorum martyrum.
Item Nummus perforatus lancea sancti Mauricij martyris.

In quarto scrinio eburneo continentur. [f. 126 [cxxxii.]

De ossibus sanctorum martyrum qui cum beato Prisco martyrizati fuerunt. in territorio Antisiodorensi.
Item de ossibus sancti Hyrenei Lugdunensis Episcopi. et martyris. et de sociis ejus.
Item os sancti Flaviani martyris.
Item os sancti Dari martyris.
Item os sancti Potentiani martyris.
Item de oleo sancte Marie de Sardiney. quod fluit de pectore et de mamillis cujusdam ymaginis beate Marie virginis.
Item os de capite beati Nictarij. Pictavensis Episcopi. et confessoris primi.
Item os beati Liberij ejusdem Civitatis Episcopi et confessoris tercij.
Item os beati Sereni confessoris.
Item os beati Mariani presbyteri et confessoris.
Item os beate Julite matris beati Cirici martyris.
Item de ossibus .xj. milia virginum.
Item de capite et de capillis beate Trocie virginis.

In quinto scrinio eburneo continentur.

De mensa domini. Et de quadragena Christi.
Item de carne et sanguine et alie Reliquie multe de beato Thoma martyre.
Item dens venerabilis Odonis Abbatis de Bello.

In sexto scrinio eburneo continentur.

De ossibus que fuerunt in altare sancti Petri apostoli.
Item os sancti Pauli apostoli.

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Item os de sancto Barnabe apostolo.
Item os de sancto Clemente papa et martyre.
Item os de sancto Cremete martyre.
Item os de sancto Urbano papa et martyre.
Item os sancti Tiburcij martyris.
Item os de sancto Facundino martyre.
Item de ossibus sancti Cornelij pape et martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Cipriani martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Adriani martyris.
Item os de sancto Mauro episcopo et confessore.
Item de ossibus sancti Mauri abbatis et confessoris.
Item de ossibus sancti Macarij confessoris.
Item de sanguine ficto et vestimentis beate Eufemie virginis et martyris.
Item de ossibus sancte Justine virginis et martyris.

In feretro cum Crucifixo eburneo continentur.

De ossibus sanctorum Cosme et Damiani martyrum.
Item os sancti Wandregisili abbatis et confessoris.
Item de ossibus sancti Augustini episcopi et confessoris. et doctoris magni.
Item os beati Leonis pape et confessoris.
Item os sancti Sampsonis Episcopi cum uno dente ejusdem.
Item de pulvere sancti Discipuli.
Item os sancti Albini confessoris.
Item os sancti Honorati.
Item de ossibus sanctorum Remigij et Germani episcoporum.
Item de ossibus sanctorum Machuti. Wlfranni. et Martiniani.
Item de ossibus sancti Anastasij martyris.
Item de ossibus sancte Margarete virginis.
Item de ossibus sancte Agnetis virginis et martyris.
Item os sancte Oportune virginis.
Item os sancte Amalburge virginis.
Item os sancte Satildis Regine.
Item os sancte Keyneburge virginis.
Item de Capillis sancte Alburge virginis. et Berkyng' Ecclesie Abbatisse.
Item de Capillis sancte Barbare virginis.
Item de vestimentis sancte Aldegunde virginis.
Item .iij. digiti et duo dentes cum alijs ossibus sancti Albani prothomartyris Anglie.
Item de ossibus sancti Ciriaci levite et martyris cum tribus Dentibus.

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Item de ossibus sanctorum Gervasij et Prothasij martyrum.
Item de pulvere sancti Pancracij martyris. [f. 126 *b.*
Item de ossibus sancti Adriani martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Cristofori martyris.
Item de pulvere sanctorum Crispini et Crispiniani martyrum.
Item os sancti Pantaleonis martyris.
Item de pulvere et de vestimentis sancti Lamberti martyris.
Item os sancti Sixti pape.
Item de Barba et vestimentis sancti Cuthberti episcopi et confessoris.
Item de pulvere sancti Appollinaris martyris.
Item de Ossibus sancti Gregorii pape cum uno dente ejusdem.
Item de ossibus sancti Stephani pape.
Item de Ossibus sancti Wyngunaloci Abbatis et confessoris.
Item de pulvere sancti Medardi confessoris.
Item de Ossibus sancti Sebastiani martyris.
Item costa beati Appollinaris martyris. cum uno dente ejusdem.
Item os sancti Firmini martyris et Episcopi.
Item os sancti Quintini martyris.
Item de sepulchro domini.
Item de presepe domini.
Item de Columpna ad quam ligatus erat dominus quando flagellatus erat a pessimis judeis.
Item de lapide super quem angelus sedebat. super monumentum.
Item de lapide ubi Christus stetit quando ascendit in celum.
Item de virga Moysi que fronduerat.
Item de Petra super quam dominus stetit in galilea.
Item de Gessemani.
Item de mensa ubi cenavit dominus cum discipulis suis. quando lavit pedes eorum.
Item de Palma olive.
Item de Carcere unde angelus domini eripuit beatum Petrum apostolum.
Item de vestimento quod sancta Maria mater domini fecit.
Item de pallio quod est super sepulcrum domini.
Item de pilis et vestimentis sancte Anne matris sancte Marie.
Item de vestimentis sancti Elye et sancte Marie. et Marthe sororum. et sancte Saphie virginis
Item de lana quam texuerat sancta Maria virgo.
Item de pulvere sancte Benedicte virginis.

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In primo scrinio de Cupro continentur.

Os sancti Wlstani Episcopi et confessoris.
Item de Capillis beati Anselmi Archiepiscopi.
Item os de sancta Prisca virginis.

In secundo scrinio de Cupro continentur.

Reliquie de sancto Jacobo apostolo.
Item de baculo sancti Pauli apostoli.
Item de Ossibus sancti Thome apostoli.
Item de ossibus sancti Luce Evangeliste.
Item de sancto Taddeo apostolo.
Item de ossibus sancti Philippi apostoli.
Item de sancto Matheo apostolo et Evangelista.

In tertio scrinio de Cupro continentur.

De ligno domini.
Item de sancto Andrea.
Item de sanguine sancti Gervasii.
Item Reliquie sancti Grisantis et Dalrie.
Item de Joseph de Arimathia.
Item de Elyseo et Abdia.
Item de sancto Pancratio.
Item de sancto Jacobo.
Item reliquie sancte Fidis virginis.
Item de sancta Brigida.
Item de sancto Mauricio sociisque ejus.
Item de sancto Bertino.
Item de sancto Johanne baptista. [f. 127 [cxxxiii.]
Item reliquie sanctorum Johannis et Pauli.
Item de sancti Eustachii martyris.

In quarto scrinio de Cupro continentur.

De pulvere combusti corporis sancti Johannis baptiste.
Item due particule de ligno domini.
Item quoddam os sancti Jacobi fratris sancti Johannis Evangeliste.
Item de lapide super quem comedit Dominus postquam vocavit discipulos suos de navibus.
Item de quercu super quam ascenderat Abraham ut videret dominum.[1]

[1] "De ylice mambre" was included among the relics of Reading Abbey in the 13th century.

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Item de feretro sancte Marie.
Item de lapide super quem transfiguratus est.
Item de sepulcro domini.
Item de limo terre unde plasmavit deus Adam.
Item de .xj. milia virginum que Jacent apud Coloniam.
Item os de sancta Fide.

In pixide magna alba de ligno continentur.

De sepulcro domini.
Item de mensa domini super quam fecit cenam.
Item de loco ubi orabat patrem.
Item de fossa ubi crux domini fixa fuit.
Item de lecto beate Marie virginis.
Item de cunabulo christi.
Item de sede ubi mater domini sedit in die purificationis sue.
Item os beati Jeronimi presbyteri et confessoris. Et de stola ejusdem. Et de vestimentis ejusdem.
Item de ossibus Innocentium.
Item de ossibus sancti Bartholomei apostoli.
Item de ossibus sancti Blasii episcopi et martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Clementis pape. et martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Vincentii martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Georgii martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Mauricii martyris. et de sociis suis.
Item de tybia sancti Damiani martyris.
Item de Ossibus sancti Ignacii martyris.
Item de Ossibus sancti Gregorii pape. Et sancti Benedicti Abbatis simul.
Item de pulvere sancti Johannis baptiste et de cilicio et de vestimentis ejusdem. cum aliis reliquiis ejusdem.
Item de Crinibus beate Elizabeth matris ejusdem.
Item de craticula beati Laurencii martyris.
Item Magna pars de ligno domini.
Item de Barba beati Petri apostoli et de mensa ejusdem.
Item de ossibus sancti Ypoliti martyris.
Item de ossibus sancti Romani martyris.
Item os de sancto Martino. Et de clamide ejusdem.
Item de ossibus sancti Silvestri Episcopi et confessoris.
Item de Barba sancti Antonii.
Item os beati Pauli primi heremite.
Item de Capite sancti Juliani Cenomanensis Episcopi et confessoris et de Tunica ejusdem.

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In Armariolo retro Magnum altare continentur.

Canola sancti Blasii.

In majori cornu eburneo pendente sub trabe ultra magnum altare continentur.

Os de sancto Blasio.
Item os de sancto Bartholomeo.
Item os de sancto Martino.
Item os de sancto Stephano prothomartyre.
Item os de sancto Patricio.
Item os de sancto Thoma apostolo.
Item de ossibus sancti Andrea apostoli. [f. 127*b*.
Item de ossibus sancti Egidii.
Item de sancto Sereno.
Item de sancta Columba.
Item de sancta Edburga.
Item de capillis sancte Agathe.
Item de rupe super quam stetit Crux domini.
Item de sepulcro beate Marie matris Domini.
Item de ossibus sancti Nicholai.
Item de ossibus sancte Katerine.
Item de sancta Agnete.
Item de sancto Justo.
Item de Capillis sancte Celicie [*sic*].
Item de rupe Golgatha.

In lectrino ligneo ad altare Sancte Crucis in Navi Ecclesie. in parte cooperto argento deaurato cum gemmis cum Cruce in medio continentur.

Crux argentea deaurata cum gemmis et cum ligno dominico in medio. et cum reliquiis de sancto Thoma martyre.
Item de digito sancti Andrea.
Item os sancti Stephani.
Item de Carne sancti Wlstani.

In primo feretro super trabem ultra magnum altare continentur.

Brachium sancti Wlfadi martyris.
Item Brachium sancti Ruffiniani martyris. et aliud os magnum de dorso ejusdem martyris.
Item os de capite sancti Ceadde Episcopi et confessoris et de vestimentis ejusdem.

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In secundo feretro continentur.

De ligno domini pars una.
Item de sepulcro domini.
Item de sancto Kalixto pape et martyre.
Item de presepe domini.
Item de ossibus sancti Jacobi apostoli fratris domini.
Item de sancta Katherina virgine et martyre.

In tercio feretro continentur.

Vexillum Christi.
Item de beata virgine Maria.
Item de sancto Martino Episcopo et confessore.
Item de sepulcro Domini.
Item de beato Petro apostolo.

W. H. St. J. H.

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III.—OTHER ORNAMENTS AND JEWELS ACQUIRED DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

After the great inventory of 1315–16 no early list of additions to the ornaments of the church has come down to us, with the exception of one to be noticed in the next section, of ornaments and jewels acquired or repaired in the time of prior Chillenden, 1390–1 to 1411. There are nevertheless several benefactions of importance which deserve notice.

First in point of date are certain gifts made by archbishop Simon of Islip (1349–1366) by deed dated January 7th, 1361–2,[1] of which the following were for the use of his cathedral church :

> Vestimentum nostrum novum auro contextum de quatuor garniamentis videlicet casula capa dalmatica et tunica.
> Item unam albam cum amictu et paruris aureis novis et melioribus quas habemus.
> Item unam aliam capam meliorem et preciosorem quam habemus.
> Item duas pulcras tabulas argenteas et bene deauratas.
> Item unum jocale aureum pulcrum in quo reponitur sacra eucaristia.

The two silver-gilt tables are again referred to in the archbishop's will, which is quoted in the Kalendar of Obits, whence we learn that they were bequeathed to the high altar, and had been bought by the archbishop from the executors of Dan Robert of Chigwell :

> Item lego majori altari ecclesie mee duas pulcras tabulas argenteas et bene deauratas. quas emi de executoribus domini Roberti de Chykewell.[2]

[1] *Cartæ Antiquæ* A. 15.
[2] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 182*b*.

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William of Edington, bishop of Winchester, 1346–1366, is credited in the Kalendar of Obits with the following gifts to Christchurch, Canterbury:

> Item dedit prefate ecclesie quinque cappas unam casulam et tres tunicas rubeas cum appendicijs et pertinencijs suis.[1]

In 1376, Edward, prince of Wales, the eldest son of Edward III. (now commonly known as the "Black Prince"), bequeathed a number of valuable ornaments to the cathedral church wherein he was buried. To the high altar he left: a vestment (i.e. suit) of green velvet embroidered with gold, with all that belonged to it; two basons of gold; a chalice of gold with his arms on the foot, and the paten thereto; two cruets of gold; an image of the Holy Trinity "to put upon the said altar"; and his best cross, of silver-gilt and enamelled. To the altar of Our Lady of the Undercroft, in the crypt, before which he desired to be buried, he left: a whole white suit diapered with a blue vine; a frontal which had been given him by the bishop of Exeter, having the Assumption of Our Lady in the midst and other imagery; and a tabernacle of the same subject, the gift of the said bishop; also two great twisted silver candlesticks, two basons with his arms, a great gilt and enamelled chalice with the arms of Warrenne, and two cruets wrought in the form of angels. He further bequeathed to the church his *salle* or "halling," consisting of a dosser, eight pieces for costers, and two bankers[2] of ostrich feathers of black tapestry,[3] with a red border with swans with ladies'

[1] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 230*b*.

[2] A "hall" or "halling" was a set of hangings, often of tapestry, wherewith to cover the lower parts of the walls of a hall or great chamber. The hanging behind the dais at the upper end was called a dosser; those at the sides were the costers; and those that covered the benches or principal seats were called bankers.

[3] As is well known the prince's shield "for peace" was *sable, three ostrich feathers argent.* Beautiful enamelled escutcheons bearing these arms are placed on his tomb. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the ostrich feathers are not derived from John, king of Bohemia, but from the prince's mother, queen Philippa of Hainault, whose badge they were. See *Archæologia*, xxxi. 355.

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heads. Of these, the dosser was to be cut up, and as much as was needed was to make an upper and a nether frontal for the high altar. The rest of it and the two bankers were to be converted into (1) frontals for: (a) the altar "where my lord St. Thomas lies," that at the head of his shrine; (b) the altar "where the head is," that in the round chapel of the Holy Trinity where the *corona* or *caput sancti Thomæ* was kept and exhibited; (c) the altar "where the sword-point is," in the north transept; and (2), if there was enough, into hangings round his tomb, which was directed to be immediately before the altar of Our Lady of the Undercroft. The eight costers were to be hung in the quire above the length of the stalls, in memory of the prince, on the feast of the Trinity and all principal feasts, on the feasts and day of St. Thomas, on all the feasts of Our Lady, and on the anniversary of the prince's death.[1]

He also gave to the altar of "Our Lady Undercroft," at which he had founded a chantry of two chaplains, his massbook and his porthos, which he had caused to be illuminated in divers places with his arms and "nos bages dez plumes dostruce"; also two "single vestments," that is a set for a priest only, consisting of albe, amice, chasuble, stole, and fanon, "with decent towels to each of the said vestments."

The prince's gifts are thus summarized in the Kalendar of Obits:

> Legavit summo altari ejusdem ecclesie. unum viride vestimentum de auro brudatum integrum de velveto. Item unum calicem cum patena de auro cum armis suis. Item duos urceolos aureos. Item unam ymaginem argenteam et deauratam de sancta Trinitate. Item aulam suam de pennis de ostrech. et tapestria nigra. et rubia bordura cum signis. capita dominarum habente [*sic*].[2]

[1] The inventory of 1540 (see *post*, p. 191) mentions among the "Ornaments for the Quyre," "one olde hanging of vj pecꝫ of ostriche fethers to laye on the grounde on palme sondaye." These were probably the remains of the eight costers bequeathed by the Prince of Wales in 1376.

[2] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 193.

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The following text of the bequests, as given in the prince's will, dated June 7th, 1376, has been carefully collated with the only known copy of it in archbishop Simon of Sudbury's register :[1]

Item nous donnons et devisoms al haut autier de la dite eglise nostre vestement de velvet vert enbroudez dor avec tout ce qe apperptient au dit vestement. Item deux bacyns dor un chalix avec le patyn dor noz armez graves sur le pie | et deux cruetz dor et un ymage de la Trinite a mettre sur le dit autier et notre grande croix dargent suzorrez et enamellez cest assavoir la meliour croix qe nous avons dargent. Toutes lesqueles chosez nous donnons et devisons au dit autier a y servir perpetulement sainz jammes le mettre en autre oeps pur nul mischiefs.

Item nous donnons et devisons al autier de notre dame en la chappelle surdite notre blank vestiment tout entier diapree dune vine dazure et auxi le frontel qe levesqe dexcestre nous donna qest de lassumpcion de notre dame en mylieu severee dor et dautre ymagerie et un tabernacle de lassumpcioun de notre dame qe le dit evesqe nous donna | auxi et deux grandez chandelabres dargent qe sont tortillez et deux bacyns de noz armez et un grand chalix suzorre et enameillez des armes de Garrenne ove deux cruetz tailler come deux angeles pur servir a mesme lautier perpetuelement sainz jamez le mettre en autre oeps pur nul meschief.

Item nous donnons et devisons notre sale des plumes dostruce de tapicerie noir et la bordure rouge ove cignes ove testez de dames | cest assavoir un dossier et huyt pieces pur lez costers et deux banqueres a la dit esglise de Canterbirs. Et volons qe le dossier soit taillez ensi come mielz sera avis a noz executours pur servir devant et entour le haut autier | et ce qe ne busoignera a servir illec | duremenant du dit dossier et auxi les ditz banqueres volons qe soit departiz a servir devant lautier la ou monseignour saint Thomas gist | et a lautier la ou la teste est | et a lautier la ou la poynte de lespie est et entour notre corps en la dite chappelle de notre dame Undercrofte si avant come il purra suffiere. Et voloms qe les costres de la dit Sale soient pur pendre en le quer tout du long paramont les estallez et en ceste manere ordenons a servir et estre user en memorial de

[1] Fol. 91. The will is printed in full in Stanley's *Memorials of Canterbury* (11th edition, London, 1887), 168–175, and in all the earlier editions.

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nous a la feste de la Trinite et a toutz lez principalez festes de lan | et a lez festes et jour de monseignour saint Thomas et a toutez les festes de notre dame et les jours auxi de notre anniversaire perpetuelement tant come ils purront durer saintz jamez estre mys en autre oeps.

Item nous donnons et devisons a notre chapelle de ceste notre dite dame undercrofte en la quele nous avoms fondes une chanterie de deux chapellayns a chanter pur nous perpetuelement notre missal et notre portehors | lesquelx nous mesmes avons fait faire et enlimyner de noz armures et diversez lieux et auxi de nos bages dez plumes dostruce | et ycelx missal et portehors ordenons a servir perpetuelement en la dite chappelle sainz james le mettre en autre oeps pur nul meschief et de toutez cestes choses chargeons les armes des Priour et Convent dela dite eglise | si come ils vorront respondre devant Dieu.

Item nous donnons et devisons a la dite chappelle deux vestementz sengles | cest assavoir | aube | amyt | chesyble | estole et fanon avec towailles covenables a chacum des ditz vestementz a servir auxi en la dite chapelle perpetuelement.

By deed dated 22nd February (*Cathedra sancti Petri*), 1395, the lady Joan de Mohun, lady of Dunster, made a solemn agreement with Thomas the prior, and the convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, for the proper keeping of her obit, and that she should be buried "in tumba quam dicta domina sumptibus suis et expensis construi fecerat prope altare beate Marie dicte ecclesie Cant̄. in Criptis que *under croft* vulgariter nuncupatur. Et quod corpus dicte domine Johanne. a dicta tumba cum ibidem humatum fuerit. non amovebitur.[1] nec nomen illius tumbe mutabitur. sed honorifice custodietur." These conditions were agreed to in consideration of the sum of 350 marks sterling, to be paid by the lady Joan to the prior and convent.

et pro uno lecto albo et rubeo de Camaka. coopertorio inde duplicato cum blodio serico. cum chiefciel et celura

[1] Does this imply that another tomb in the church had been moved, and was it the tomb of Edward, prince of Wales? His will strictly enjoins that he be buried immediately in front of the altar beside which lady Joan de Mohun's tomb still stands, yet his tomb is now to the south of the site of the shrine in the chapel of St. Thomas.

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unius secte. et tribus curtinis de sendal de gene. et uno travers rubeo de sendal de tripe. et quatuor cusshynis de secta dicti lecti unde valor estimative viginti librarum. et vestimento palleato rubeo et nigro velvet. et Camaka duplicato cum viridi sendal. videlicet. quantum pertinet ad unum Capellanum. Diaconum. et Subdiaconum de una et eadem secta. et duabus capis dictis. *quercopis* de veste aurea. valor estimative viginti librarum. et uno missali. precij centum solidorum. et uno calice. precij quadraginta solidorum," etc.[1]

Other benefactions made about the same time will be noticed in the next section.

W. H. St. J. H.

[1] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 228. Also in *Register* A. f. ccxxxj.

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IV.—ORNAMENTS AND JEWELS ACQUIRED OR REPAIRED IN THE TIME OF THOMAS CHILLENDEN, PRIOR, 1390–1 TO 1411.

ONE of the greatest benefactors to the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury, was Thomas Chillenden, who held the office of prior from the 16th February, 1390–1, to the 15th August, 1411. During his priorate not only were considerable additions made to the ornaments and jewels, but the nave of the church was rebuilt and many of the monastic buildings enlarged and reconstructed. Chillenden's works are thus summarized in the Kalendar of Obits:[1]

> Qui ope et auxilio reverendissimi in Christo patris ac domini. domini Thome Arundell Dei gracia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi tocius Anglie primatis et apostolice sedis legati[2] Navem istius ecclesie cum capella beate Marie virginis in eadem scita opereque decenti fabricata totaliter renovavit. Claustrum quoque domum capitularem. magnum dormitorium cum nova via versus ecclesiam. et subtus domum rasture de novo fieri fecit. Majus vero altare cum duobus altaribus sanctorum Dunstani. et Elphegi. opere argenteo aureo ac ligno subtiliter inciso. decenter ornavit. Tria eciam altaria. duo ex parte boreali. sanctorum Stephani. et Martini. Et tercium ex parte australi. sancti Johannis evvangeliste. laudabili pictura. et opere ligneo strenue decoravit. Vestiarium ornamentis ecclesiasticis. videlicet cappis. casulis. tunicis. dalmaticis diversi coloris. Turribulis. Candelabris. ac anulis pontificalibus. ceterisque jocalibus preciosis egregie preditavit. Preciosos insuper quamplures libros diversarum

[1] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 210*b*.

[2] "Ligati" in MS.

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facultatum huic ecclesie contulit. Privilegia quoque insignia videlicet usum baculi pastoralis cum sandaliis et solempni benediccione post horas precipuas et processiones. prioribus hujus ecclesie in suorum archiepiscoporum absenciis ac ultimam exempcionem Capituli generalis. a sanctissimo patre domino Urbano papa. sua industria personaliter impetravit, etc. etc.[1]

[A list follows of the works carried out by Chillenden in the *curia* or outer court, and elsewhere.]

Among the *compotus* rolls of this prior that have been preserved is that covering his last year of office from Michaelmas 1410 to Michaelmas 1411. It ends with the single word "Verte," and on the reverse is entered a long list of all the good works carried out by Chillenden during his priorate, either by himself or by his assistance or direction. The list is divided into two main heads of (1) the ornaments and jewels of the church that were acquired or mended while Chillenden was prior, and (2) of the new works and repairs carried out

[1] Pope Alexander III. (1159–1181) by an undated bull grants to A. the prior [Alan, 1179–1186–7] and the chapter of Canterbury the privilege of wearing the tunic and dalmatic at mass on the feasts of St. Gregory, St. Benedict, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, if within Advent, and on the feast of St. Ælphege, if it fall in Lent. By bull of pope Innocent III. dated x kal. Maii. anno pontif. 8° (22nd April 1206), the prior received the privilege, at the prayer of the archbishop, "utendi cirothecis et dalmatica necnon mantello in mensa." Honorius III. by bull dated vii. id. Jan. anno pontif. 5° (17th January 1220–1) grants to the prior and convent that the prior and his successors may have "usum mitre in precipuis sollempnitatibus sinodis processionibus et ecclesie vestre festivitatibus auctoritate presencium pro ipsius preciosi martiris [*i.e.* St. Thomas] reverencia." By a later bull in the same year, dated ii. id. Maii, anno pontif. 5°. the pope grants the prior the privilege of using the ring. By bull dated iij. id. Dec. anno pontif. 1° (11th December 1378) pope Urban VI. granted to the prior, in addition to the mitre, tunic, dalmatic, gloves and ring, the privilege of using the crosier and sandals, and of giving the blessing after mass and in other divine offices, and at table. This bull is headed: "De baculo pastorali per Thomam Chyllyndene || Ista bulla fuit impetrata et concessa a domino Urbano [papa] vjto. anno Domini Millesimo CCC^mo. lxxviij°. et tempore Regis Ricardi secundi anno ij° expensis Prioris et Capituli ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis tempore domini Simonis de Sudbury Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis et legum doctoris ac venerabilis fratris domini Johannis Vynch de Wynchelse Prioris dicte ecclesie et fratris Thome Chillyngdene monachi dicte ecclesie et bacallarij in decretis procuratoris dicte ecclesie Cantuariensis in Romana curia tunc existente." The respective bulls are entered in *Register* A. f. xxvj.

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during the same period on the church and monastic buildings.[1]

With the exception of a few entries touching the furniture of the church, the second of these sections does not concern us, but the list of jewels and ornaments has a special interest, since no general inventories of the fifteenth century have come down to us. It is, therefore, only from such accidental records as that entered on the prior's *compotus* roll, and occasional items in the accounts and obituary notices, that we can learn how, when, and what additions were made to the ornaments and jewels of the church.

The first sub-section of the list under notice enumerates the various vestments and altar hangings acquired during Chillenden's priorate. Besides single copes and chasubles and suits, several large groups are included, such as a set of thirty-nine white copes of cloth of gold, a red suit with twenty-two albes, and "a great suit of copes of green colour, namely ninety-six copes, with five chasubles, six tunicles, two dalmatics, seventy-six albes, stoles, and fanons, and all the gear of the high altar and of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan, of the same suit." Such a set can only have been obtained for the use of the whole convent on some special feast or feasts. Other entries refer to a complete set of ornaments for the altar of St. Thomas (that at the head of the shrine) and the altar *ad Coronam* in the round chapel of the Holy Trinity.

Some of these ornaments no doubt formed part of the munificent gift of Thomas of Buckingham, bishop of Lincoln, who resigned his see in 1397, and retired to Canterbury, where he died the following 10th March, 1397–8. His gifts to the church are thus described in the Kalendar of Obits:

[1] Most of these have been dealt with in his *Architectural History of the conventual buildings of the Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury* (London, 1869), by the late Professor Willis, who has also printed in Appendix No. VI. (p. 187) another copy of the list of benefactions above referred to, preserved among the *Cartæ Antiquæ* (C. 166).

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Et de bonis dicti domini episcopi per disposicionem Thome Chyllynden prioris tunc executoris dicti dompni adquesita sunt ad ecclesiam Cantuariensem ornamenta et vestimenta ad valorem ducentarum quadragintarum librarum. videlicet unum vestimentum nigrum cum toto apparatu. et sex cappis. et unum vestimentum album cum toto apparatu. et triginta una capis unius secte. et unus baculus pastoralis argenteus cum capite deaurato. duo urseoli. et unus calix argenti et deaurati. et vigintti [*sic*] libre circa emendacionem mitre domini Johannis Stratforde quondam archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.[1]

Another benefactor was archbishop William Courtenay (1381–1396), whose will contains, *inter alia,* the following bequests:

Item lego ecclesie mee metropolitane pulcherimam et optimam capam meam rubiam cum perles debrauditam.

Item lego eidem ecclesie mee viride vestimentum meum aureum cum cervis albis intextis cum aurifragio et archangelis et toto apparatu videlicet septem capis.

Item lego eidem ecclesie mee melius vestimentum meum album de auro cum cervis sive rubijs bestijs diasperatis cum vij capis ejusdem secte.[2]

These vestments cannot positively be identified in Chillenden's list, but they are probably included under a general heading of *vestimentum.* Most of them will be found in the inventory of 1540. The green vestment perhaps formed part of the "great suit of copes" of that colour, to which archbishop Thomas Arundel gave twenty-one.[3]

The jewels enumerated in the second sub-section call for no special remark. The crosier, cruets and chalice given by bishop John of Buckingham are, however, duly entered, as well as Stratford's mitre to the repair of which he subscribed. It is interesting to notice also that two of the eight mitres mentioned were new ones made of old or broken silver found in the vestry. The last item refers to the holder for the candle hallowed by the

[1] Lambeth MS. 20. ff. 171*b.* and 172.
[2] *Register* G. f. 259*b.*
[3] See *post,* page 110, note 1.

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prior on the feast of the Purification at the blessing of candles before mass, and perhaps carried in the procession by one of the sacrists. At Westminster a *magnus cereus* was called *Mariale*.[1] At Salisbury, according to the *Processionale* of 1508, one of the candles was reserved for the blessing of the fonts at Easter and Pentecost.[2]

The following is the list of the ornaments and jewels:

Ornamenta Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis et Jocalia quedam nova adquisita et quedam antiqua reparata tempore Thome Chillynden Prioris.[3]

Ornamenta.

In primis una capa preciosa de velveto blodio cum j mose de Perre[4] et broudata cum archangelis aureis.[5]

Item iij Cape bone de auro et pulverizate cum velveto rubeo

Item unum vestimentum integrum videlicet albis et curtinis cum alijs adquisitis et iij Cape de velveto nigro pulverizat' cum floribus Delyce cum toto apparatu ad tria altaria[6] de eadem secta.

Item xxxix cape[7] albe de panno aureo cum uno vestimento simplici et v albis de eadem secta.

Item una Casula cum palleo et frontello de panno aureo albo et ridellis de serico albo ad altare beate Marie virginis in Navi ecclesie.[8]

Item unum vestimentum rubeum de panno aureo cum ij Capis et xxij albis de eadem secta.

Item j magnus pannus cum toto apparatu ad cooperiendum summum altare et altaria Sanctorum Elphegi et Dunstani depictus cum historia xl^{me}.[9]

[1] *Missale ad usum Ecclesie Westmonasteriensis* (Henry Bradshaw Society), fasc. ii. col. 620, note.

[2] "Unus sacristarum in superpelliceo post thuribularium ante subdiaconum deferat cereum cum aliis benedicendum usui benedictionis fontium in vigiliis Paschae et Pentecostes specialiter reservandum." *Processionale ad usum insignis ac præclaræ Ecclesiæ Sarum.* Ed. Henderson (Leeds, 1882), 143.

[3] The items are here set forth separately, instead of continuously as on the roll.

[4] *i.e.* a morse or clasp adorned with small pearls.

[5] This was probably for use on the feast of St. Michael and All Angels.

[6] That is, the high altar, and the side altars of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan. This suit is probably that given by bishop John of Buckingham.

[7] These probably include bishop John of Buckingham's thirty-one copes of a suit.

[8] The chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary at this time occupied its former position in the first two bays of the north aisle of the nave.

[9] This cloth was evidently used to cover the three altars during Lent.

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Item ij Cape blodij coloris quondam Henrici Northwych.
Item v Cape quarum ij cum leonibus et coronis aureis ij cum quercubus aureis et una cum leonibus aureis.
Item una Capa rubea cum rosis aquilis et leonibus coronatis. Orfreys de passione Christi et Morsus de Trinitate et literis T.C.[1]
Item unum vestimentum rubeum de attaby cum ij Capis quinque albis stolis et manipulis ad serviend quando sermoni fit de sancto Thoma.
Item unum vestimentum rubeum vocatum Salesbury per dominum Priorem reparatum cum novem Capis octo albis stolis et manipulis.
Item j vestimentum nigrum de serico cum fluctubus marinis rubeis. vj Cape ix albe et j pannus cum frontello ad majus altare de eadem secta. xx
Item una magna secta Caparum viridis Coloris. videlicet iiij xvj Cape cum v Casulis vj tuniculis ij Dalmaticis lxxvj albis stolis et manipulis et toto apparatu summi altaris Elphegi et Dunstani de eadem secta.
Item in Capella Prioris apparatus tocius altaris de eadem secta.
Item apparatus altaris Sancti Thome[2] de eadem secta.
Item ad Coronam apparatus altaris[3] de eadem secta.
Et unus pannus remanens in vestiario de eadem secta.

Jocalia.

Item iiij pelves argentee et deaurate.
Item iiij pelves argentee.
Item ij Candelabra argentea et deaurata.
Item viij turribula argentea et deaurata.
Item ij Turribula argentea pro juvenibus
Item ij naves pro incenso imponendo.
Item unum magnum Pontificale[4] de auro cum j saphiro vocato Citheryñ.
Item ij anuli cum ij saphiris.
Item iij Anuli cum Paritotis.
Item unus anulus cum uno lapide coloris de Aumbr'.

[1] For Thomas Chillenden.
[2] That at the head of St. Thomas's shrine.
[3] This was the altar in the round chapel of the Holy Trinity at the extreme east end of the church, where the relic called the Corona was kept.
[4] This was of course a gold pontifical ring, and not the service book so-called.

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Item ij anuli cum capitibus de lapid Israel.[1]
Item una zona de serico nigro apparata cum stipis argenteis et deauratis quondam Guidonis Mone Episcopi.
Item Baculus pastoralis Johannis Bokyngham Episcopi Lincolniensis.
Item unus magnus Calix pro summo altari et ij urciole argentee et deaurate cum armis dicti Johannis Bokyngham.
Item unus alius calix pro missa Capitulari.
Item ij magne Cruces cum baculis.
Item due parve Cruces cum baculis pro processionibus.
Item ij amicte de damasco.
Item unum par cirotecarum.
Item viij mitre unde iiij auri preciose una Johannis Stratford nuper archiepiscopi Cantuariensis[2] Secunda Johannis Peckham nuper archiepiscopi cantuariensis tercia domini Thome Arundell nuper Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis quarta Walter Rayne nuper Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis de novo cum magnis sumptibus reparate. Et ij mitre argentee et deaurate de novo facte cum antiqua materia inventa in vestiario.
Item unum instrumentum argenteum et deauratum ad imponendam ceram benedicendam in die Purificacionis beate Marie virginis.

This list is followed by another entitled: "Nova opera Reparaciones et adquisita tempore Thome Chillynden Prioris," of which the following refer to the church:

Navis ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis cum apparatu gradus et Pulpiti ibidem cum stacione Crucis et nova capella beate Virginis Marie in eadem navi.
Item novum altare cum tabula argentea et deaurata cum apparatu altarium Sanctorum Elphegi et Dunstani et una ymagine beate Virginis cum iiij^{or} angelis argenteis

[1] *i.e.* cameos.

[2] Archbishop Stratford's will, dated in 1347 (*Cartæ Antiquæ*, W. 219) contains the following entry touching this mitre: "Item lego Priori et Conventui ecclesie de Cantuar. mitram meam novam meliorem. Et si forsan velint eam accomodare successoribus meis hoc facere possint sub bona et competenti caucione set intencionis mee est quod dicta mitra remaneat jure domini penes Priorem et Conventum predictos ita quod de ea facere possint quidquid voluerint ad honorem et utilitatem dicte ecclesie nostre Cantuar.' Also: "Item lego dictis Priori et Conventui ecclesie Cantuar. capam novam de velvetto purpureo cum ymaginibus aureis et margaritis multis."

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et deauratis et cipho auri precioso cum gemmis[1] in manu virginis pro corpore Christi imponendo. ascendendo et descendendo quando placet.

Item iiij altaria unde ij ex parte chori et duo ex altera de novo depicta.

Item dealbacio tocius ecclesie cum nova camera prioris sacristaria et capella subtus Sancti Andree.

Item j camera privata et plumbata juxta vestiarium.

Item Pavimentum ex parte chori boriali de novo factum.

The story of the rebuilding of the nave through Chillenden's exertions has been well told by Professor Willis in his *Architectural History*. He was not, however, then aware that to Chillenden we owe the reconstruction of the great flight of steps leading from the nave up to the quire, and the magnificent *pulpitum* or screen with images of kings still standing on the top of the steps. The chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary had since Lanfranc's days occupied the first two bays of the north aisle of the nave, where it was replaced by Chillenden after the rebuilding. It is uncertain what is exactly meant by the *Stacio Crucis*. It may of course refer to the setting up again of the great Rood, with its attendant images, that surmounted the screen (now removed) at the east end of the nave against which stood the altar of the Holy Cross. But it may also refer to the lines cut in the nave floor to mark the places of the convent in processions when they made a station before the Cross. These are described by Gostling as "two parallel lines cut in the pavement, about eight feet asunder, but in several places interrupted by gravestones, or the removing some of the paving slabs from their first places. These were designed to show what room should be kept clear for public processions. In Drake's plan of the old body of York Minster, we find many circular stones placed in order, that the members of that cathedral might know where each should take his stand-

[1] Possibly this is the *jocale aureum pulcrum in quo reponitur sacra eucaristia* given by archbishop Simon of Islip in 1361–2. See *ante*, p. 95.

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ing before they began their walk."[1] Besides the York examples quoted by Gostling, other rows of circular stones existed at Lincoln and Wells, while at Fountains Abbey similar rows of square slabs, each incised with a circle, still remain in place under the turf.

The "new altar" mentioned in the list of Chillenden's works was probably part of some important reconstruction of the high altar and its surroundings that was carried out at the end of the fourteenth century and towards the building of which John of Buckingham, bishop of Lincoln (1363–1397), gave the sum of £20.[2] The Kalendar of Obits also states that part of the magnificent donation of over £1,000 sterling by king Richard II. was given *ad fabricam summi altaris.*[3] These gifts were probably spent upon the building of the stone reredos, which was no doubt a low wall, like that still standing in Westminster abbey church, extending across the presbytery, and enriched with tabernacle work and imagery on both sides. Against it stood the three altars, viz. the high altar and those of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan, with doors between leading to the space behind and to the steps up to the archbishop's marble chair. We learn from another source that before 1395, archbishop Courtenay had bestowed upon the church "a precious image of the Holy Trinity, with six apostles of silver, and nobly gilt, for the table of the high altar" of the estimated value of £340,[4] and arch-

[1] William Gostling, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury* (second edition, Canterbury, 1777), 203. The lines in the floor are not mentioned in the first edition of 1774. They disappeared when the nave was repaved in 1787–8.

[2] Among the bequests in the draft of bishop John of Buckingham's will, preserved at Canterbury among the *Cartæ Antiquæ* (W. 220), is: "Item lego fabrice ecclesie Cant. viginti libras et fabrice summi altaris ejusdem ecclesie viginti libras."

[3] According to the Kalendar of Obits, Richard II.: "Dedit eciam ad fabricam summi altaris et navis ecclesie diversis vicibus ultra jocalia oblata per eum [ad feretrum sancti Thome *erased in MS.*] et beate marie in criptis ultra mille libras sterlingorum." Lambeth MS. 20. f. 170.

[4] "Item unam ymaginem Sancte Trinitatis preciosiorem cum sex apostolis argenteis et nobiliter deauratis ad tabulam summi altaris ecclesie sue Cantuariensis donavit. Que quidem ymagines ad valorem cccxl. librarum apreciantur in presenti." *Register* S. f. 23. According to the Kalendar of Obits this image weighed 160 pounds. Lambeth MS. 20. f. 206.

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bishop Arundel, besides a gold chalice and two gold cruets of the value of 200 marks, added "the three silver basons hanging before the high altar."[1] Chillenden's share is stated in the Kalendar of Obits to have been that "he decently ornamented the high altar together with the two altars of St. Dunstan and St. Ælphege with work of silver and gold, and wood curiously carved," which agrees with the statement under notice that he gave "a new altar with a table of silver and gilt" (to which archbishop Courtenay added the images described) "with the furniture of the altars of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan."

The Kalendar of Obits says nothing of the curious and unusual arrangement for hanging the pyx described in the list under notice as "an image of the Blessed Virgin with four angels silver and gilt and with a precious cup of gold with gems in the hand of the Virgin for putting in the body of Christ, ascending and descending at pleasure."[2]

The four altars outside the quire which were newly decorated with paintings by Chillenden are described in the Kalendar of Obits as only three in number: "also the two altars on the north side of St. Stephen and St. Martin (*i.e.* in the north quire transept), and a third on the south side of St. John Evangelist (*i.e.* in the south quire

[1] Arundel's gifts are thus recorded in the Kalendar of Obits: "Contulitque dominus archiepiscopus huic ecclesie multa merito laudanda. videlicet unum vestimentum viride. cum xx^{ti} et una cappis unius secte. aliamque cappam de aureo panno solempni. unam metram [*sic*] auream diversis gemmis et lapidibus preciosis ornatam. unum baculum pastoralem magnum argenteum et totaliter deauratum. unum calicem aureum ad majus altare cum duobus urceolijs de auro valoris ducentarum marcarum. aliumque calicem aureum [ad feretrum beati Thome *erased*] quadraginta libras valentem. cum aliis diversis jocalibus. tria baccilia argentea ante summum altare pendencia. quinque campanas. in sonitu dulcissimas. arrundell ryng vulgariter nuncupatas. duo quoque dedit missalia quamplures libros preciosos cum alijs ornamentis ecclesiasticis." Lambeth MS. 20. f. 166.

[2] This arrangement was evidently in the mind of John Almyngham of Walberswick, Suffolk, when he bequeathed £10 to his parish church in 1500, to be spent upon "a canope over the hygh awter, welle done with oure lady and iiij. aungelys and the Holy Ghost goyng upp and downe with a chyme (? cheyne)." See John Nichols, *Illustrations of the manners and expences of antient times in England in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries* (London, 1797), 187.

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transept) with laudable painting and woodwork he carefully decorated." This work was done at the beginning of Chillenden's priorate, as appears from the following entry in the sacrist's accounts for 1392–3:

> Carboñ lingna[1] vitrum et colores lxxixs. iiijd.
> Et tantum hoc anno propter picturam mensure beate marie virginis Et tabulam inferiorem ad altare sancti Stephani Et ij tabulas parvas superiores ad altare sancti Martini.

The existence of this *mensura beate marie virginis* in the church does not appear to have been noted hitherto, and it is as difficult to say what was its precise character as to indicate its position. The earliest reference to it which we have met with is in the will, dated 1362, of Edmund Stablegate, citizen of Canterbury, who desires to be buried *in Navi ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis prope finem versus West.* He directs that four tapers each of twenty-eight pounds weight shall burn round his body on the day of his burial, and afterwards to burn, one before the image of Our Lady in the church of St. Ælphege, another before the image of Our Lady in the crypts of the cathedral church, a third before Our Lady of Queningate, while the fourth was *ad ardendam coram mensura beate Marie in ecclesia Christi Cantuariensis.*[2] Besides the reference to this already given from the payments in the sacrist's accounts for 1392–3, there are in the same record the following items among the receipts which show that it was painted by subscription:

> Item de Waltero et Johanna Waldrede et aliis diversis ad picturam mensure beate Marie virginis ... vjs.
> Item de alijs specialibus amicis xls.

Of the "measure of Our Lord" a number of examples have been noted. Didron mentions one formerly in the church of St. Denis in France, "une colonne de jaspe

[1] *Sic* for "ligna."
[2] *Reg. Whittlesey*, f. 121*b*.

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que l'on tient estre la mesure de la hauteur de nostre Seigneur Jésus-Christ."[1] This was destroyed in 1793. Another, in the cathedral church of St. John Lateran at Rome is thus described in *Voyage Archéologique au xv^e^ siècle allemagne et italie*, printed by Didron :[2]

> Pour sortir hors de lad. église et du mesure pourpris, à la main gaulche, y a ung huis à III ou IIII dégrés, et puis une salle, en laquelle y a ung grand marbre, sur IIII colonnes, quy sont dud. marbre, et samble assez estre ung autel ; mais on dict que c'est la haulteur de Nostre-Seigneur Jésucrist, et vaon dessoubz, en allant à procession.

A more recent account gives the following description of it :

> La taille de Notre-Seigneur est indiquée dans le cloître de Saint-Jean-de-Latran par une tablette que supportent quatre colonnes : or, cette tablette donne jusqu'au sol 1 mètre 85 centimètres, mesure identique à celle que j'ai vue a Grotta-Ferrata (États Pontificaux), qui y ajoute 46 centimètres pour les épaules.[3]

No corresponding *mensure beate Marie virginis* seem to have been noted ; we can therefore only suppose that the painted object at Canterbury which denoted her height was a pillar or shaft of some kind. It will be noticed that the entry in the accounts already quoted associates the *mensura* with the altars of St. Stephen and St. Martin. Between the places of these altars in the north quire transept, at the foot of the vaulting shaft there, the marble step has been cut away to make room for

[1] *Annales Archéologiques*, v. 207.

[2] *Ibid.* xxii. 91.

[3] *Iconographie du chemin de la Croix* in Didron's *Annales Archéologiques*, xxiii. 237. For further references see a paper by Mr. W. de Gray Birch in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, 2nd S. xi. 470–472, "On two Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in the British Museum," and another by the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A., "On a magical roll preserved in the British Museum" in *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, xlviii. 38–54, where descriptions are quoted of the measure of Our Lord (*mensura Domini nostri Jesu Christi*) in Cott. MS. Titus D. xxvi. and Harley Roll, 43. A. 14. The latter is accompanied by a drawing of a cross, 5 inches in length with the memorandum : "This cross xv tymys metyn ys y^e^ lenght of oure lord Ihu criste." Since 5 × 15 = 75, the height of our Lord, according to this, was 6 feet 3 inches.

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some object that stood against the shaft. This object was an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as we learn from the following curious note:

> Anno Domini M°CCCC° lxvij° circa festum Epiphanie Domini emanavit magna aqua in criptis et ad Tumbam beati Thome martiris et in alijs capellis ibidem et duravit per .iiij^{or} septimanas. ita quod conventus non potuerunt transire ad illum locum ad processionem Sed transierunt ad ymaginem beate Marie virginis versus dormitorium que est inter altaria Sanctorum Martini et Stephani tamen cerei in criptis erant illuminati tempore processionis Et eodem modo in vigilia purificacionis beate Marie et in die post .ij^{as}. vesperas Dominus Prior cum conventu steterunt ibidem tamen Missa fuit ibidem omni die et Salve.[1]

It is possible that the pedestal on which this image stood formed the *mensura* in question.

To those who regard the whitewashing of churches as an invention of the "churchwarden" era, and who consequently in their ignorance ruin many an old building by denuding it of its whitewash and plaster, it will perhaps come as a shock to read that one of Chillenden's great works by which he is to be remembered was "the whitewashing of the whole church, the prior's chapel, the sacristy, and beneath the chapel of St. Andrew." Some interesting items touching the work occur in the sacrist's accounts. Thus in those for 1391-2, among the receipts, we find:

> Item de domino Priore vjs viijd pro vaut̃ chori reperand̃ [*sic*] et dealband̃.

as well as three other like sums "pro eodem." While among the payments is the entry:

> Item Albacione Chori Ecclesie xij ti. xijs. viijd.

In the receipts of the following year we again find:

> Item de Domino Priore ad Dealbacionem chori vjs viijd.

[1] CCCC. Parker MS. 417, ff. 81*b* and 82. For a description of this interesting manuscript see *post*, pp. 115, 116.

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and further sums of 12*s.*, 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, 6*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, 10*s.*, and 6*s.* 8*d.* Also among the payments:

Item pro Dealbacione chori hoc anno vj ti. vijs vjd.

It thus appears that a sum of £19, equivalent at least to £400 at the present time, was spent in two years in whitewashing the quire alone; what then must the whitewashing of the whole church have cost?

We have further evidence of the use of whitewash at Canterbury in the treasurers' accounts for 1236, where a payment is entered; "In dealbacione claustri xxvijs. jd." and in that for 1237: "Pictor et colores cum dealbacione claustri xxiijs. ijd. ob." A later instance is found in the sacrist's roll for 1469–70: "In lathamis conductis pro albacione capituli, xijd."

The pavement on the north side of the quire attributed to Chillenden in the last of the items quoted is that still to be seen in the north quire aisle and north quire transept. It consists of square slabs of Purbeck marble set diamondwise, with other slabs laid longitudinally in narrow bands at the sides and down the centre. Except where it has been destroyed for the gratings over the hot water pipes, this interesting pavement is uninjured. It is in marked contrast to the old pavement on the opposite side of the church, which is a medley of slabs of all sizes and divers materials.

W. H. St. J. H.

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V. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AS TO JEWELS AND ORNAMENTS ACQUIRED DURING THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

It has already been mentioned in treating of the ornaments, etc. acquired in the time of prior Thomas Chillenden that no general inventories of the fifteenth century have come down to us. There are nevertheless a number of memoranda and entries in the accounts, in wills, and elsewhere, of considerable interest and importance which ought not to be passed over, especially since many of the ornaments to which they refer are not to be identified in the later inventories.

Among the *Cartæ Antiquæ* is an imperfect list of the gifts and benefits of Henry Chichele, archbishop from 1414 to 1443. It enumerates, besides sundry silver vessels for use in the monastery :

> unum vestimentum integrum solempne et preciosum de albo velveto, cum floribus saracenorum splendide pulverizatum ; una cum duabus cappis et albis ejusdem sectæ et coloris[1]

In the great inventory of 1540[2] are included two copes and "a vestment decon and subdeacon," of white velvet "w^t^ burres enbroudered," and "ij stoles and iij phanons" of the same material with burrs of gold, which are very likely those given by archbishop Chichele.

Among the Parker MSS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is a small quarto volume

[1] *Cart. Antiq.* L. 180. Printed in *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls' Series 85), iii. 171.

[2] See *post.*

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entitled: *Liber fratris Johannis Stone monachi ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis quem ex suo magno labore composuit Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC^mo lxvij^o Monachatus sui anno quinquagesimo.* This MS. is an extremely curious and interesting memorandum book of most miscellaneous character, and contains a large number of entries that throw considerable light upon the topography and dates of different parts of the church and monastic buildings. It ought to be printed in full. Stone's own work does not begin until the eighth leaf, but is preceded by the following interesting note, which is written in a different hand:

f. 4.] In memoriam rei futuram Anno gracie Millesimo quadringentesimo decimo octavo videlicet in die sancte Lucie virginis feria ij^a contingit quod frater Johannes Stone monachus sancte Cantuaŕ Ecclesie receptus et acceptatus fuit ad habitum monachalem tempore domini Johannis Wodennisbeg^i tunc Prioris qui subsequenter vixit in religione per l annos cum sancti spiritus gratia assistente ut speratur qui eciam ne traderentur perpetue oblivioni dona et expensas que vel quas ad diversa opera et ornamenta ad domus dei decorem noscitur dedisse hic curavit seriosius inserere et in spem annotare.

Inprimis ad feretra sanctorum Dunstani et Elphegi	vjs viijd.
Item confratri nostro domino Johanni Langdon.	vjs viijd
Item ad ostriam faciendam	vjs viijd.
Item in tribus frontellis pro tribus altaribus in choro de velveto blodij coloris cum aurifrigiis de Archangelis xxxiij. in eisdem .x marc̃. In honore sancti Dunstani	

f. 4*b*.] Item pro panno pro altaribus sanctorum Dunstani et Elphegi

In primis pro auro .j. pond. de venisia	xl.s.
Item pro labore servientis	viij.d.
Item pro quinque ulnis de satin viridis coloris	xxxvs.
Item pro labore servientis versus Londoñ	xx.d.
Item pro Cerico diversi coloris	xvjd.
Item pro Cerico diversi coloris .j. unce & dĩ.	xxd
Item pro Auro ij pipis	xld
Item pro cerico diversi coloris	xvjd.

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Item pro Auro .j. Scanne xxd
Item pro Cerico diversi coloris xvjd

Summa iiij li. viijs. ijd.

Item pro quatuor ulnis de bokeram viridis et rubei coloris ijs. iiijd
Item pro Riban vjd
Item pro Auro xxd

Summa .iiij.s. viijd.

f. 5.] Expense pro frontellis pro tribus altaribus

In primis pro auro .xxij. pipis xxxs. xd.
Item pro duabus ulnis et dī de felveto viridis coloris xxxijs. vijd.
Item in frenge Rubei coloris pro tribus altaribus .xij.s. xj.d.
Item pro bokeram xxd.ob̄.
Item pro cerico diversi coloris v.s. iiij.d.
Item dedi seculari pro labore suo xij.d.

Summa .iiij. li. iiij. s. iiij.d.ob̄.

Expense pro magno panno pro summo altare

In primis pro viij ulnis de satin viridis coloris lij.s.
Item pro Auro .xxx. Scainis lijs. viij.d.
Item pro Cerico diversi coloris viijs. v.d.
Item Johanni Brayfelde pro factura et garnescyng xxv.s. xd.
Item pro .ix. ulnis de Bokeram coloris viridis v.s. iij.d.

Summa .vj. li iiij.s. iij.d.[1]

Item pro Tapeto viridis coloris cum signis .xxv.s. viij.d

Summa patet.

f. 5*b*.] Curtine

Item pro Curtinis. In primis pro panno de cerico viridis coloris cum signis de pictura .x. ulnis .xvj.s. viij.d.
Item pro Auro et factura iiij. marc̄.
Item pro frengis Rubei coloris ij.s.
Item pro Riban rubei coloris xiiij.d.
Item pro Ringlis .j.d.
Item pro Riban rubei coloris .ij. pec̄. xij.d.

Summa vij. marc̄ xixd.

[1] From these items it will be seen that the green velvet cost 13*s*. an ell, the green satin 6*s*. 6*d*. and 7*s*., and the buckram for the linings 7*d*. and 8*d*. The Venice gold cost 40*s*. a pound. The other charges for gold shew that it cost 1*s*. 8*d*. a pipe or skein.

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Item pro Bokeram viridis et Blodij coloris pro sex cappis[1] xx.s.
Item pro factura quinque capparum iij.s. iiij.d
Summa xxiijs. iiij.d

Item pro vitro in Claustro v.s.
Item ad novum opus martirij vj.s. viij.d.
Summa xj.s. viij.d.

Item ad fontem in navi ecclesie v.s.
Item pro Tapeto Blodij coloris cum aquila in medio xxxij.s.
Summa patet xxxvij.s.

Item in prima Camera in firmaria pro Camino et pro nova fenestra xx.s.

These interesting items include the making in all of the following vestments, etc. :

(1) frontals for each of the three altars in the quire, viz. the high altar and the altars of St. Dunstan and St. Ælphege, of blue velvet embroidered with gold archangels (to the number of thirty-three) at a cost of 10 marks ;
(2) a set of frontals for the three altars, of green satin and velvet with red fringe, embroidered with gold, and lined with green and red buckram ;
(3) a carpet or tapet of green with swans ;
(4) a set of curtains of green silk cloth painted with gold swans, and fringed with red ; and
(5) a carpet or tapet of blue with an eagle in the midst.

These green and blue frontals are identical with those mentioned in the Inventory of 1540.[2]

Of the subsequent entries in the manuscript under notice only one need here be quoted. It records the death in 1419, of Thomas Selmiston, doubtless a monk, concerning whom Stone says :

[1] Probably for lining or relining six copes.
[2] See *post*, pp. 189, 190.

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Erat enim in arte brudataria artifex curiosissimus in toto regno non habens sibi similem. quod evidenter apparet in casula aurea vestimenti .T. Herne. Et in vestimento Ricardi Ruton et in multis aliis locis in vestiario. (f. 10*b*.)

The exercise of the art of embroidery was not uncommon in monasteries, and many instances of such handiwork of the monks might be quoted. Even abbots did not consider it beneath their dignity to practise the art, for John Wigmore, abbot of St. Peter's abbey, Gloucester, from 1329 to 1337, gave to his monastery a suit of vestments *de viridi samyt cum volucribus deauratis pro festo Pentecostes quam propriis manibus texuit et fecit.*[1]

The Sacrists' Accounts contain a number of entries relating to the gift, repair, or making of vestments and other ornaments, of which the following are the most interesting:

1412–13

In meremio carpentaria sarratura cum lattis emptis Et in reparacione de magno cas̄ pro cereo paschali cum uno disco et pỳnctura diversorum vexillorum cum pertinenciis xlvijs ixd.

1413. Easter to Michaelmas.

Item in canvase pro ij altaribus domini principis sub cripto et emendacione aliarum necessariarum ibidem. iijs. vd

1432–3

Item pro uno vestimento de velfedo viridis coloris videlicet casula tunica dalmatica cum j capa ejusdem secte pulverizat' cum floribus de luys iiij li xvs.

Item alia capa blodii coloris pulverizat' cum floribus de luys iiij li vjs.

Item pro quatuor candelabris circa feretra Sanctorum Dunstani et Elphegi xxvjs viijd

[1] *Historia et Cartularium monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestriæ*, ed. W. H. Hart (Rolls' Series 33), i. 45.

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1436–7

In cirotecis pontificalibus iijs iiijd

Item solut. pro nigra casula de novo facta pulverizata cum flourdelyzs pro exequiis mortuorum lxvjs viijd.

1462–3

Item in uno magno Calice aureo reparato viijs.

1464–5

In panno lineo empto pro Pendilijs in superiori choro ex utraque parte et pro lira et factura ejusdem xxxviijs xjd

1468–9

Received:

De xs. ex dono cujusdam devoti viri pro albis faciendis

1472–3

In iij paribus urceolorum emptis cum factura earundem xxvjs.

Item in iij ulnis de panno de Satyn emptis xxxvijs vjd

1473–4

In reparacione ij librorum Evangeliorum iijs iiijd

1493–4

Pro tribus tapetis[1] rubei coloris emptis continentibus lxvj virgatas pro qualibet virgata iijs iiijd xj lib.

Pro cariagio cum factura filo et canvas emptis ad easdem xiijs iiijd

Johanni Sawnder pro ligacione duorum librorum missalium quorum unus servit altari Sancte [*sic*] Gregorij et alter capelle beate Marie prope Martirium. iiijs viijd.

The Kalendar of Obits[2] also contains notices of various gifts and bequests of ornaments during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

[1] These may be the "iij tappettꝭ for the high aulter of red tapestrie" mentioned in the Inventory of 1540.

[2] Lambeth MS. 20.

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Among them are the gift of a golden censer to the high altar by Amyas Tatresale, 1416,[1] and of a mitre and crosier by Richard Martin, suffragan bishop,[2] probably bishop of Waterford and Lismore 1472–1475. Joan Frevyll, apparently about 1520, also gave *tres Cappas de rubio tessuto in pectorali habentes Jesus cum corona.*[3]

Of Thomas Bourchier, archbishop from 1454 to 1486, it is recorded:

> Qui contulit huic ecclesie pulcherimum [*sic*] ymaginem de sancta Trinitate de auro et gemmis ornatam. atque viginti septem[4] cappis de rubio tessuto. cum toto apparatu pro sacerdote diacono et subdiacono unius secte.[5]

Of these gifts we fortunately obtain further particulars from the archbishop's will:

> Item do et lego priori et capitulo ecclesie mee Christi Cantuar̃. et eorum successoribus ob honorem sancte Trinitatis sanctorum Alphegi et gloriosi Thome martiris unam ymaginem sancte Trinitatis de puro auro cum le dyademe et xj balassis x saphiris et xliiij gemmis nuncupatis *perlys.* unum vestimentum integrum de panno aureo rubeo vocato *rede tissue pyerled* videlicet unam capsulam[6] duas dalmaticas cum toto apparatu et unam Cappam ejusdem secte cum gemmis preciosis in le orfres infixis et garneizatis et xxvj Capas de rubio tissue cum orfres complet̃ ad serviendum Deo in eadem ecclesia pro perpetuo.[7]

Whether this golden image of the Holy Trinity was given to the high altar or to St. Thomas's shrine does not appear. The vestments with the jewelled orphreys cannot positively be identified in the great inventory of 1540;[8] probably their richness led to their being reserved for "the king's use." But the same inventory mentions "viij copes of red golde velvet baudekyn tysshew wth orpheras enbroudered" and "xvj copes of the same silke

[1] Lambeth MS. f. 230*b*.
[2] *Ibid.* f. 240.
[3] *Ibid.* 20, f. 190.
[4] The archbishop's will gives the number of copes as twenty-six.
[5] Lambeth MS. 20, f. 176*b*.
[6] *Sic* for "casulam."
[7] *Register* R. f. 37.
[8] See *post*, p. 168.

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w^t^ orpheras of the same" which may be the survivors of Bourchier's twenty-six copes of red tissue.

Of John Morton, archbishop from 1486 to 1500, the Kalendar of Obits has the following interesting record:

> Tanto enim amore matrem suam sanctissimam Cantuariensem videlicet ecclesiam amplexus est. ut eam munere amplissimo Cappis videlicet octoginta albi coloris ditissimis ornatissimisque cum omnibus alijs ad presbiterum. diaconum. subdiaconumque pertinentibus. suo nomine armis proprijs ex omni parte auro purissimo desuper textis. litterisque decentissimis. hanc sentenciam suavissimam. **Deo sit graciarum accio componentibus:** ad Dei laudem suique memoriam relinqueret donatam. Pallium eciam funerale ex nigro bisso pulcherimum corporibus defunctorum deputatum. auro purissimo undique circumseptum. magna ex sua munificencia contulit.[1]

When the inventory of 1540 was taken there survived fifty[2] copes "of white golde baudekyn w^th^ golde of Moreton's gifte w^t^ Orpheras of velvet golde baudekyn," "one vestment deacon and subdeacon of white golde baudekyn w^t^ orpheras cloth of golde tysshew of Moretons gifte," and "iij stoles and ij phanons of Moretons riche"; also "one riche hersecloth of blacke and white golde baudekyn w^th^ a frynge of redde and grene silke and golde," probably that given by Morton.

But by far the longest entry in the Kalendar of Obits is that recording the gifts and good works of Thomas Goldston, the second prior of that name, who held office from 1494–5 to 1517. Besides his great work in connexion with the rebuilding of the central tower, "*angyll stepyll* vulgariter nuncupatam," he is credited with the following:

> In choro eciam libros nonnullos ad Dei honorem et ecclesie. perpulcra litteratura ac satis polita exarari fecit. Magnum videlicet gradale quod quidem aureis literis floribus et armis. decenti pictura inauratis pulcerime ornavit. Missale quoque perpulcrum ad usum sacerdotum summe-

[1] Lambeth MS. 20, f. 218*b*.

[2] Perhaps no more than fifty were actually given.

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misse inserviencium. cum nonnullis alijs libris ad usum fratrum Deo serviencium satis comode assignavit.

Feretrum eciam sanctissimi Audoeni in quo eiusdem reliquie reverenter sunt recondite. de opere ligneo decenter inciso. ac deaurato fieri fecit.[1]

Nec illud silendum est. quod ad omnem ambiguitatis scrupulum circa sanctissimi ac divi patris nostri Dunstani reliquias penitus tollendum. auctoritate reverendissimi patris domini Willelmi Warham tunc archiepiscopi sollempne scrutinium fieri fecit.[2] presente dicto domino archiepiscopo cum nonnullis alijs venerabilibus viris ecclesiasticis sibi in eodem scrutineo [*sic*] honorabiliter coassistentibus. In cujus rei argumentum porciunculam quandam calve venerandi capitis sanctissimi patronis nostri Dunstani. dominus archiepiscopus dicto priori manu propria contradidit. ut eam reverenter in quadam massa argentea ac honorifice reconderet. Quam quidem massam argenteam in formam capitis dictus prior decenter ac satis artificiose fabricari fecit. in quo eandem porciunculam capitis honorifice ac reverenter fecit collocari. ipsumque inter reliquias ecclesie ut decuit voluit conservari. Quod quidem ab omnibus caput sancti Dunstani vulgariter nuncupatur.[3]

Analogium quoque sive aquilam eneam proprijs impensis procurari fecit.

Tres eciam pannos pulcherimos opere de arysse subtiliter intextos ortum virginis cum vita et obitu ejusdem clare et splendide configurantes. in parte chori australi certis temporibus anni fecit appendi.

Vestiarium quoque varijs ac diversis ornamentis ecclesiasticis videlicet Casulis. Dalmaticis. Tunicis. et Cappis. diversi coloris. ornando egregie instauravit. Duas precipue cappas satis preciosas cum archangelis aureis sparsius insutis. necnon et alias duas cappas cum floribus liliorum aureis de velveto. et blodij coloris satis formosas atque decentes. Casulam eciam cum duabus tunicis et decem cappis unius secte ac blodij coloris de panno aureo. vestiario

[1] In 1315 this was kept in the great relic cupboard in the presbytery (p. 80).

[2] This scrutiny was made on 22nd April 1508 on account of the claim of the Abbey of Glastonbury to possess the actual relics of St. Dunstan. An account of the Canterbury scrutiny and part of the correspondence with Glastonbury has been printed by Wharton in *Anglia Sacra*, ii. 227, etc. The full text will be found in MS. E. 27 and in *Register* R. ff. 183–188*b*; both in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

[3] It is possible that the head enclosed in silver which Erasmus says was shewn to him in the crypt was this new relic of St. Dunstan. It was certainly not a relic of St. Thomas.

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assignare decrevit. Et ad honorem virginis Marie in solempni commemoracione ejusdem quando celebratur de ea. Casulam. cum duabus Tunicis. ac totidem Cappis. albi coloris de le Damaske devote ac satis laudabiliter disposuit. Ad funera eciam fratrum debite curanda in solempni missa de requie [*sic*] quando celebretur pro eis duas casulas cum iiij^{or} tunicis et duabus cappis de velveto et nigro coloris ad eadem·funera solempniter curanda cum antiqua apparitura decenter ac honorifice reparavit. Capellam quoque prioris diversis ornamentis viz. casulis. curtinis. ac tapetis diversi coloris honeste decoravit.[1]

It will be seen from this record that, besides the service-books and relics noted in the first part of it, the church was indebted to prior Thomas Goldston II. for the following ornaments:

(1) a brass eagle desk;
(2) three Arras hangings with the story of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for the adornment of the quire;
(3) two precious copes with golden archangels, and two other rich copes of blue velvet with gold fleurs-de-lis;
(4) a chasuble, a pair of tunicles, and ten copes of a suit, of blue cloth of gold;
(5) a chasuble, two tunicles, and as many copes of white damask for feasts of our Lady;
(6) the repair of two chasubles, four tunicles, and two copes of black velvet, with old apparels, for masses of the dead; and
(7) divers ornaments for use in the prior's chapel.

Most, if not all, of the ornaments in question, except those for the prior's chapel, may be identified in the inventory of 1540, but to avoid needless repetition it will be better to defer the notice of the fact until that document be under consideration.

W. H. St. J. H.

[1] Lambeth MS. 20, f. 220, etc.

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VI. INVENTORIES OF THE KEEPER OF THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. THOMAS, 1500 AND 1503.

AMONG the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury is a long and narrow book of 150 leaves, numbered on the back [C.11.]. It is written on paper, and appears to be the memorandum book of a monk of Christchurch, Canterbury, one William Ingram, who held the office of *penitenciarius* from 1511 to 1532. The greater part of the volume is filled with various accounts and memoranda relating to his office, but it also contains a number of interesting inventories of earlier date, made while Ingram was *custos Martirii* or Keeper of the Martyrdom. These are not arranged in chronological order, and it is clear from later entries incorporated in them that they have been transcribed from some other record, now lost.

The Martyrdom was the name given in after years to that part of the north transept where St. Thomas met with his death in 1170, and was in charge of a special officer called *custos Martirii*. But the name of the Martyrdom was subsequently extended to the whole area of the transept. The site of the murder can be absolutely fixed by the flat wall[1] to which archdeacon Chapman's monument is now attached, between the passage to the crypt and the Lady Chapel, which occupies the site of the old apsidal chapel of St. Benedict.[2] At

[1] The description by Gervase of this part of the church is also positive on this point: "Inter hoc spacium (*i.e.*, the way to the crypt) et prædictam porticum murus est solidus, ante quem gloriosus ille martyrum consors et apostolorum conviva, sanctus videlicet Thomas, gladiis furentium corpore quidem occubuit, etc." *Opera Historica* (Rolls' Series 73), i. 11.

[2] This chapel was pulled down and rebuilt by prior Thomas Goldston I. between 1448 and 1455. The altar in it was hallowed on October 18th in the latter year in honour of the Assumption of Our Lady and St. Benedict, and the chapel was first used on the following December 21st. (C.C.C.C., Parker MS. 417, f. 54.) See *post*, pp. 162, 163.

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the time of the archbishop's murder the northern part of the transept was divided into two stories by a stone vault, which was carried on the south side by two arches resting on a central pillar and eastern and western responds. Beneath the easternmost arch the archbishop was slain. Gervase tells us that the pillar and the vault resting on it "in process of time were taken down out of respect for the martyr, that an altar elevated on the place of martyrdom might be seen at a greater distance."[1] This altar apparently was "elevated" on a platform of two steps in front of the wall in question, and this platform remained intact through all the subsequent alterations to this part of the church, for since its removal in the 16th century the Norman plinth of Lanfranc's time and the scar left by the cutting away of the respond have become visible. The unfinished south end[2] of the two steps at the entrance of the Lady Chapel seems to show that the platform of the Martyrdom altar returned westwards in continuation of them, as far as the grave slabs of priors William Selling and Thomas Goldston II.[3] Its southern limit is fixed by

[1] "Pilarius autem ille qui in medio crucis hujus steterat et fornix ei innitens, processu temporis, ob reverentiam martyris demolita sunt, ut altare in loco martyrii elevatum, ampliori spatio cerneretur." Gervase, *Opera Historica* (Rolls' Series 73), i. 11. It is clear from this that there was no altar here until after St. Thomas's death. The numerous representations of the martyrdom which shew the archbishop being slain before or at an altar, and in mass vestments, are historically inaccurate.

[2] On the floor at the end of these steps are the remains of the fastening of an iron grate, and the hole of another such fastening exists at the corner of the passage to the crypt, also at the floor level. The lost grate does not seem to have had anything to do with the Martyrdom altar, but to have been placed in front of archdeacon Chapman's monument.

[3] Prior Selling, according to C.C.C.C. MS. 298, f. 118, was buried "ad martirium sancti Thome *coram altari*" and prior Thomas Goldston II. "ad martirium sancti Thome martiris juxta predecessorem sui." Prior Selling's slab is still in place, but that of prior Goldston has been destroyed, with the exception of its western end, to make way for a more recent memorial. Next to Selling's slab is that of archbishop Dean, beyond which lies the large slab of archbishop Stafford and to the north that of prior Fynch. All these are recorded (*loc. cit.*) to have been buried "ad martirium." Archbishop Dean in his will desires to be buried "in illo loco quo beatus martir Thomas olim dicte ecclesie Archiepiscopus gladijs impiorum occubuit ubi inibi convenientius fieri possit" under a marble stone with his effigy in brass. He also directs that for twenty years after his death mass shall be said daily for him "apud altare martirii sancti Thome martiris." (*Register* Q. ff. 165*b*. etc.)

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the passage to the crypt. This would give 8 feet $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches as the length of the lower step and 7 feet as its projection westwards. The upper step would then be 6 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide. (See plan on p. 147.) Erasmus says that the altar he saw here was a wooden one, sacred to the Virgin.

William Ingram has preserved two inventories of the goods pertaining to the Martyrdom altar while he was *custos Martirii.* The first of these was taken on May 19th, 1500, the other on July 6th 1503. While enumerating practically the same ornaments, the two inventories differ considerably in detail, the later being much fuller than the earlier.

The text of the first inventory is as follows:

Inventorium sive supervisio rerum contentarum in officio custodis Martirij sancti Thome facta xix° die mensis maij anno domini M° CCCCC° In presencia venerabilis patris dompni Ricardi Copton supprioris et sacre pagine professoris per manus Jacobi Oxne ultimi officiarij ibidem ad Thomam Byrry nunc officiarium in eodem officio et in anno supradicto.

Inprimis unum vestimentum rubeum integrum cum damilis aureis et volucribus intextis cum aurifrigerio ante et retro et diversis Imaginibus cum martirio sancti Thome.

Item vestimentum rubeum integrum Thome Gore de panno aureo cum aquilis aureis intextis.

Item vestimentum album integrum cum foliis deliciarum aurifrigiatum cum auro et blodio mixto colore et habet aurifrigiaturam ante et retro cum coronis inbrudatis.

Item vestimentum rubeum integrum cum coronis aureis cujus alba deest per t.b.[1]

Item tres albe una viridis alia cum diversis armis Tercia de panno aureo.

Item pannus de rubeo velveto cum ymagine et martirio sancti Thome.

Item pannus albus purpureus cum ymagine beate Marie.

Item iiij^{or} paria pannorum lineorum ad altare sancti Thome cum frontellis diversis quorum una est de velveto rubeo Alia alba de panno vocato le damask ex dono dompni Galfridi Glastynbyre et brudata ex exspensis dompni Johannis Sandwych cum j & s in circulo et le

[1] T.B. no doubt stand for Thomas Byrry.

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sonebemys per circuito intexto Tercia rubea cum nodis aureis brudata Quarta de opere textrino diversorum colorum cum scriptura inbrudata continente hec verba **Orate pro omnibus huius loci benefactoribus.**

†Item unum par palliorum sine frontella ad altare deest per t.b.[1]

Item iiij° tuelle superpositi cuspidi gladij et alijs reliquijs cum ea contentis cum frontellis una de velveto rubeo Alia de panno vocato le damask albo Tercia rubea cum stellis tribus brudatis de auro. Quarta de opere textrino diversorum colorum cum armis que quasi vetustate consumitur.

Item due curtine de rubeo serico.

Item pannus lineus depictus cum Imagine crucifixi et Imaginibus beate Marie et sancti Johannis et duabus curtinis ejusdem picture ex dono dompni Thome Chart.

Item due curtine de albo serico ex dono dompni J. S.[2]

Item duo tapeta de albo cum floribus et radicibus le tuftis voc[a]tis et aquilis in medio.

Item vij[tem] corporalia cum suis tecis diversorum operum quorum unum deest cum teca.

Item unus calix argenteus intus deauratus habens in pede Imaginem Christi sedentis in sepulchro et in patena vernaculum deauratum.

Item una pax de ebore cum clausuris argenteis.

Item duo Missalia quorum unum signaculum argenteum et registrum ejusdem metalli 2° folio primi *dico dominum christum*[3] Alterius 2° folio *cedamus.*

Item duo parea [*sic*] urceolorum de stanno.

†Item una pelvis parva de eodem metallo deest.

Item duo anuli aurei unus beati Thome et alter sancti Edmundi archiepiscopi cum duabus saphiris vocatis le lupes.

Item reliquie particulares scilicet de sancto Thoma et aliorum sanctorum ut patent in capsa ubi cuspis est in custode.

Item una teca de cupro cum paucis lapidibus.

Item suppellicium[4] unum bonum aliud vetus.

Item manutergium unum bonum aliud antiquum.

† The five items marked thus do not appear in the later inventory.

[1] "deest" in margin.

[2] Probably the John Sandwich mentioned above.

[3] Cf. *Dico enim Christum Jesum* in the epistle for the second Sunday in Advent.

[4] *Sic* for "superpellicium."

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Item iiij^{or} pulvinaria vetera et lacerata.
Item duo candelabra de cupro ad altare.
†Item tria coopertoria unum de panno canubio aliud antiquum tercium de le red bokeram.
†Item duo coopertoria superposita cuspidi gladij unum antiquum et unum de bokeram.
Item duo textus cupri et illuminati.
†Item unum par bilanciarum cum iiij^{or} stateris.[1]
Item una pax parva cum Imagine crucifixi.
Item una terebra stans ad pedes sancti Thome tenens tres cereos.
Item unum candelabrum cum duplici naso prodeunte de stipite.[2]
Item unum missale olim pertinens ad tumbam[3] 2° fo

After this last item is the following memorandum :

Testantur omnes hanc scripturam inspicientes dompnum Ricardum London custodem martirij sancti thome ex licencia speciali venerabilis patris domini Thome Goldston hujus ecclesie prioris dignissimi ac sacre pagine professoris e[x]imij vendidisse unum jocale aureum et rotum habens in pictura Imaginem sancti Georgij cum xx^{ti} perulis videlicet a agnus dei ad persolvenda debita dicti officij Anno Domini M° CCCC° nonagesimo vj° die mensis frebruarij [*sic*].

The second inventory is arranged somewhat differently from the first, the various ornaments being classified under headings instead of being run together in one list. The text is as follows :

Inventorium sive supervisio rerum contentarum in officio custodis Martirij sancti Thome martiris ac Cantuariensis archiepiscopi facta vj° die mensis Julij Anno Domini M° CCCCC iij et Anno Regni Regis Henrici septimi xix° In presencia dompni Ricardi Copton supprioris et sacre pagine professoris et dompni Johannis Wykham capellani ejus Willelmo Inggram tunc per obitum Thome Byrry officiario existente in eodem officio.

† The five items marked thus do not appear in the later inventory.
[1] "deest" in margin.
[2] Between this item, which ends a page, and the next, which begins a page, a leaf has been cut out of the manuscript. A comparison, however, of the two inventories shews that nothing is omitted and the page must therefore have been lost before the inventory was written.
[3] That is, to the altar of the tomb of St. Thomas, in the eastern part of the crypt. This entry is left unfinished.

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De vestimentis.

In primis unum vestimentum rubium Integrum cum damilis aureis et volucribus intextis cum aurifrigerio ante et retro aliqualiter cum blodio Intexto et cum diversis Imaginibus et cum martirio sancti Thome.

Item eidem vestimento una sto[la] unum manipulum et una alba de rubeo panno cerico cum Imaginibus brudatis.

Item unum vestimentum rubeum de panno aureo cum aquilis aureis intextis cum aurifrigerio de panno cerico albo cum foliis et stellis de auro brudatis cum stola manipulo et alba de eodem panno aureo ex dono Thome Gore.

Item unum vestimentum vetus rubij coloris de panno cerico cum coronis de auro brudatis cum aurifrigerio ante de albo opere textrino cum stola et manipulo alterius operis cujus alba deest.

Item unum vestimentum album vetus de panno cerico cum folicijs deliciarum brudatis de auro et blodio mixto cum aurifrigerio de panno cerico rubij coloris cum coronis aureis brudatis cum stola et manipulo et alba quasi totaliter dilacerata.

Item unum vestimentum de velveto purpureo cum aurifrigerio de panno aureo vocata *le red tyssu* cum stola et manipulo et alba de eodem panno velveti quondam dompni Thome Chart monachi hujus ecclesie ex dono domini Thome Goldston prioris et sacre pagine professoris [et d W Ingram *added*].

Item una alba viridis coloris.

Item una alba rubea cum armis brudata.

Item una alba de serico glauco cum nodis.

Item pannus de velveto purpureo cum Imagine.

Item alius pannus albus purpureus cum Imagine beate Marie.

[1]Item unum vestimentum de velveto purpurij coloris brudatum ex dorso cum duabus archangelis et vj floribus cum aurifrigerio brudato cum crucifixo et spiritu sancto et cum sancto Johanne sub pede et propheta et ex parte ante cum duabus floribus et duobus le flowredelyce et cum aurifrigerio brudato cum duabus prophetis et cum sancto Thadea /cum alba ejusdem panni cum vj floribus brudatis cum amicta cum tribus

[1] This entry is added in another coloured ink by the same hand as the rest of the inventory.

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floribus et cum duabus floribus in manipulis cum stola et manipulo ejusdem panni plano ex dono venerabilis patris ac domini domini Thome Goldston prioris ac sacre pagine professoris ad usum altaris sancti Thome martiris pro missa in ferijs tercijs et pro secularib.s sacerdotibus honestis et discretis ibidem celebraturis tempore domini W. Inggram.

De frontallis et tuellis.

Item frons cum tuella de velveto rubio plano.
Item alia frons cum tuella de cerico albo vocato le damask ex dono dompni Galfridi Glastynbery Et brudata cum solis aureis et in medio litteris ꝟ ex exspensis dompni Johannis Sandwych.
Item alia frons cum tuella de cerico rubeo et cum nodis aureis brudata.
Item alia frons cum tuella de panno vocato le bord alizander et cum scriptura **Orate pro omnibus hujus loci benefactoribus.**
Item iiij^{or} tuella linea eisdem frontibus.
Item alia frons de la saten burges rubij coloris cum x le flowredelys de auro brudato cum scriptura **per fratrem Ricardum Stone** et **Soli deo honor et gloria** cum duabus tuellis de le napre continentis in longitudine iiij^{or} virgas et ex latitudine unius virge ex dono predicti confratris Anno domini M^{o} CCCCCvj^{o} In die translacionis sancti Thome eo Anno feria tercia.

Item frontall cuspidis gladij.

Item una frontella de velveto rubio.
Item alia frons de cerico albo scilicet damasce^{o}
Item alia de velveto vetusta et cum tribus stellis brudata.
Item alia cum diversis armis intexta et vetusta.

De curtenis.

Item due curtene de serico rubeo.
Item alie due curtene de serico albo cum litteris nigris eis infusis ex dono domini Johannis Sandwych.
Item unus pannus rubeus depictus cum Imagine crucifixi et cum Imaginibus beate marie et sancti Johannis et cum duabus curtenis ejusdem picture ex dono dompni Thome Chart.

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De corporalibus.

Item unum corporale de le laund cum coopertorio cum armis ex una parte et floribus ex altera parte intextis.
Item unum corporale de panno lineo cujus teca martirio sancti Thome ex una parte est brudata.
Item unum corporale de panno lineo cujus una pars est cum Imagine et auro brudata alia pars de cerico rubeo.
Item unum corporale de panno lineo cum teca de panno aureo albo.
Item unum corporale de le lawnd cum teca sua ex opere saresino blodio.
Item unum corporale de panno lineo cujus teca ex una parte cum imagine crucifixi est brudata.

De Missalibus.

Item unum missale cum signaculo argenteo et cum registerio ejusdem metalli 2° folio *dico dominum christum* de percamino.
Item aliud Missale de percamino 2° folio *cedamus.*
Item unum Missale pulcrum de percamino cum capitalibus cum auro sculptis 2° folio *gat ministros* ex dono fratris Walteri Coliweston pro secularibus sacerdotibus.
Item unum missale de paupiro [*sic*] le pryntyd ex dono magistri Willelmi ffairher legum doctoris principalis hospicij sancti Hugonis Cantribigie pro secularibus sacerdotibus.

De tapetis et de pulvinarijs.

Item duo tapeta de albo quasi devasta cum floribus et radicibus le Tuftys vocatis et aquilis in medio.
Item unum pulvinarium coopertum cum le bord alizandyr et cum le flockys stuffyd.
Item aliud coopertum cum cerico rubio vetus et cum le floxis stuffyd.
Item aliud coopertum.

De Manitergijs.

Item unum manitergium de panno lineo cum le ij semys.
Item unum manitergium de panno linco in medio le soyd.
Item suppellicium unum bonum aliud laceratum.

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De calicibus et alijs Jocalibus.

Item unus calix argenteus et intus deauratus habens in pede Imaginem Christi sedentis in sepulcro et in patena vernaculum deauratum ponderanc' xv unciarum et dimidii uncie.

Item una pix de ebore cum clausuris argenteis.

Item una teca de cupro cum cera et clave et cum paucis lapidibus scilicet cristallis parvi precij.

Item duo parea urceolorum de stamno.

Item duo candelabra de cupro deaurato.

Item duo textus cuprij illuminati unus cum Imagine crucifixi alter cum Imagine Salvatoris.

Item una tabula pro pacis osculo de ebore cum Imagine crucifixi.

Item una terebra erea stans ad pedes sancti Thome martiris.

Item unum candelabrum ereum cum duplici naso producente de stipite.

[1]Item unus calix de argento intus et exterius deaurato cum nodo amellato cum litteris insculpto Ihesus et crucifixo cum Maria et Johanne insculpt' in pede et martirium sancti Thome martiris in patena amellatum ponderant' xxj unciarum dimidii quarterij ex dono dompni Ricardi Copton supprioris ac sacri pagini [*sic*] professoris eximij Anno gracie M° CCCCC° ix° et Anno Regni Regis Henrici viij[i] primo videlicet ad usum magni altaris specialiter pro missis ibidem in ferijs tercijs celebrandis[2] et pro secularibus sacerdotibus cum evenerint in illo altare missam celebraturis ex sumptibus Margarete Kyngston nuper sororis hospitalis sancti Jacobi.

De reliquijs.

Item duo annuli aurei unus beati Thome et alter sancti Edmundi archiepiscopi cum duabus saphiris vocatis le lupes magne et mire virtutis pro oculis egrorum relevandis.

Item in capsa lignea cuspis gladij fixus in capite sancti Thome martiris cerebro et sanguine cruentata Item sub berillo de le pomel cuspidis gladij de cerebro predicti martiris.

[1] This entry has been added and is in a differently coloured ink, but is by the same hand as the rest of the inventory.

[2] In the medieval English massbooks votive masses were assigned to certain days of the week, and at Canterbury it would seem from this and other entries that the votive mass of St. Thomas was said on a Tuesday.

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Item sub berilla subtus Particula crucis domini nostri Jhesu Christi Item de spongea ejusdem domini nostri Jhesu Christi Item de vestimentis gloriosissime virginis Marie.
Item de carne et sanguine predicti martiris.
Item de cilicio ejusdem et de crinibus capitis et de cuculla cum alijs diversis reliquijs.
Item in magna berilla supra cuspidem gladij reliquie sancti Thome apostoli et fanone cum sanguine involuto circa collum ejus Item de sancto Stephano et de sancto Laurencio Item de sancta Maria Jacobe[1] et Salome. Item de sancto Marcello papa Item de sanctis Sebestiani[1] hermetis et Anastasij et de aliis sanctis quorum nomina ignorantur.
I [*sic*].

From these inventories it appears that the altar was known as that of St. Thomas. Above it was fixed, probably on a bracket or in a niche, and beneath a canopy, an image of the martyred archbishop, before which was a herse or candleholder that held three tapers. For the altar itself were two copper-gilt candlesticks, and there was also a brass candlestick "with a double nozzle proceeding from the stem." No cross or crucifix is mentioned. The other "jewels" included a silver chalice and paten, two pairs of cruets of pewter or tin, an ivory pyx, a pax of the same material, two texts, and a copper case or coffer set with crystals, probably to keep the relics in or to receive offerings. The second chalice of the later inventory, though in charge of the keeper of the Martyrdom, was given in 1509 "for the use of the high altar." The pair of balances mentioned in the inventory of 1500 may have been for weighing valuables or broken silver offered at the Martyrdom altar, such as the jewels noted above as sold in 1496.

Of furniture for the altar there seems to have been good store; there being six suits of vestments, all of red or purple save one white set, with frontals to match, and two sets of curtains or costers for the sides of the altar, one of red, the other white with black letters. There were also divers corporals and their cases, towels, carpets, cushions for the massbook, etc.

[1] *Sic.*

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The chief attraction of the altar was of course the relics preserved at it. First on the list are two gold rings set with sapphires, formerly belonging to or worn by St. Thomas and St. Edmund the archbishop, "of great and wonderful virtue for relieving the eyes of sick persons." The other relics were kept together. Foremost among them, in a wooden case, was the *cuspis gladij* or point of Richard the Breton's sword, which was shivered on the pavement by the force of the last blow struck at St. Thomas, *tam cuspidem quam gladii sui capulum reliquit ecclesiæ* says Benedict.[1] The pommel of the hilt here referred to is mentioned in the next item, and was probably kept with it. The other relics call for no special remark, save that those of the saints were fixed over the sword-point under a great beryl or crystal. This sword-point seems usually to have stood upon or over the altar, and had a special set of coverings, which are enumerated in the inventories, that were withdrawn on such occasions as the relic was displayed.

Among Ingram's accounts are a few entries which refer to this altar and its adjuncts:

1504

pro clave et le whyt tynning virge feree ante Imaginem sancti Thome iijd.
pro emendacione cerarum et le hasp pertinent. case reliquiarum iijd.
pro mutacione le wardis trium cerarum et pro duabus clavibus et tres le plates pro le key holys pro cistis prope reliquiis viijd.

1505

pro nova clave et reparacione le haspis pro capsa reliquiarum modo 2ª vice... iijd.

1506

pro duabus clavis pro capsa reliquiarum et pro clave pro ostio rubeo ante reliquias vjd.
pro clave pro cera virge ferree ante Imaginem sancti Thome ijd.

[1] *Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.* Edited by J. C. Robertson (Rolls' Series 67), ii. 13.

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1509

pro una virga ferrea pro le tabernakyl ymaginis sancti Thome iiijd.

Why the iron rod or bar before St. Thomas's image should have been furnished with a lock and key it is difficult to say.

The "red door" above mentioned is referred to in a payment made the previous year "pro reparacione cere inferioris hostii prope claustrum vocati *le red dur* et pro una nova clave pertinenti ad eundem." It was opposite the cloister door, and therefore "before the relics" at the Martyrdom altar, in a stone wall or partition built in 1381–2,[1] in connexion with prior Chillenden's rearrangement of the great flight of steps, to enclose a lobby and staircase on the west side of the transept by which the monks could go from the cloister to the quire without mixing with pilgrims visiting the Martyrdom. (See plan, p. 147.) Somner quotes these "Verses, on each leaf of the door one, yet legible in part, importing that *St.* Thomas *was* martyred within this place :

Est sacer intra locus, venerabilis, atque beatus,
Presul ubi sanctus Thomas est Martyrizatus."[2]

Gostling also gives the same inscription.[3]

The part of the wall protecting the steps remains, but originally it extended further to beyond the red door and

[1] 1381–2, "In partem pro novo Muro faciendo juxta martirio. xxiijs. iiijd." Treasurers' Accounts. An older barrier, also containing a door into the Martyrdom, must have occupied the same position, as appears by the following note of another historical event that took place in this part of the church in 1298 : "Quinto Idus Septembris dominus Robertus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus celebravit sponsalia inter dominum Edwardum Regem Anglie et Margaretam sororem Regis Francie in ostio Ecclesie versus Claustrum juxta Hostium martirij sancti Thome. Et subsequenter celebravit missam sponsalium ad altare feretri sancti Thome." (*Register* Q. f. xxix.)

[2] William Somner, *The Antiquities of Canterbury*. The second edition, revised and enlarged by Nicholas Battely (London, 1703) part i. 91. It is not quite clear whether the inscription read across the two leaves of the door as it is printed above, or whether it was arranged thus :

Est sacer intra locus | Presul ubi sanctus
venerabilis atque beatus | Thomas est martyrizatus.

[3] William Gostling, *A Walk in and around the City of Canterbury* (London, 1774), 120.

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then turned obliquely to join the staircase turret in the angle, as shewn in Dart's plan. "A grave," says Gostling, "was dug here, in the year 1734, so near this partition, that the foundation of it gave way; to prevent mischief therefore, it was taken down, and the way laid open to it."[1] The place of the door is still indicated by the bolt holes in the pavement.

Before quitting the Martyrdom it will be interesting to note the account given by Erasmus of what he saw in it: "There," he says, "is shewn a wooden altar sacred to the Holy Virgin, insignificant, and not worth visiting, save as a monument of antiquity, putting to shame the luxury in these times. There the holy man is said to have uttered a last farewell to the Virgin, when death was nigh at hand. On the altar is the point of the sword with which the head of the most excellent prelate was cleft and his brain mixed together in order that his death might be more speedy. The sacred rust of this sword, from love of the martyr, we religiously kissed."[2]

It is reasonable to suppose that the Martyrdom altar was protected in some way, either by a screen or an iron grate. No definite record of such has, however, yet been noticed.

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[1] William Gostling, *A Walk in and around the City of Canterbury* (London, 1774), 120.

[2] The Latin text is as follows: "Illic ostenditur altare ligneum divæ Virgini sacrum, pusillum, nec ulla re visendum, nisi monumento vetustatis, luxum hisce temporibus exprobante. Illic vir pius dicitur extremum vale dixisse Virgini, cum mors immineret. In ara est cuspis gladii, quo præsectus est vertex optimi præsulis, ac cerebrum confusum, videlicet quo mors esset præsentior. Hujus ferri sacram rubiginem amore martyris religiose sumus exosculati." D. Erasmus, *Colloquia* (Amsterdam, 1662), 375.

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VII. INVENTORY OF AND OTHER DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO ARCHBISHOP WARHAM'S CHAPEL.

By a formal deed, dated in their chapter house the 6th day of April, 1507, Thomas (Goldston II) the prior and the convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, granted to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury (1504–1532), "who, on account of the very pious affection and singular devotion which he always had and has towards his aforesaid church and the holy martyr Thomas, patron of the same church, desired to be buried therein," a place of sepulture which

> juxta Capellam beate Marie virginis ex parte boreali dicte ecclesie sue Metropolitice fundatam et prope locum sive altare ubi præfatus divus Thomas suum passus est martirium animo deliberato devote eligerit et assignaverit. Ac quandam Capellam oratorium et altare in Salvatoris nostri Jhesu Christi sueque beatissime matris virginis Marie honore dedicat̃. Et tumulum sepulchrum sive monumentum ad dicti sui cadaveris sepulturam de novo ibidem erexerit construxerit et edificaverit.

The prior and convent accordingly promise to undertake for themselves and their successors for ever that neither they nor their said successors shall at any time amove or transfer, or allow to be moved, transferred, taken away or demolished

> capellam oratorium sive altare tumulum sepulcrum aut monumentum predicta nec aliqua eorundem aut alicujus partem sive imagines ibidem exsculptas cum lapidibus quadratis neque clausuram ferream vel aliquam ejus partem.[1]

[1] *Register* T. f. 58*b*. Printed also in *Literæ Cantuariensis* (Rolls' Series 85), iii. 337.

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From Ingram's memorandum book[1] we learn that the stone altar in Warham's chapel had been dedicated on 30th March 1507, a week before the deed just cited, by the prior of Dover, John Thornton, who was then acting as the archbishop's suffragan bishop, in honour of Our Saviour and All Saints and to the memory of the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the 4th April following, which was Easter Day and the feast of St. Ambrose, the archbishop's chantry was begun at the same altar, and in the same year, Ingram adds, the building of the chapel was finished. A second memorandum states that the stone altar above referred to was removed from its original place to within the said oratory and a new slab laid upon it on 19th August of the same year, and by the aforesaid suffragan was hallowed a second time to the memory of the Blessed Virgin Mary and in honour of St. Margaret,[2] on the 4th September following.

The text of Ingram's memoranda is as follows:

Memorandum Anno Domini M° CCCCCVIJ° iij° kalend' Aprilis videlicet feria tercia dedicatum fuit illud altare lapideum novum in officio Martirij sancti Thome Cantuariensis archiepiscopi In honore sancti Salvatoris et omnium sanctorum et ad memoriam beate Marie virginis per venerabilem patrem et dominum dominum[3]
sacre theologie doctorem et priorem ecclesie sancti Martini Dovorie ac suffraganium reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino domino Willelmo Warham Cantuariensis ecclesie archiepiscopo tunc temporis existenti.

Et eodem anno videlicet pridie nonas Aprilis que fuit dies dominice resurrexionis et dies sancti Ambrosij incipiebat cantaria predicti in Christo patris ac domini domini Willelmi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi ad eundem [*sic*] altare per confratrem Jacobum Burton tunc officium granatorij gerentem Qui quidem celebrans cotidie per septimanam recipiet —xxd.

Et eodem anno illud edificium sepulture sue fuit completum.

[1] MS. C11. *penes Dec. et Cap. Cantuar.* See *ante*, p. 125.

[2] A new dedication was not unusual on the removal of an altar or rebuilding of a chapel.

[3] A blank space has been left for the prior's name. Dan John Thornton was the prior of Dover and suffragan bishop for whose name the space has been left.

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Memorandum eciam quod illud altare lapideum fuit interius in illo oratorio remotum cum novo lapide desuper posito xiiij° kalendis Septembris Anno supradicto Et per venerabilem patrem ac dominum predictum suffragannium secunda vice dedicatum. Ad memoriam beate virginis Marie et ad honorem sancte Margarete virginis et martiris videlicet ij° nonas Septembris anno supradicto.

Then follow 10½ leaves with the names of those who celebrated in the chapel weekly for the next few years.

Further on in the manuscript, and immediately after the second of the inventories of the ornaments of the Martyrdom altar, is the following :

Inventorium in oratorio domini archiepiscopi.

Item unum frontallum de blodio le saten burges cum armis domini archiepiscopi et viij flowrdelyce de auro brudat'.

Item unum pendens de cerico blodio cum xiij flowrdelyse de auro brudat' per dominum Thomam Ykham precentorem.

Item duo tuelle de la napre pro altari.

Item duo curtene de cerico blodio.

Item unum frons de panno aureo vetus cum tuella linea.

Item unum pendens de panno aureo cum tuella de le canvas.

Item duo virge ferree pro curtenis.

Item una parva campana.

Item una virga pro tuella.

Item tres ciste cum ceris et clavibus.

The inventory is without date, but it must have been made shortly after the completion of the chapel. It enumerates two sets, each including a frontal for beneath and a hanging for above, of hangings for the altar : one of blue silk with gold fleurs-de-lis, and a pair of curtains or costers to match ; the other of cloth of gold. Each set had its corresponding "towels" of linen. The only other articles of furniture mentioned are a sacring bell, and three chests or coffers with locks and keys, for holding the gear of the chapel. No chalice or other plate is mentioned.

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In the great inventory of 1540[1] is the following inventory of the goods then in the chapel, which it is interesting to compare with that made by William Ingram:

Warhams Chapell
Item one Chalice gilte pōz ———————— xvoz q[r] di
Item one vestment w[th] albe garnisshed of white damaske
Item one other vestment with albe garnisshed of crymsyn velvet w[th] floures of golde with orpheras enbroudered
Item iiij aulter clothes of white damaske w[th] floures of venice golde
Item ij aulter clothes of grene damaske with garters
Item one aulter cloth for beneth of blew satein of briges with ffloures of venyce golde
Item one vestment with albe garnisshed of red baudekyn with orpheras of golde broudered
Item ij[2] masse bokes[3] [whereof one of relygious use thother][4] of Sar' use.
Item ij aulter clothes of plaine lynen ij diap[r] and ij Towell̨
Item iij peire Curteins whereof one peire chaungeable Sarcenet one paire white Sarcenet one paire white cloth
Item one Cofer and one Image of busshop warreh[a]m and ij tables of the hedde of Jh̄us in oyle colour

This list, it will be seen, enumerates three suits of vestments, one of white, and two of red, seven altar clothes (*i.e.* frontals or hangings) of silk or damask and four linen clothes, and three pairs of curtains. Also a gilt chalice, a mass-book, one coffer (instead of three), an image of the founder, and "ij tables." The only survivor of the ornaments in the former list is the blue satin-of-Bruges altar frontal with fleurs-de-lis of Venice gold. As the archbishop's chantry priests were seculars the massbook was of Sarum Use. The two tables of "the hedde of Jhesus" perhaps represented the Vernicle, but they may also have been examples of the painted alabaster tablets called "St. John's Heads," with the

[1] See *post*, p. 192.
[2] Altered to "j."
[3] The last letter has been crossed out.
[4] Struck through.

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head of St. John Baptist in a charger accompanied by various accessories.[1]

Among the accounts in Ingram's memorandum book are several that can hardly refer to the fittings and furniture of any other than Warham's chapel:

1504 (Midsummer to Michaelmas)

Item pro cera et una clave et una par le cros charnollis pro cista novi altaris prope hostium capelle beate virginis viijd.

Item pro duabus virgis ferreis cum rosis le whyt tynnyd pro curtenis ad eundem [*sic*] altare pertinentibus viijd.

Item pro cera et clave pro cista sive le aumbre novi altaris ex parte prope Imaginem sancti Clementis. vd.

1507 (Lady Day to Midsummer)

Item pro uno le bar pro novo altare ijd.

1509–10 (Christmas to Lady Day)

Item pro cera et pro le clasp pro cista in oratorio domini archiepiscopi iiijd.

As William Warham was translated from London to Canterbury on 29th November 1503, received the temporalities on 24th January 1503–4, and was enthroned on 9th March following, these entries, if they all refer to his chapel, would seem to shew that the altar was set up shortly after the archbishop's arrival at Canterbury, and followed by the erection of the chapel and monument; the altar being first transferred to the new monument and afterwards to the chapel beyond. The chapel and monument, as we have seen, were not completed until three years later, which is in no wise an unreasonably long time.

On the archbishop's death, on 23rd August 1532, he was buried in his chapel, according to the direction in his will, which was drawn up on 25th November 1530:

[1] See *Archæologia*, lii. 669–708, "On the sculptured alabaster tablets called Saint John's Heads."

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> Corporis mei fetidum cadaver in sacello quod juxta locum martiris divi Thomæ in ecclesia mea Cantuariensi de novo construxi absque omni pompa humari volo.[1]

Among other bequests are the following:

> Item lego sacello meo in quo Deo volente corpus meum sepelietur duo paria vestimentorum meorum optimorum, duos calices meos optimos, duas phiolas meas optimas argenteas et deauratas vulgariter nuncupatas *crwyttes*.[2]

The two pairs (*i.e.* suits) of vestments and one of the chalices may be among the contents of the chapel given in the inventory of 1540, but the other ornaments are certainly not included.

Although Warham's Chapel has practically disappeared there are sufficient remains and traces of it left to enable its plan and arrangements to be made out with considerable certainty.

The archbishop's monument now consists of a high tomb, upon which is laid his effigy in stone, placed centrally within a wide and deep recess, 11 feet 5 inches long and 2 feet 5 inches deep, in the north wall of the north transept. The recess has panelled walls and a groined ceiling and in front of it is a rich triple canopy with flanking niches for images. In each end of the recess are two panels, and above them a bracket and shallow niche for an image, and at the back are six panels each surmounted by a like bracket and niche. The tomb has six panels on the side, each containing a shield, and two panels with shields at each end. The whole stands upon a step 6 inches high.

A comparison of the present state of the monument with that represented in Dart's excellent plate[3] will show that drastic and destructive alterations have been made to it, apparently at the beginning of the present century, when the whole was "restored" by the Dean and Chapter. Before that time the tomb stood in the western part of the recess with only its east end and south side

[1] *Wills from Doctors' Commons* (Camden Society 83), 21.
[2] *Ibid.* 23.
[3] *Ob. cit.* p. 166.

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free, and the latter had but five shields instead of six as now. There was thus left between the tomb and the east end of the recess an interval of at least 4 feet. Of the six panels at the back only the three westernmost are ancient, the place of the others being orginally filled by a blocked arch or doorway which must have been 5 feet wide. Dart's view shews two other features: (1) the projecting bowl of a drain in the east wall of the recess, of which only the base of the corbel and the drain hole now remain; and (2) a perforated panel, which is happily intact, immediately to the west of the door.

The arch or doorway in question originally opened into the space between the transept and the chapter-house. This space is about 25 feet long, with an average width of 9 feet, its sides not being parallel, and is entered from the cloister by a doorway in its west end. It was at one time roofed in. In its north wall are three wide and shallow fourteenth century recesses with segmental heads,[1] which were probably made to contain bookcases for the use of the monks in cloister. But when the new library was built by archbishop Chichele and prior Thomas Goldston I. over the prior's chapel the use of these supplemental bookcases passed away and the place probably afterwards served other purposes. The south wall, which for some height up is part of Lanfranc's transept, originally had a midway buttress, but this has been cut down and the scar plastered over. To the east of it there is now in the wall a four-centred recess, 10 feet 4 inches wide, 16 inches deep and 12 feet high to the apex of the arch, at the back of archbishop Warham's tomb. The recess, which has once been completely bricked up and even now is only partially opened out, is divided vertically into two divisions: one, 6 feet wide, also bricked up, in which was the door or archway above referred to; the other 4 feet 4 inches wide, forms a brickwork backing, with ashlar edge, to the

[1] These were walled up by direction of Sir A. W. Blomfield, architect, in July, 1896, with the intention of strengthening the chapter-house wall, though this did not there show signs of weakness.

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three panels on the other side. About 8 inches west of the recess is the chase (now filled up with bricks) for a wall 10 inches thick that crossed to the chapter-house wall and so enclosed on that side archbishop Warham's chapel. On the east the great transept buttress projects 4 feet 6 inches, leaving an interval of 3 feet 11½ inches between it and the chapter-house; this was also closed by a wall. The chapel thus formed was 11 feet long and from 8½ to 9 feet wide. It no doubt received most of its light through the archway between it and the transept; this was fully 5 feet wide and was probably filled with an iron grate, part of which formed the door. The space to the west of the chapel might however have been laid open to the sky by the removal of its roof, so as to allow of a window in the west wall. There was perhaps a smaller window on the east looking into the little court outside the western half of the Lady Chapel. On the western face of the buttress on the east side of the chapel are some interesting remains. The first of these is a shallow recessed panel 2 feet 11½ inches high, with mouldings along the end and top, for holding the upper frontal of the altar. The panel was at least 4 feet long, but its southern end is covered up by brickwork. Above the panel is a projecting moulded cornice. Both this and the panel are carried across the jamb of the four-centred arch of the recess already referred to, but over so much as is actually wrought in the buttress are two shallow niches (like those within the transept), each 4 feet high, with projecting brackets for images. Above the niches is a cornice with Tudor flowers. There are no signs on the chapel side of the arch or doorway shewn by Dart, but the little traceried panel, which on the transept side is about 9 inches square, is represented in the chapel by a square opening about 15 inches wide, now bricked up. From this it is easy to calculate the relative levels of transept and chapel, inasmuch as the centre of the panel is 5 feet 4½ inches above the transept floor. The chapel floor appears to have been 3 inches higher, or 3 feet 8½ inches below the bottom

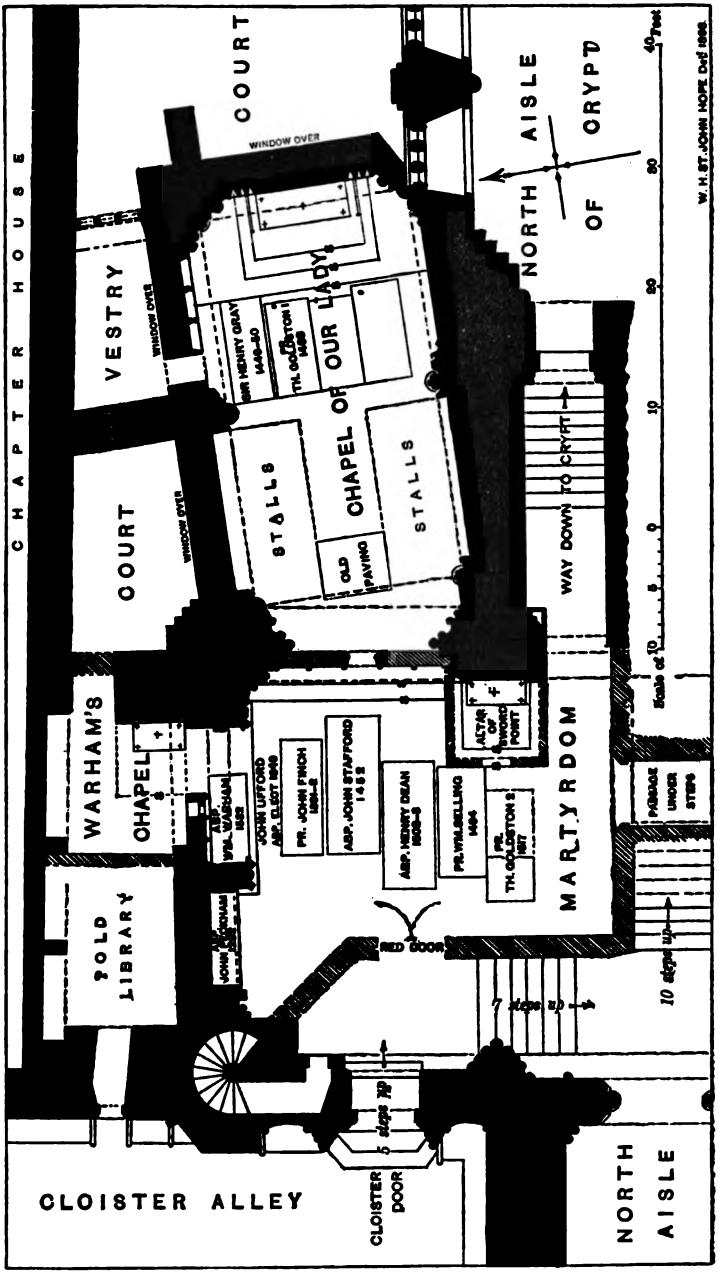
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edge of the panel over the altar. This must have stood upon one step, but no traces of it or the altar are now visible. The floor of the chapel has long been destroyed, so also have its end walls and roof. The latter was of wood covered with lead. Under and westward of the site of the altar is apparently the brick vault in which the archbishop was buried. Of the iron grate that no doubt protected the tomb and chapel on the transept side, the *clausura ferrea* of the agreement made in 1507, there are now no traces.

The accompanying plan of the north transept and its surroundings will help to make the above description clear.

W. H. St. J. H.

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PLAN OF THE NORTH TRANSEPT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

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VIII. INVENTORY OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL, 1511.

THE first inventory in William Ingram's memorandum book, though not the earliest in date, is that of the chapel of St. Michael, drawn up on 7th June, 1511. It enumerates the vestments and altar hangings used in the chapel, and the few ornaments that were required when mass was said, viz. a gilt chalice and paten, a pair of eight-sided cruets of tin or pewter, a pax of the same metal, a pair of latten candlesticks for the altar, and a sacring bell. Also two mass-books and the needful corporals and "towels." No cross is mentioned. The inventory tells us nothing as to the fittings of the chapel, except the rods at the sides of the altar for the costers or ridels. The text of the inventory is as follows :

Inventorium capelle sancti Michaelis archangeli per me fratrem Willelmum Inggram penitenciarium Anno Domini Millesimo C.C.C.C.C. xj° vij° Idus Junij.

Item unum vestimentum de panno aureo rubij coloris cum aurifrigerio brudato cum ymagine crucifixi in dorso et cum alijs storijs ante et retro brudatis. Item una alba ex eodem panno aureo.

Item aliud vestimentum de eodem panno aureo cum aurifrigeric de panno aureo albi coloris cum alba ejusdem panni cum stola et manipulo de velveto rubeo.

Item unum vestimentum de panno nigro vetus videlicet le blak saten figre vetus cum aurifrigerio ante et retro de stellis albis sive viridis intextis cum stola et manipulo et cum alba cum grifonibus de auro et nodis rubij ac viridis coloris intextis.

Item unum vestimentum de panno cerico purpurij coloris cum zonis et floribus brudatis cum aurifrigerio ante et retro de velveto purpurei coloris cum floribus et cum iiij^{or} rowndels cum folijs brudatis cum stola et manipulo et alba ejusdem panni cum duabus floribus et iiij^{or} zonis in panulis in amicta cum una flore et duabus zonis.

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Item unum corporale de le launde cum coopertorio brudato cum ymagine crucifixi ex una parte et vernaculum [*sic*] sancti salvatoris ex altera parte.

Item unum corporale cum teca cum iiij^{or} armis ex una parte et iiij^{or} ex altera.

Item aliud de lynyn clo$\flat$ cum coopertorio de cerico glauco cum duabus floribus brudatis.

Item unum missale 2° folio *Qui regis.*[1]

Item aliud *tacione diversus* 2° fo.

Item unus calix deauratus intus et exterius cum scriptura **Calicem salutaris accipiam** et in pede cum crucifixo amellato cum patena cum **Gloríe tibí domíne qui natus est**[2] **de bírgíne cum pí**[3] pondus xxiij unc'.

Item unum pannum pendens ante altare cum armis Christi in medio et cum duabus mitris videlicet notic' domini Thome Goldston prioris et domini Willelmi Sellyng hujus ecclesie dudum prioris viridis ac albi coloris ex dono dompni Johannis Sarisbyry penitenciarij modo renovatum per dominum Willelmum penitenciarium anno domini 1513° Inde sol iij^{li}.

Item aliud pendens super altare depictum cum ymagine sancte Marie et Bernardini in medio cum alijs diversis sanctis per dominum Johannem Sarisberye.

Item alterum pendens rubij coloris videlicet cloth de gold in operacione cum salutacione angelica et cum sancto Jacobo et sancto Laurencio ex dono domini Willelmi Thornden.

Item aliud pendens depictum cum ymagine crucifixi in medio cum ymaginibus sancte Marie sancti Johannis sancti Benedicti sancti Leonardi cum arboribus et floribus per me dominum W. Ingram de novo reparatum anno videlicet ut supra Inde pictor iijs 4d

Item unus pannus albi coloris cum ymagine [crucifixi Marie et sancti Johannis].[4]

Item aliud pendens super altare albi coloris cum ymaginibus sancte crucis Marie et Johannis.

Item aliud pendens ante altare albi coloris le whyt damask cum coronacio[ne] sancte marie in medio cum sancta Barbara.

Item aliud pendens ante altare de panno cerico rubij coloris videlicet cloth of gold cum tuella.

[1] *Qui regis* is the beginning of the office psalm for the second Sunday in Advent (Ps. lxxix. 1), and it also occurs several times in other parts of the Advent masses.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

[3] *Sic* for "patre."

[4] The words in brackets are erased.

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Item unum frons de albo cerico vetus brudatum cum le coper gold per me fratrem W. Ingram penitenciarium cum le frenge purpurei coloris cum[1]

Item aliud frons de velveto purpurei coloris cum stellis de auro et dī stellis de le coper silver brudatis per me fratrem Willelmum Inggram cum tuella de le napre.

Item aliud frons de le bord alizander blodij coloris cum tuella de lynyn.

Item due tuelle de le napre.

Item una tuella parva pro manibus.

Item unum par urciolorum de stanno viij squar'

Item due curtine de cerico nigri coloris veterata sive lacerata.

Item alie due curtene purpurei coloris veteres per fratrem Willelmum Inggram.

Item due virge pro curtenis per eundem fratrem W. Ingram.

Item una pax cum crucifixo de stanno.

Item duo candelabra pro altare de laten ponderanc' per fratrem Willelmum Ingram.

Item unum tintinnabulum parvum.

The chapel of St. Michael is that on the east side of the south transept, a position it has occupied since the days of Lanfranc. The small apsidal chapel of his work was taken down during the reconstruction of the transept in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. and replaced by the present building, the altar in which was hallowed by William Wellys, bishop of Rochester, on 18th December (xv. kal. Jan.) 1439.[2] The chapel was originally separated from the transept by a stone screen, but this has long been taken away and replaced by iron railings with a gate.

The new chapel is a good example of the Perpendicular style then in vogue, and has a rich lierne vault adorned with shields and other heraldic bosses. The central boss bears the arms of Clarence impaling Holland, for Margaret Holland, daughter of Thomas, earl of Kent, who died in 1439, and her second husband, Thomas, duke of Clarence, son of Henry IV., who died

[1] The entry is incomplete.

[2] John Stone, Parker MS. 417. CCCC. f. 23.

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in 1421. The principal boss to the east bears the arms of the Duke of Clarence himself, and that to the west the arms of Margaret Holland's first husband, John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, who died 16th March 1408–9. In the centre of the chapel stands the Purbeck marble tomb with splendid alabaster effigies of Margaret Holland and her two husbands. Although no record of the fact seems to exist, it is very probable from the arms on the vaulting that the chapel of St. Michael was rebuilt at the Duchess of Clarence's expense.

John Stone, the Canterbury monk, has the following note under the year 1439:

> In hoc anno penultimo die mensis Decembris Obijt domina Margareta ducissa Clarencie in Monasterio de Bermondsey . prope London. Et sepulta est cum maritis suis duobus. scilicet. T[homa]. duce de Clarencia et J[ohanne]. Bewford comite de Somersette in ecclesia Christi Cantuariensi. ex parte australi in capella sancti Michaelis.
>
> Isti supradicti domini sepulti fuerunt ad fferetrum Sancti Thome ex parte Boriali.[1]

That the two husbands had previously been buried near the shrine of St. Thomas seems to have hitherto escaped notice. John Stone's statement is however borne out by several interesting documents. The burial of the Earl of Somerset is thus recorded in the Kalendar of Obits:

> xvij kł Aprilis. Item obiit inclite memorie dominus Johannes Bewforde comes de Somersett fratris illustrissimi principis. et domini. domini Henrici quarti dei gracia regis anglie. specialissimus frater noster. qui sepultus fuit in parte boriali [ad feretrum beati Thome.][2] in die cene Anno domini . millesimo . quadringentesimo nono.[3]

The Duke of Clarence was laid to rest near the shrine, perhaps in the same grave as his kinsman, in accordance with the direction in his will, dated 10th July 1417, that

[1] *Ibid.* f. 24.

[2] Erased in MS.

[3] Lambeth MS. 20. f. 173*b*. According to this entry the Earl of Somerset died 16th March 1408–9, and was buried on Maundy Thursday (4th April), 1409.

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he be buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury *ad pedes alte memorie domini et patris mei.*[1] Since the grave and tomb of Henry IV. already occupied the arch north of the shrine, the two husbands of Margaret Holland must have been buried beneath the next arch to the east, at the king's feet, where dean Wotton's tomb now is. Their subsequent exhumation and burial in St. Michael's chapel were carried out by order of Henry VI., as appears by the following curious document entered in one of the Christchurch Registers:

> Dominus Rex Henricus q estinavit P. sub signeto suo Anglice scripta pro exhumacione ossium domini Thome quondam Ducis Clarencie et Domini Bewford Comitis Somerset in capella sancti Michaelis recondend. Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC^mo^ Tricesimo nono sub forma que sequitur
>
> By the King
>
> Trusty & welbeloved in god we grete yow wele And for asmuche as we be enformed that our Aunte the Duchesse of Clarence ordeyned in hire lyve for the lyeng of the bodies of our Oncle the duk of Clarence & of our Cosyn therl of Somersete hire husband in a certayn Chapelle ordeyned therfor with in Christescherche wher hit is avised the said bodyes to be entered in al goodly haste We therfor pray yow hertly that at the reverence of us at such tyme as ye shal have by them that have interesse to serve unto yow [on *struck through*] in this behalf warnyng & praier for exhumacon of the said bodies ye wil doo your diligence to see that the said bodies be exhumed & in the place therfore disposed entered after thentent & ordinaunce of our said Aunte as our ful trust is in yow. In which thing ye shal mowe doo ve grete plesaunce pleas' Yeven undre our signet at thabbey of Redyng the xxvij day of Ianuer.
>
> To oure Right trusty & welbeloved in god the priore and Convent of Cristeschirche of Canntirbury.
>
> Originale istius litere habetur superius in Cancellaria nostra in vase ubi ponuntur litere officiac' Domini Archiepiscopi.[2]

[1] J. Nichols, *A Collection of all the Wills, now known to be extant, of the Kings and Queens of England, Princes and Princesses of Wales, and every branch of the Blood Royal, etc.* (London, 1780), 230.

[2] *Register* S. f. 135. This document is printed, but not very correctly, in *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls' Series 85), iii. 170.

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Either during the rebuilding of the chapel or in preparing for the graves and tomb of the Duchess of Clarence and her husbands it became necessary to move the remains of archbishop Stephen Langton, who had been buried in a stone coffin with a marble lid in the midst of the old chapel before the altar.[1] The coffin was accordingly taken up and placed under the altar of the new chapel, above ground, where it still remains. This explains the statement in the 16th century list of the archbishops and priors (already referred to), that Stephen Langton *sepultus est in ecclesia . . . in capella sancti Michaelis sub altare.*[2]

As the altar was but of usual width and the coffin a full-sized one, the difficulty of placing it east and west without projecting beyond the front of the altar was surmounted by piercing the east wall, thrusting the coffin through it until its head was flush with the altar, and building a covering for its foot outside the wall. Inasmuch as the altar was hallowed on December 18th, before the death of the duchess Margaret on the 30th of the same month, and the bodies of her two husbands were not moved until after the 27th January following, it is possible that the singular position of Stephen Langton's coffin may have been an afterthought subsequent to the erection of the altar.[3]

[1] "Puys kaunt honurablement en cele eglise fust mys en tere devaunt lauter seint Michel." Harl. MS. 636, f. 204*b*.

[2] C.C.C.C. MS. 298. pp. 106, 107.

[3] The coffin may of course have been removed first to another place and finally deposited under the altar to make way for other persons who were afterwards buried in the chapel. Thus Stone has under date 1431 (f. 19*b*.): "Dominus Thomas Bewford comes [*blank*] in ordinacione sancti Dunstani sepultus fuerat in Cimiterio monachorum prope tumbam Sancti Thome martiris. postea sepultus est in capella Sancti Michaelis Archangeli," and in 1453 he notes (f. 48*b*) the burial in the same chapel of Isabella, daughter of Edmund, duke of Somerset, who had died on the vigil of All Saints. Among the interments in the old chapel may be noted that of prior Richard of Oxenden (1331–1338) on the north side and that of prior Robert Hathbrand his successor (1338–1370) on the south side (Corpus MS. 298, p. 118). Professor Willis, not being aware of the documentary history above quoted, thought that Langton's coffin had "been originally outside the wall, in the churchyard; and thus the new wall, when the chapel was rebuilt and enlarged in the fourteenth [*sic*] century, was made to stride over the coffin by means of an arch." *The Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral* (London, 1845), 129.

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The altar itself was raised upon three steps. The lowest, which is still in place, is 5 inches high and 18 inches wide, and crosses the chapel at a distance of 8 feet 7 inches from the east wall. It does not extend quite to the side walls, but abuts against a return of the second step which forms a bench on either side the chapel. This second step is 6 inches high, and was 13 inches wide. The third or uppermost step has been removed, with the exception of the portion beneath Stephen Langton's coffin, but its extent can be recovered from the traces of it on the wall and floor. From these we find it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 13 feet long, and 6 feet wide. The size of the altar can also be obtained from the mark of it on the wall. It was 2 feet 10 inches high, and its slab was 6 feet 6 inches long, and 4 inches thick. The edge was vertical for $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but the lower part was chamfered so that the slab projected $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the block or supports of the altar. As Langton's coffin stands out from the wall 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches it will be seen that if the end of it were flush with the front of the altar, the slab must have been 3 feet 6 inches wide. The extreme height of the coffin is 2 feet 4 inches, so that there was an interval of just 2 inches between the lid and the under surface of the altar slab; its length is about 6 feet 8 inches. The condition of the surface of the coffin shews that it was not intended to be seen, but the polished marble lid must have been always visible, slightly raised above the pavement. It is charged throughout with a staff surmounted by a large cross not unlike a cross pattée.

Above the line of the altar slab the wall is quite plain for a height of 3 feet 7 inches. This space was originally 7 feet 11 inches wide, and flanked by two recesses or niches, each containing a corbel or bracket supported by a shaft. These are still intact, and in the southern one the bracket is hollowed out for a drain. The symmetry of the arrangement has unfortunately been destroyed by the insertion of a third niche, copied from the others, to hold a memorial tablet dated 1836. Above the wall and

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its flanking niches is a rich embattled cornice with a running scroll of vine-leaves and branches beautifully worked in relief. In the lower edge of this is fixed a series of small iron hooks from which were hung *super altare* the several hangings referred to in the inventory. The side walls of the chapel have the remains of a similar series of hooks.

On each side of the altar, in the broad hollow of the window jamb, is a large niche for an image, and above them a series of angels holding shields.

W. H. St. J. H.

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IX. INVENTORY OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN THE CRYPTS.

THE inventory of the chapel of St. Michael in William Ingram's memorandum book is followed after an interval of two blank leaves by an "inventory of the chapel of St. Bartholomew in the crypts." It is not dated, but is so similar in form to the preceding inventory that it is probably about the same date, *circa* 1511.

Where the altar of St. Bartholomew was situated is not known, nor in fact is there any other record of its existence than the inventory under notice. Possibly a change, of which we have no note, was made in the dedication of one of the many altars in the crypt.

As the church possessed a notable relic of St. Bartholomew in the arm given by Cnut or his queen Emma,[1] an altar might in later times have been set up at which this relic was kept.

The inventory enumerates but twelve items. Of these, two relate to suits of vestments, of red and purple respectively. Six relate to the altar furniture, and four to ornaments used at mass. The latter included two cruets, a massbook, and two corporals with their cases. A chalice and candlesticks must have been borrowed from another altar when wanted.

The text of the inventory is as follows:

Inventorium capelle sancti Bartholomei in criptis.

Item unum vestimentum de panno aureo rubij coloris cum aurifrigerio blodij coloris de panno aureo cum alba ejusdem panni cum stola et manipulo cum armis brudatis et cum alba et amisia ejusdem panni.

Item aliud vestimentum de panno aureo purpurei coloris cum arboribus et volucribus intexto cum aurifrigerio de panno albo de le dammask cum jhus in auro brudato

[1] See *ante*, p. 80, note.

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et per Henricum Holden cum alba et amisia ejusdem secte et stola et manipulo.

Item unum pendile de opere textrino blodij coloris cum scriptura de litteris rubijs In nomine thu Sit laus deo per T. Lee cum tuella veteri sive lacerata.

Item unum frons de opere textrino blodij coloris cum rosis et stellis brudatis cum tuella de le napre lacerata.

Item alia tuella de le napre lacerata.

Item alia tuella cum le seme in medio cum cruce in medio de cerico rubeo de panno lineo.

Item iiij^{or} vestes cum crucibus pictis cum plumbo rubij coloris cum rosis et stellis.

Item j curtena pro altare picta.

Item duo urcioli cum uno cooperculo le rownd cowntyrfete.

Item unum missale vetus 2^{o} fo *pro spe salutis et incolumitatis.*[1]

Item unum corporale de panno line [*sic*] cum coopertorio cum sex armis ex una parte et sex ex altera cum auro et argento intexto.

Item aliud de panno lineo cum coopertorio ex glauco cerico.

W. H. St. J. H.

[1] The words *pro spe salutis et incolumitatis* which are said to begin the second leaf of the massbook are from the Canon of the Mass. In the older massbooks the Canon was written on the first leaves of the book, and the statement in this case that it was "missale vetus" is thus borne out by the note.

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X. INVENTORY OF A CHAPEL.

BESIDES the registers and other bound volumes belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury there are preserved in the Chapter Library a number of scrap-books containing miscellaneous documents. These were collected together from all kinds of sources by the diligence and care of the late Dr. J. Brigstocke Sheppard, and temporarily placed in these scrap-books until the opportunity should arise for identifying a document or restoring it to its place in a series.

Among these *miscellanea* is a loose leaf of paper from some lost book, measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, on which is written, in an early sixteenth century hand, the following inventory :

Item unum vestimentum viridis coloris.
Item unum vestimentum blodij coloris.
Item unum vestimentum viridis coloris de velveto.
Item 2^{e} corporalia cum tecis
Item unum vestimentum vetus.
Item j pendent peyntyd w^{t} sent hew & o$\flat^{r}$ ij bishopes.
Item j corpoas [*sic*] w^{t} a case $\flat^{e}$ tosyd blew sylk w^{t} half monys $\flat^{e}$ to$\flat^{r}$ syd broder' w^{t} ij ymages.
Item a no$\flat^{r}$ corporas w^{t} a case w^{t} armes on both sydys.
Item a fronte whyt bustian fryngyd w^{t} cades whit & grene.
Item a no$\flat^{r}$ of grene sylk w^{t} Images brodyrd.
Item a vestement of grene velvet vetus w^{t} a orfer of wevyng werk whit & gold.
Item stole of wevyng werk.
Item j aube of gren velvet & amys lackyng $\flat^{e}$ amet clo$\flat$.
Item aliud vestimentum de panno aureo blodij coloris cum aurifrigereo de panno aureo rubij coloris.
Item una alba ejusdem panni cum manipulo.
Item unum vestimentum de cerio[1] viridis coloris cum aurifrigerio de panno aureo cum angelis intexto.
Item una alba de cerio[1] viridis coloris & in medio blodij cum stella brudat. una manipul

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Item aliud vestimentum vetus de panno cerico rubij coloris cum aurifrigerio de panno aureo nodis intexto.
Item una auba de velvete in medio de panno cerio[1] [cum *struck out*] rubij coloris cum Imaginibus brudato.
Item tres tuelle una vetus.
Item unum missale in 2° folio *nus aspergatus rubij.*
Item unum ordinale in 2° folio *in audientia eucaristi.*
Item unum pendens de panno cerico viridis coloris.
Item unum pro altare de canvas.
Item una tabula pro pacis osculo cum ymagine beate virginis.
Item unum pendens cum ymagine crucifixi.
(In verso.) Item unus calix deauratus cum crucifixo in pede [cum *struck out*] & ma[2] & altero & episcopo & ihc sculpt in patena pond xviij unc.
Item duo urcioli de stamno rotundi.
Liber le print sermonum sancti vincencij 2° folio *tem sibi.*
Missale le print 2° folio *sancta maria.*
Ordinale de camino script *ut letemur.*
Peca in print 2° folio *autem super veni.*

This was an inventory probably of one of the minor altars in the church, but unfortunately there is nothing by which it can be identified, and the document is without heading. It is written in a curious mixture of Latin and English, and with little regard to order. Whichever the altar was, it was fairly furnished with ornaments. Curiously enough the vestments, with the exception of a red suit and an old chasuble of which the colour is not given, are entirely blue or green. The altar had a frontal of white bustian and another of green silk.

W. H. St. J. H.

[1] *Sic* for "cerico."
[2] *Sic.*

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XI. INVENTORIES OF THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY.

In the ancient Saxon cathedral church of Canterbury the altar of the Blessed Virgin seems to have been originally the high altar. It was placed in the western apse of the church and had behind it, against the wall, the stone chair of the archbishop.

In the new church built by archbishop Lanfranc the altar of the Blessed Virgin occupied a comparatively subordinate position, at the east end of the north aisle of the nave, where the two first bays formed the Lady Chapel. The principal altar in the nave was of course that of the Holy Cross, beneath the Rood, and as this was essentially a public altar, the altar of Our Lady was no doubt placed near it in order to be more easy of access to layfolk.

The exact position of the Lady Chapel can readily be fixed. Gervase states that archbishop Richard, on his death in 1184, was buried *in oratorio sanctæ Mariæ*.[1] Somner mentions the same fact and says: "I have it from the Church records verified by the leaden Inscription and pontifical Relicks, to wit, his Cope, Crosier, and Chalice lately found in digging Dr. *Anian*'s Grave, by Sir *John Boys* his Monument on the North side of the Body, toward the upper end."[2] This monument still remains against the north wall of the second bay of the north aisle, and it is therefore clear that the Lady Chapel occupied at least two bays. Gervase further records (*a*) the raising of the coffin of archbishop Theobald, who had been buried in 1161 in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, and (*b*) his subsequent reinterment *ante altare Sanctæ Mariæ in navi ecclesiæ in arca plumbea... Tumba quoque*

[1] *The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury* (Rolls' Series 73), i. 308.
[2] *Op. cit.* 92. Thomas Anian, D.D., was prebendary 1614–1632.

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marmorea, sicut ante fuerat, super eum composita est.[1] The marble tomb had long disappeared, but during the repaving of the nave in 1787 the archbishop's lead coffin was found "at the east end of the north aisle," with an inscribed leaden plate with his name, etc. which proved its identity.[2]

During the last quarter of the fifteenth century Lanfranc's nave was taken down and rebuilt under archbishops Simon of Sudbury (1375–1381), William Courtenay (1381–1396), and Thomas Fitzalan of Arundel (1397–1398 and 1399–1413–14). The ruling spirit seems to have been Thomas Chillenden the prior, of whom it is said in the Kalendar of Obits that by the aid of archbishop Arundel *Navem istius ecclesie cum capella beate Marie virginis in eadem scita opereque decenti fabricata totaliter renovavit.*[3]

The list of Chillenden's benefactions, already referred to,[4] also includes *nova capella beate Virginis Marie in eadem navi.*

We have here two positive statements that the Lady Chapel was again set up in the nave by Chillenden,[5] and it was certainly there in 1412, as we learn from the Sacrist's accounts. The altar of the Holy Cross was also re-erected in its old place, and its existence there is recorded as late as 1532–3; that it remained until the Suppression is proved by the mention in the inventory of 1540 of a vestment of crimson velvet, etc. "for the crosse aulter."

After 1412 we have not met with any further notice of the Lady Chapel in the nave. This is, however, to be accounted for by the later history of the chapel itself.

[1] *Op. cit.* i. 26.
[2] *Archaeologia*, xv. 294.
[3] Lambeth MS. 20, f. 210*b*.
[4] See *ante*, p. 101. Somner says (*Op. cit.* 92): "That old Chapel was not heard of since the present body of the Church was built." He has however overlooked the record above quoted.
[5] The Kalendar of Obits commemorates on "viij° Kal Ianuarij domina Amabilia [gobi nobilis mulier qui (*sic*) *written over an erasure*] dedit ad fabricam *nove Capelle beate Marie virginis in Navi Ecclesie.* quatuordecim libras benefactrix nostra." Lambeth MS. 20. f. 247*b*.

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Under date 1448 John Stone has the following note:

> Item hoc anno viz. V° Idus Septembris feria ij[a] litera dominicalis F. positus est primus lapis ad martirium sancti Thome a venerabili patre domino Johanni [*sic*] Stafford. Cantuariensis archiepiscopi [*sic*].[1]

By *martirium* here is no doubt meant the north transept. This had recently been reconstructed in continuation of the works of the new nave, and although it had not yet been vaulted,[2] it had advanced far beyond the stage of laying its first stone. We have here therefore the record of the beginning of some other new work. This is mentioned again by Stone in 1449, in which year he records the burial by the prior and convent of Sir Henry Gray, lord of Powys,[3] *in novo opere juxta martirium sancti Thome.*[4]

That this "new work" was a chapel of Our Lady appears by another entry, for which we are also indebted to John Stone, who states that archbishop John Stafford on his death in 1452 was buried *juxta martirium sancti Thome martiris ante novam capellam beate Marie virginis.*[5]

Three other entries given by Stone not only complete the history of the chapel, but explain several other points:

(i) 1455. Hoc Anno xv° Kal. Novembris dominus Ricardus Episcopus Roffensis consecravit altare in nova capella sancte Marie juxta Martirium Sancti Thome in honore Assumpcionis beate Marie et sancti Benedicti.

(ii) Item hoc anno xij° Kal. Januarij dominica iiij[a] adventus Domini viz. in die sancti Thome Monachi intraverunt novam capellam sancte Marie et sancti Benedicti juxta martirium sancti Thome.[6]

[1] C.C.C.C. Parker MS. 417. f. 38.

[2] The armorial bosses of the vault show that this was not put on until after 1476, inasmuch as one of them bears the arms of John Russell, bishop of Rochester 1476 to 1480. Several other bosses point to a date later than 1460. See Thomas Willement's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral* (London, 1827), 21–27.

[3] Henry Gray, 2nd earl of Tankerville and lord of Powys, who died 15th January, 1449–50.

[4] *Op. cit.* f. 41.

[5] *Ibid.* A large marble slab with the casement of the archbishop's brass still marks the place of his burial as described by Stone.

[6] C.C.C.C. Parker MS. 417, f. 54.

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(iii) In 1468 Prior Thomas Goldston I. died, and was buried

> in nova capella beate Marie quam erexit juxta martirium sancti Thome martiris prope hostium quod ducit ad claustrum in monumento suo novo quod exciderat de petra ubi nondum quisquam positus fuerat.[1]

Concerning prior Thomas Goldston the Kalendar of Obits says:

> Edificavit enim in boriali parte hujus ecclesie. capellam in honorem beate virginis marie. in qua et sepultus est: Quam videlicet capellam. cum testitudine lapidea valde artificiosa. coopertura et plumbo. fenestris vitreatis. et alijs omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. complevit. Atrij quoque ejusdem capelle. parietes cum coopertura de plumbo absque testudine construxit.[2]

We learn from these entries that the old apsidal chapel of St. Benedict was taken down, and the first stone of a new chapel laid on 9th September, 1448. In January, 1449–50, the walls were carried up sufficiently high for lord Powys to be buried in the chapel, and before the end of 1455 the whole was finished and the altar dedicated in honour of the Assumption of Our Lady and St. Benedict. The old dedication however was soon forgotten, and henceforth the chapel appears as that of Our Lady.[3] It was first used on the 4th Sunday in Advent, being the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1455.

Two inventories of the goods and ornaments of the Lady Chapel have come down to us.

The first is preserved among the miscellaneous documents before referred to. It is written on parchment and has at the bottom a pendent tag without trace of a seal. It is not dated, but as it is written throughout

[1] *Ibid.*, f. 83*b*. The concluding words of this entry, taken as they are from the Gospel narrative, "In monumento suo novo quod exciderat in petra" (Matt. xxvii. 60), and "In quo nondum quisquam positus fuerat" (Luke xxiii. 53), border strongly upon profanity.

[2] Lambeth MS. 20, f. 208.

[3] In the Sacrist's Account for 1392–3 mention is made of an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in St. Benedict's chapel, before which a light was burned all night. The presence of this image may have suggested the association of Our Lady with St. Benedict when the chapel was rebuilt.

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in English it cannot be much earlier than 1530.[1] The text of it is as follows :

Thys ys an Invyntory off suche bokys & other stuff w^{t}in o^{r} lady chapell In c^{i}stϱ churche.

It' iiij vestymentϱ w^{t} all thyng^{s} to the same.
It' a pendant & a ffreng w^{t} an awter clothe to the Awt^{r} ffor the p^{i}ncypall dayes.
It' a pendant w^{t} ij awter clothys ffor the fferyall dayes & the Kurtens therto.
It' a payer off Kurtens off whyt sylk.
It' the hangyng off the chapell ffor bothe the sydϱ.
It' a carpett ffor the auter & a bell.
It' the myssall ffor the auter w^{t} vij grayles .ij. sawters & an olde sawter .ij. small myssallϱ w^{t} an olde s'vyce boke.[2]
It' the great black boke w^{t} the vytatory boke.
It' iiij querys off the sequens & the v bokϱ off v partϱ w^{t} a boke off the base part.
It' the boke of iiij $\overline{\text{pt}}\varrho$ w^{t} ij queres off the mens & off the basse thereto.
It' iij small querys off thom̃s mann.
It' mr hawtϱ boke w^{t} an olde vytatory boke.
It' the boke that the masse off ij tenors ys In [& ij sawt' *erased*].
It' ij laten canstyckϱ for awter [of ffor the awt' *erased*].

In the time of dā John olph' chawnt^{r} & John wood m^{r} off the chyldern. In c^{i}stϱ church.

The second list forms part of the long inventory made in 1540, and presently to be noticed, of the plate, ornaments, and vestments left in the church after the suppression of the monastery. It is here printed separately for comparison with the other little inventory, to which it both supplies details and adds further information :

[1] Thomas Mann, Dan John Olpher (? Oliver) and John Wood, who are mentioned in the inventory, are not signatories to the Acknowledgement of Supremacy in 1534, nor are they among the monks who received pensions in 1540.

[2] One of these massbooks was bound in 1493–4, as appears by the Sacrist's Account for that year : " Iohanni Saundyr pro ligacione duorum librorum missalium quorum unus servit altare sancte [*sic*] Gregorij et alter capelle beate Marie prope Martirium. iiijs. viijd."

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Our Ladie Chapell

Item one vestment of white damaske complete w^th^ floures of golde
Item one vestment of white silke mixte w^th^ golde
Item one vestment of golde baudekyn white w^t^ orpheras of blew and floure de Lyces
Item one vestment of white golde baudekyn w^t^ garters on hit
Item one vestment of white satein of briges for ev'y daie
Item one corpas case of blew velvet myxte with golde
Item one hanging of white fustyan for ev'y daie. the frenge of white damaske enbroudered w^th^ golde
Item ij aulter clothes one diapo^r^ the other plaine cloth
Item one hanging for the aulter of white damaske enbroudered w^th^ Lyons of gold and a frenge of the same
Item one peire of white curteins of white silke
Item one peire curteins for the feryall daies lynen[1]
Item one hanging for above ov' the aulter of olde white baudekyn w^t^ roses golde
Item ij peire organs and one large deske
Item one hanging lampe copper and guylte
Item ij pec℘ of tapestry with angell℘ for the quyre there

As befitted a chapel of Our Lady, all the ornaments used at or upon its altar were white; the five suits of vestments, the hangings, and the side curtains, both festal and ferial. The blue velvet corporas case was the only exception. The earlier list alone mentions two latten candlesticks for the altar. Neither inventory specifies chalice and paten, cruets, pax, or any other necessary plate; perhaps they were borrowed at need from another altar.

The large number of music books given in the first list is explained by the fact that the chapel was fitted up as a quire.

The chapel is a handsome structure, of two bays, with a rich fan vault. It is entered from the transept by a lofty arch, which is closed by a stone screen of beautiful design and workmanship, with heavily grated traceried openings. The stalls occupied the western bay, and to accommodate these and their canopies the richly

[1] At Durham at either end of the High Altar "was a wande of iron fastened in the wall, wheron did hang curtaines or hangings of white silke dayly." *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society 15), 6.

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ornamented jambs of the window arches, which come down to the floor, have been ruthlessly cut away. Above the stalls went "the hangyng off the chapel ffor bothe the sydꝭ" which the second list describes as "ij pecꝭ of tapestry with angellꝭ for the quyre there." The chapel was further furnished with two pairs of organs and "one large desk" for the chanters. On the north side near the east end is a small doorway, now blocked, which led into the narrow space between the chapel and the chapter house. The eastern half of this formed the *atrium* or vestry mentioned in the Kalendar of Obits. Part of its east wall remains, with traces of the little window there. The vestry had, as stated above, a wooden roof only, covered with lead. The floor of the chapel is composed of large square tiles, originally black and yellow alternately, but is now much patched and disturbed, and nothing satisfactory as to the arrangements of the chapel can be made out from it. In the western part of the easternmost bay is a row of four grave slabs. The first to the south is of Purbeck marble, and much decayed, but retains the rivets and a large patch of pitch that mark the place of a central figure in brass, with four shields and a marginal inscription. The next slab is a modern one laid down in 1746. The third is a decayed one of Purbeck marble with the casement of the brass of a mitred figure with a crosier, beneath a triple canopy, and with marginal inscription. The fourth, that nearest to the north, is a greatly decayed and broken slab of Bethersden marble; the rivets shew that it was once inlaid with a brass figure with canopy and marginal inscription. Of these slabs there can be little doubt that the third covers the grave of prior Thomas Goldston I. who built the chapel, and was buried in it in 1468. The fourth probably marks the grave of Sir Henry Gray, lord of Powys, who was buried in the chapel in 1449–50, while it was in building. Whom the first commemorates is not at present known.

To the east of the grave slabs the floor has been laid with tiles like the rest of the chapel, and all traces of the

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altar platform obliterated. The mark of the lowest step is, however, fortunately left on the north wall, from which it appears to have been 6 inches high and to have extended across the chapel at a distance of 8 feet 8 inches from the east wall. The second step can in like manner be shewn to have been 11 feet 5 inches long, and 7 inches high, but its projection eastward may only be conjectured as about 7 feet. An examination of the east wall, which is partly, but fortunately not entirely, hidden by later monuments, shews that there was a third step, also 7 inches high, but its limits cannot be fixed. On this stood the altar, which was 7 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet 2 inches high. From a chase which was begun for it on the north its slab seems to have been 4½ inches thick. Above the altar slab was a plain wall surface like that in St. Michael's chapel, 3 feet 8 inches high, and as long as the altar. It was usually covered by the "hanging for above over the aulter" mentioned in the inventory. The place of the altar is flanked by two traceried panels, in each of which, at a height of 6 feet 7 inches from the present floor (or 5 feet from the altar step), and about 7 inches from the altar end, is a small iron loop for the rods of the side curtains. The panels and altar space are surmounted by a rich embattled cornice at the base of the window, with demi-angels holding scrolls inscribed Sanctus Sanctus, with small shields between, and on each side is a large canopied niche for an image. In the middle of each bay of the vault is a hole from which to suspend a lamp or candle-holder. The easternmost has smaller holes at a distance from it of about 45 inches on the north, west, and south. From it was suspended the "hanging lampe copper and guylte" mentioned in the inventory. This no doubt bore the taper which the sacrist's account for 1493–4 mentions as burning continually *in capella beate Marie prope martirium sancti Thome.*

The probable arrangement of the chapel as described above is shewn in the plan of the north transept and its surroundings on page 147.

W. H. St. J. H.

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XII. INVENTORY OF PLATE, ORNAMENTS, AND VESTMENTS LEFT IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CANTERBURY AFTER THE SUPPRESSION OF THE MONASTERY. DATED 10TH APRIL 1540 (31 HENRY VIII.).

THE monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury, was the last of the great religious houses to be suppressed by Henry VIII. A Commission dated 20th March 31 Henry VIII. (1540) was directed to Thomas Cranmer, the archbishop, Sir Richard Rich, chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, Sir Christopher Hales, master of the Rolls, and six others, empowering them to receive the surrender of the prior and convent, to take an inventory of all the goods, plate, jewels, etc. of the monastery, and to convey to the master of the Jewel House at the Tower all the valuables and treasure they should receive. The actual deed of surrender has not come to light, but an undated list made at the time gives the names of fifty-three monks, including the prior "of the late Monastery of Chryst-Church in Canterborn," and a second list contains the names of twenty-five of these "late Religious Persons of the House of Christ-Church in Canterbury, which ben appointed to depart the same House with the Yearly Pensions assigned and allotted to every of them the IVth Day of April, Anno XXXI. Hen. VIII."[1] The remaining twenty-eight monks became members

[1] In 1534 the Acknowledgement of Supremacy was signed by the prior and sixty-nine other monks. Forty-five of these received rewards or pensions in 1540. See *Seventh Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records* (London, 1846), Appendix II. 282. Also Battely's edition of Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury* (London 1703), 2nd Part, 117, 118, and Appendix XXIV.b. p. 51 and XXIV.c. p. 52.

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of the new collegiate foundation which replaced the prior and convent, six being appointed prebendaries, nine "peticanons,"[1] nine scholars, and two choristers. Six other prebendaries, not monks, were also appointed, and the total number of twelve formed, with their head, Nicholas Wotton, the new Dean and Chapter. The College was subsequently formally incorporated by letters patent dated 8th April 32 Henry VIII. (1541).

Whether or no any inventory of the plate, ornaments and goods of the church and monastery, other than that under notice, was taken does not appear. At any rate no such document has yet come to light. The great shrine of St. Thomas had been destroyed under the direction of Wriothesley and Pollard early in September 1538,[2] and its enormous riches swept into the royal treasury. No list of these, unfortunately, has been preserved. No doubt the other memorials of St. Thomas, the *corona* or *caput*, the *cuspis gladii*, and the *tumba* in the crypt, shared the fate of the shrine at the same time. In the absence of any inventory or other record it is impossible to say what happened to the other shrines, of St. Ælphege, St. Dunstan, and St. Blase, or to the many relics of the Saxon archbishops.

From the famous "scrutiny" of St. Dunstan's shrine made in 1508[3] it seems to have been a marble tomb covering the coffin of the archbishop, which lay, and probably still lies, beneath the level of the pavement. The fellow shrine of St. Ælphege no doubt exactly resembled it, and each had an altar attached thereto. These tombs were in all probability undisturbed in 1538, for their altars were certainly in existence when the inventory under notice was made in 1540.

The shrine of St. Blase, which was a mere coffer with his bones, and the divers shrines of the Saxon archbishops placed on the perches above or before the

[1] Two of these appear in the list of those "appointed to depart."

[2] *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII.* Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner (London, 1893). xiii. part ii. nos. 303, 317, and 430.

[3] See *ante*, p. 123, note 2.

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various altars, may have remained until the Suppression, but it is more likely that they were despoiled, together with the contents of the great relic cupboard, with the shrine and other memorials of St. Thomas in 1538.

All the altars, except of course that attached to the shrine of St. Thomas, which was removed with it, and the one in the Martyrdom, seem to have been left alone.

The inventory under notice is one of great interest and importance. As the heading tells us, it is an "Inventarye of Plate Ornamentꝭ vestmentꝭ and other utensiles . . . apointed and lefte to remayne" in the church by the royal commissioners appointed to take the surrender of the monastery "to his graces use" and committed to the charge of four of the newly appointed prebendaries who had succeeded the Benedictine convent, "to be saufely kepte and ordered there untill the kingꝭ highnes plesure be further declared and knowen in that bihalf."

It is written on an indented roll of parchment, 10 inches wide and 11 feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, composed of five membranes sewn together, which measure respectively 27, $28\frac{1}{4}$, $28\frac{3}{4}$, $28\frac{1}{2}$, and $29\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. The inventory is written on one side only, in a clear and distinct hand, and is very free from alterations and erasures. Affixed to the back of the heading is a draft of the heading itself written on paper, and entitled: "The tytle of an Inventarie of the ornamtꝭ &c of Cant Church taken by the Comyssionꝰs at the Dissolucon." It seems from this that the inventory before us is the only one that was taken.

There is also preserved a paper copy of this inventory, of eight leaves, written in a neat early seventeenth century hand, with marginal references from (i) the original and (ii) some other copy. These references, which are distinguished by C for "Copy" and O for "Original," have been duly noticed in our transcript of the original. The copy does not include the original heading, nor the signatures of the commissioners. It also does not strictly follow the original spelling and

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there are several deviations from the order in which the items occur.

Both the original inventory and the copy are in the possession of the Dean and Chapter.

The inventory is written throughout in English. Like the one of 1315–16 it is divided into sections, but these are grouped under two main headings as follows :

I. Plate and Jewels [181].
II. The Vestry stuff [183].
(i) Copes [183].
(ii) Vestments [186].
(iii) Vestments in the South Aisle [188].
(iiii) Albes [188].
(v) Stoles and fanons [189].
(vi) Fronts and pendants for altars, and statecloths [189].
(vii) Altar cloths [190].
(viii) Cushions [190].
(ix) Carpets for the church [191].
(x) Canopies and banner-cloths [191].
(xi) Curtains [191].
(xii) Sandals [191].
(xiii) Ornaments for the Quire [191].
(xiv) Warham's Chapel [192].
(xv) The Lady Chapel [193].
(xvi) Arundel's Chapel [193].
(xvii) Buckingham's Chapel [194].

For convenience of reference the numbers are here appended of the pages of the present work in which they are printed.

The section dealing with the plate is a somewhat short one as compared with the long list of the earlier inventory, and possibly a large number of things which ought to have appeared in it, especially those of gold, were reserved "for the king's use"; it is nevertheless of considerable interest. The first three items shew that the splendid pyx and the magnificent silver-gilt table of the high altar obtained when Chillenden was prior (1390–1—1411)[1] still retained their places. The other items specify the mitres, crosses, censers, basons, chalices and patens, cruets, candlesticks, etc. many of which are probably identical with those in use in 1315–16. Thus the "ij crewettꝭ of byrell garnisshed in the toppe with sylver gilte" are doubtless two of the *quatuor urcioli de cristallo*; the "ij Sensers called the principall sensers gilte wᵗ white chenes" may be the *duo Thurribula magna argentea deaurata*; and the "iij faire pottꝭ for halowed oyle the one of them gylte" correspond with

[1] See *ante*, pp. 107, 109.

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the *tres ampulle Maiores. unde j. deaurata.* Many other possible identifications are evident on comparison.

On the whole it will be seen that the church was left fairly well supplied with plate.

The same remark also applies with regard to the copes and vestments. Of copes no fewer than two hundred and sixty-two are enumerated, including sets of fifty, forty-five, twenty-eight, sixteen and fifteen. This is more than double the number, one hundred and twenty-nine, in 1315–16.

Of suits of vestments, that is for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, over thirty are specified, and twenty-seven chasubles with their albes, etc. are described as being in the south aisle, that is of the quire, probably in a press there.

Of albes there were one hundred and thirty-two. The first twelve were of an elaborate character, most of them being of silk or sarcenet with richly embroidered apparels, and with amices of equally splendid work. The remainder are grouped according to the colour of their apparels; the amices worn with them are doubtless included under the title of albe. The last entry, which describes the quotidian albes (*i.e.* those in daily use) as being kept "in thinner and utter vestry," is of interest as shewing that the ancient chapel of St. Andrew and the treasury beyond or within it continued to be used as the outer and the inner vestry respectively.

It is evident from the mention in the list of fronts and pendants for altars that the high altar was still flanked by "the side aulters" of St. Ælphege and St. Dunstan, and we shall find later that the "nether fronts" of copper gilt belonging to them were also retained.

In the same way we learn from the list of altar cloths, which describes four as "in the North Ile" and the like number as "in the South Ile," that the altars in the quire transepts, namely of St. Martin and St. Stephen, St. John and St. Gregory were undisturbed.

The lists of cushions and carpets call for no special remark. It may, however, be noticed that the prior's

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seat, which was the first of the returned stalls on the north side next the quire door, had a tapestry carpet. The last item of the next sub-section is a canopy of baudekyn and gold "to hange over the busshope." It is uncertain whether this was a canopy for the archbishop's seat at the east end of the southern row of stalls, or for his own stall, which was and still is the first of the returned stalls on the right of the quire door.

The subsection "Curteyns," though it only contains three items, mentions two points of interest. Seven pairs of curtains were "in the grete vestuary." This place, as already noted, was the chapel of St. Andrew, on the north side of the presbytery. The "vaute" wherein lay the rich sarcenet curtains was the vaulted chamber beneath the steps leading up from the old place of the high altar to the archbishop's stone chair behind and above it.

The interesting list of "hoses & showes" which are included under the title "Sendallꝭ" should be compared with that in the inventory of 1315–16. This has under the heading *Sandalia*, three embroidered pairs, of which one was white, another red, and the third blue, a description which agrees closely with three out of four items here noted.

The list of "Ornamentꝭ for the Quyre" is perhaps the most interesting section of the inventory. It enumerates, though not in order, (1) divers sets of hangings, (2) carpets, (3) the Lent cloths, and (4) various pieces of furniture, such as candlesticks, desks, etc.

The sets of hangings, which were four in number, were probably for suspension over the stalls on either side the quire. Three were apparently embroidered: one with the story of St. Ælphege, the second with "old Imagerie of the passyon of Christe," the third likewise with "imagerie." The fourth set is described as "one faire new hanging of riche tapestrie" consisting of six pieces, with the story of Christ and Our Lady. Three of these were clearly the *tres pannos pulcherimos opere de arysse subtiliter intextos ortum virginis cum vita et*

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obitu ejusdem clare et splendide configurantes given by prior Thomas Goldston to hang on the south side of the quire. The other three no doubt shewed forth the story of Christ, and were the gift of Richard Dering, cellarer, in 1511, as we learn from the description of them given by Somner, in whose time (1640) all six pieces of tapestry were still in use:

> To begin with the Hangings setting forth the whole story both of our Saviour's Life and Death. They were given, one part of them by Prior *Goldstone*, and the other by *Richard Dering* the Church-Cellarer, in *Henry* VIII. days. Witness these several Memorials legible in the bordure of the Hangings. [Footnote] On the South-side, *Thomas Goldstone hujus ecclesiæ Prior sacræque Theologiæ Professor me fieri fecit. Anno Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo undecimo.* On the North-side, *Richardus Dering hujus ecclesiæ Commonachus & Celerarius me fieri fecit. Anno Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo undecimo.*[1]

The first of the carpets specified, an old hanging "of vj pecꝭ of ostriche fethers to laye on the grounde on palme sondaye," no doubt once formed part of the eight costers bequeathed by Edward, prince of Wales, in 1376, of black tapestry with ostrich feathers. It is possible that this "old hanging" was now used in place of the *pannus niger cum albis leonibus pro festo palmarum* of the inventory of 1315–16.

The other two carpets were figured with the story of Esther. As they are described as "all broken" they must have been of some antiquity, or sore worn.

The Lent stuff included twenty cloths to cover images, a great cloth stained for the high altar and a painted Judas Cloth, the rood cloth, and a cloth to draw before the high altar. Of these the "grete Lynen cloth steyned for the high aulter" is probably identical with the *magnus pannus cum toto apparatu ad cooperiendum summum altare et altaria Sanctorum Elphegi et Dunstani depictus cum historia xl^me^* which is entered among prior Chillenden's acquisitions. The cloth "to drawe before

[1] *Op. cit.* 93.

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the high aulter" was the Lenten veil. This was hung across the presbytery in line with the western face of the eastern pillars of the crossing. The iron socket for the pulley, with the outline of a castle, still remains in the pillar on the south side, where the canopy of archbishop Kemp's tomb has prevented it being taken out; a newly inserted stone marks the place of the other socket on the north side. The rood cloth, as its name implies, was used during Lent to veil "the grete Rode covered with Sylver" which is also mentioned in the list before us. This rood, which can hardly be identical with the great rood at the east end of the nave, in all probability stood upon the beam *ultra magnum altare* described in the inventory of 1315–16, as the depository of various reliquaries. Such a rood surmounted the high altar of Westminster Abbey, and is depicted in the well-known obit-roll of abbot John Islip (*ob.* 1522) in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.[1] The "Judas cloth" was probably that used to cover the cross upon the altar during Lent.

Although the places of the "grete hanging basein of copper and gylt" and the "iij hanging baseins of Latein w^t^ cheynes" are not specified, it is reasonable to suppose that they were hung in a group before the high altar in the same way as those described in *Rites of Durham*:

> Before the High Altar, within the Quire above mentioned, were three marveilous faire silver BASINS hung in chaines of silver; one of them did hange in the south side of the Quire, above the stepps that go upp to the High Altar, the second on the north side opposite to the first, the third, in the midst, betweene them both, and just before the High Altar. Theise three silver basons had lattin basons within them, havinge pricks for serges, or great wax candles, to stand on, the lattin basons beinge to receive the drops of the candles, which did burne continually, both day and night, in token that the House was alwayes watchinge to God.
>
> There was also another silver bason, which did hang in silver chains before the Sacrament of the foresaid High

[1] See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. pl. xviii.

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> Altar, but nerer to the High Altar than the other three, as almost dependinge or hanginge over the priests back, which was only lighted in time of masse and ther after extinguished.[1]

Among archbishop Arundel's gifts at Canterbury were *tria baccilia argentea ante summum altare pendencia.*[2] These are not mentioned in the inventory under notice, but if *argentea* is equivalent to *argentata*, the silver plating may have been worn off and the *tria baccilia argentea* have become "iij baseins of Latein."

Of the various candlesticks, the "grete candelsticke of copper and gilte" was probably that on which stood the "grete pascall maste," mentioned lower down in the list. The Sacrist's account for 1508-9 has a memorandum *quod per estimacionem remanet super le Sedebrasse Treybrasse et super alia Candelabra in ecclesia. lvj libras cere.* These may be the names of the branched candlesticks in the inventory. The "deske of latein grete and large" must be identical with the *analogium sive aquilam eneam* given by prior Thomas Goldston II. It perhaps stood at the north end of the high altar to sing the Gospel from. The other "large deske" would be for the chanters or rulers of the choir, and stand between the stalls.

The four remaining sections of the inventory enumerate the ornaments belonging to four chapels in the church: that of archbishop Warham, the chapel of Our Lady, archbishop Arundel's chapel, and "Buckingham's Chapell."

The goods of the four altars in the chapels in the quire transepts appear to be included in the general contents of the inventory, as are perhaps those of the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave. The inventory however says nothing of the altars in the crypt nor of the ornaments of St. Michael's chapel, of the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul (otherwise of St. Anselm), or of the altar of the Holy Trinity in the round chapel at the east end of the church. As however these last were

[1] *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Society 15), 12.
[2] See *ante*, p. 109. note 2.

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not chantry altars it is possible that their ornaments are included in the general inventory. But in addition to the chapels which are mentioned we should certainly have expected two others. One of these is the charming little chapel which still remains to the north of and opposite to the tomb of king Henry IV. and queen Joan, wherein an altar was dedicated in 1439 in honour of Edward the Confessor.[1] The other was built in 1447 by dame Joan Brenchley, widow of Sir William Brenchley, Justice of the Common Pleas, who had licence to found a chantry at the altar of St. John Baptist, and in a chapel

> infra corpus ejusdem (ecclesie) in muro lateris sui australis sub quarta fenestra versus orientem predictum altare sancti Johannis Baptiste canonice erigere et illud ibidem per spacium inter duas posituras sive Butteracias in longitudine et interiorem partem muri illius ac exteriorem partem posiurarum sive butteraciarum predictam in latitudine cum quadam capella in honore sancti Johannis Baptiste fundanda decenter includere.[2]

This altar was dedicated, according to Stone, in 1448, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist.[3] The chapel was pulled down at the end of the last century.

The history and ornaments of "Warhams Chapell" and of "Our Ladie Chapell" have already been noticed in connexion with earlier documents referring to these chapels.[4]

Of Arundel's chapel we know but little. Among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter is the foundation deed, dated 12th December 1411, of archbishop Thomas

[1] 1439. "Item hoc anno primo die mensis Marcij dominus Episcopus Roffensis dedicavit altare in honore sancti Edwardi regis et confessoris in capella que est ex parte Boriali ad fferetrum Sancti Thome." C.C.C.C. Parker MS. 417. f. 24.

[2] *Register* S. f. 171. The deed is also printed in full in *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls' Series 85), iii. 193–195.

[3] 1448. "In hoc anno in die sanctorum Innocentium Episcopus Roffensis consecravit altare in capella domini Willelmi Brenchysle militis in navi ecclesie ex parte australi in honore sancte Trinitatis sancte Marie et Sancti Iohannis Baptiste." C.C.C.C. Parker MS. 417. f. 38*b*.

[4] See *ante*, pp. 141, 165.

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Arundel of a chantry of two secular chaplains founded by him *in oratorio nostro in navi sive in corpore nostre sancte metropolitane Cantuariensis ecclesie.* The royal licence, which is recited in the document, describes the chantry as founded *in quadam capella dicte ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis per prefatum archiepiscopum de novo constructa.*[1] The archbishop's will, dated 12th February 1413–14, a week before his death, commends his soul to God and the Blessed Virgin, and to SS. Gregory, Augustine, Dunstan, Thomas, Blase and Ælphege, and directs his body to be buried

> In monimento [*sic*] meo novo. quod ad hoc licet indignissime construi. et fieri feci. in navi sancte Cantuariensis ecclesie infra Cantariam meam perpetuam. duorum capellanorum inibi ordinatam. Et volo quod executores mei perficiant et compleant ipsam cantariam meam et ordinacionem ejusdem cicius quam poterunt post mortem meam. Si contingat me decedere antequam per me perfecta fuerit et completa.[2]

It is clear from these documents that archbishop Arundel's chapel was in the nave, that it was begun by him in or before 1411, but left unfinished at the time of his death, and that he was buried within it. This last fact is borne out by the 16th century list of archbishops and priors which states that Arundel was buried *in navi ecclesie in capella ab eo fundata.*[3] Where the chapel actually stood is uncertain. Leland mentions among the "high Tumbes of Bishops" that "be in the Body of the Chirche": "*Arundel* under a Piller on the North Side. King *Henry* the 4. and he helpid to build up a good part of the Body of the Chirch."[4] Somner writing in 1640 says of Arundel and his chapel:

> He lieth buried (as his Table will shew) on the North-side of the Body of *Christ-Church*, where doubtless he sometime

[1] *Register* S. ff. 77, etc. The deed is printed in *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls' Series 85), iii. 123–131.
[2] *Register* G. f. 281.
[3] C.C.C.C. MS. 298. p. 110.
[4] *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary* (Ed. T. Hearne, Oxford, 1744), vi. 4. 5.

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had a far better Monument than now remains of him. For his Will appoints out his Burial thus: *in his Monument, built by him in his Chapel, in the Nave of the Church*, &c. But Chantery and Monument are both gone, a bare Gravestone levelled with the floor, with the Brass all shamefully torn away being only left; whereas you may know there sometime stood a Chapel . . . wherein both the Archbishop lay fairly intombed, and his two Chanterists did daily celebrate. . . . The Chapel (as I learn from the report of the Chantery-Priest thereof) was taken down, and sold away by *Hen.* VIII. his Commissioners.[1]

An examination of the buttresses flanking the third window from the south porch will shew that they are arranged differently from those right and left of them, and inside the church the window jambs are carried down to the floor as if there had once been an entrance below the window. Despite Leland's statement it is possible that Arundel's chapel was built outside this window, between the buttresses, with a stone screen between it and the church. As the archbishop was a great benefactor to the new nave, provision for his chapel might have been made while the work was in progress, which would account for the differences in the buttresses.

The inventory of the chapel mentions a "table" or reredos of ivory, five suits of vestments, three frontals and a diaper cloth for the altar, a corporas case, and a massbook of parchment with silver clasps. A chalice and other necessary articles were no doubt borrowed from some other chapel or altar.

The last chapel mentioned in the inventory is that of John of Buckingham, formerly dean of Lichfield and archdeacon of Buckingham, who was consecrated bishop of Lincoln on 25th June 1363. In 1397 the pope wished to translate him to Lichfield, but he preferred to resign, and retired to Canterbury, where he died on 10th March 1397–8, after a sojourn of twenty-four weeks. By his will, which is dated 9th February 1397–8 *in quodam*

[1] William Somner, *The Antiquities of Canterbury* (Ed. N. Battely, London, 1703), part i. 136.

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manso wlgaritir Meistr' Omers nuncupato, bishop John of Buckingham desires to be buried

> in navi ecclesie Cantuariensis in loco illo deorsum ubi dominus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis qui pro tempore fuerit vel in ejus absencia Prior ejusdem ecclesie in processionibus generalibus stacionem fuerit consuetam.[1]

In accordance with the bishop's wishes a chantry was subsequently founded by his executors, by deed dated 12th December 1433,

> in quadam capella juxta tumbam ejusdem patris defuncti et ubi corpus ejusdem jacet humatum.[2]

The chapel is spoken of elsewhere in the document as *in navi ecclesie Cathedralis.*

Bishop Buckingham's monumental slab with the remains of his brass was in existence when Somner wrote in 1640, and it seems to have lain undisturbed, until the repaving of the nave in the last century, in the middle of the seventh bay,[3] nearly in line with the procession door from the cloister; in the place in fact where the archbishop might have stood in the Sunday procession during the station before the Rood, as directed in the bishop's will.

As the endowments both of Arundel's and Buckingham's chantries were swept away at the suppression of the monastery, their chapels no doubt met with the same fate, and so have left no traces of their existence. The contents of Buckingham's chapel were meagre enough, consisting merely of a chalice and two old vestments.

The Canterbury copy of the Inventory is signed by six of the commissioners: "T. Cantuariensis," *i.e.* the

[1] *Cart. Antiq.* W. 220. A similar direction occurs in the will of William of Edington, bishop of Winchester, 1346–1366, who desires to be buried "in ecclesia mea Cathedrali Wynton in navi dicte ecclesie ubi Monachi ejusdem diebus dominicis et festivis stare solent in processione." Reg. Langham, f. 110*a*.

[2] *Cart. Antiq.* $\frac{C}{144}$.

[3] Its place is thus shewn in a plan of the nave with drawings of the various monumental slabs, made previous to the repaving, now in the Chapter Library.

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archbishop, Thomas Cranmer, Sir Richard Rich, Sir Christopher Hales, Anthony St. Leger, John ap Rice and William Cavendish.

The full text is as follows:

Christechurch of Cannterburye

Inventarye of Plate Ornamente vestmente and other utensiles aswell of the Church as of the house of Christechurch aforesaid apointed and lefte to remayne there by the most reverende father in god Thomas archbusshop of Cannterburye Sr George Cobham knight Lorde Cobham Sr Richard Riche knight Chauncellor of the kinge highnes Courte of the Augmentacon of the revenue off his graces Crowne and other the kinge highnes comissioners apointed to take surrendre of the said house to his graces use and comitted to the charge of Richard Thorneden and Richard Champyon Doctors of Dyvinitie Arthur Seintleger and Richard Parkehurst prebendaries of the said church to be saufely kepte and ordered there untill the kinge highnes plesure be further declared and knowen in that bihalf as by this Inventarie indented wherof the one parte remayneth with the said Comissioners and the other parte with the said prbendaries doth hereafter pticulerlie appere taken the xth daye of Aprile in the xxxjth yere of the reigne of or Sovaigne Lorde king henry the viijth

Plate and Jewelle

[1]first one Image of our Ladie iiij Aungelle and the holy ghoste for the Sacrament of Sylver and gylt

[1]Item one Pyxe of golde

[1]Item the high aulter of Sylver pcell gilt

Item ij myters[2] sett wth perles . and garnisshed wth borders egges and owches of Sylver and gilt sett wth counterfett stones with labelle[3] likewise garnisshed lacking ij knoppes

[1]Item one faire crosse wth a Crucyfixe mary & John of Sylver and gilte wth iiij Evangeliste and a fote sylver and gilte poz — Cxlix oz

[1]Item ij other crossez of sylver gilt & enameled wt a crucyfyxe only — lxvij oz

[1]Item one holywater stocke wt a sprynkell of sylver white poz — lxxv oz

[1] All the items in the inventory marked thus have "C'. Lack" written against them in the margin of the copy.

[2] The copy has "C'. Lack j" in margin.

[3] "lace" in the copy.

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[2]Item ij other Crossez w^th^ crucyfyxes only and iiij crosse staves plated w^th^ sylver	
Item ij basenis gylt for the high aulter po3	lx o3
[1]Item iiij candelstickꝭ garnisshed over w^t^ sylver w^th^ boltꝭ of yron going thorough eꝝy of them po3 in hole w^th^ the Iron	vij^c^xij o3
[1]Item ij small church basenis white . a bell and a boxe for singyng brede white po3	iiij^xx^viij o3
Item ij Sensers called the principall sensers gilte w^t^ white cheynes	C. oz
[3]Item an other Senser called a cõmon Senser w^th^ ij Shippes for ffrankyncense ꝑcell gilte po3	lxxxx o3
Item ij crewettꝭ gilte the one lacking a Cover po3	xxxij o3
[1]Item ix other small crewettꝭ white whereof ij only have covers	xl o3
Item iiij chalices w^th^ iiij paxes gilte for side altares po3	lxxij o3
Item one grete Chalice gylt w^t^ the Trynitie with patent Crucyfixe Mary and John in the ffote enameled po3	xlij o3 di
[1]Item one chalice gylt w^th^ the Images of seint Peter and Poule graven in the patent and diꝝs other Images graven on the fote po3	xxiij o3 di
[1]Item one small Chalice w^th^ the Trynitie enameled in the patent and Crucyfixe Mary and John enameled in the ffote. with Jħus also graven in the ffote po3	xxiij o3
[1]Item one Chalice gilt with saint Johns heade in the patent the Crucyfixe and ij Monkes in the ffote po3	xx o3 di
[1]Item one chalice gilte w^th^ saint Johns heade in the patent w^th^ Crucyfyxe Mary and John in the ffote po3	xxiij o3
[1]Item ij candlestickes white w^th^ yron in them po3	Cvj o3
[1]Item [one sconce w^th^][3] a sticke to bere the Candell on candelm^as^ day and one salte Saler for holy water po3	[xliiij o3][4]

[1] All the items in the inventory marked thus have "C'. Lack" written against them in the margin of the copy.
[2] The copy has "C'. Lack j. crosse iij staves" in margin.
[3] The copy has in the margin: "C'. Lack j. shipp and the sencꝭ."
[4] Struck through.

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[1]Item iij faire pottꝭ for hálowed oyle the one of them gylte poȝ

[1]Item ij crewettꝭ of byrell garnisshed in the toppe wᵗʰ sylver gilte

Item vij pontificall ringes of base golde wᵗʰ base stones

Item iij Rectoʳ staves of Sylver plated upon wood

Item vj other Rectoʳ staves of sylver plated upon woode

Item one small crismatorie of sylver ꝑcell gilt poȝ vj oȝ

[1]Item one Crosyer wᵗ the staffe of Sylver and gylte and iij bokes plated upon with sylver poȝ } lxxxvj oȝ

[1]Item one Crosyer of Sylver with the staffe garnisshed in the toppe and in the myddes wᵗʰ sylver

[1]Item one other Crosyer garnisshed thorough wᵗʰ sylver and gilt

[1]Item ix corse[2] girdellꝭ garnisshed wᵗʰ sylver

[1]Item one myter slightlie garnisshed wᵗʰ sylver wᵗʰ counterfett stones used for good ffrydaye

[3][Item iiij crosse staves plated over wᵗʰ sylver]

Item one Crismatorie ꝑcell gilte of the gifte of John Clement

[4][Item one faire cheyer plated upon wᵗʰ sylver ꝑcell gilt and garnisshed wᵗʰ red tysshewe.]

The Vestry stuffe

Copes. [1]ffirst l Copes of white golde baudekyn wᵗʰ golde of Moretons gifte wᵗ Orpheras of velvet golde baudekyn

[1]Item ij Copes of crymsyn golde baudekyn very riche with orpheras enbroudered

Item one cope of redde golde baudekyn with white hindes mene riche

Item one cope of blew velvet wᵗ roses and rundellꝭ enbroudered olde

[1] All the items in the inventory marked thus have "C'. Lack" written against them in the margin of the copy.

[2] "Crosse" in copy.

[3] Struck through, and in the margin is written in both original and copy: "vacat quia supª." In the copy the words are preceded by "O.C'."

[4] Added later, but subsequently struck through, and in the margin is written in both original and copy: "vacat quia delib'ata fuit ꝑ littª Thesaurarij augmentacoñ ad usum dni Rꝭ." The copy has "O.C'." before the entry.

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Item iiij Copes of riche golde baudekyn with trewloves white garnisshed w^th^ honysocles of perle
Item one Cope of light blew velvet powdred w^t^ griffons of golde very olde
Item one cope of black velvet w^t^ red orpheras poudred w^t^ floures of venice golde
Item iiij Copes of blew silke poudred w^th^ floures golde olde
[1]Item iij olde copes of Stolewo^r^ke w^th^ armes
Item one Cope of blew damaske w^t^ griffons enbroudered of venice golde
[1]Item one mene cope of blacke velvet w^th^ floures de lyces of venice golde
[1]Item iiij Copes of olde white damaske enbroudered w^t^ angell℘ of venice golde
Item one Coope of grene copper baudekyn
Item ij Copes of white velvet w^th^ burres enbroudered
[1]Item one cope of red velvet of vyne leves of golde
[1]Item one cope of olde white damaske w^th^ gresse of venys golde
[1]Item iiij Copes of white satein baudekyn w^th^ redde hindes
[1]Item one Cope of olde blew silke w^th^ armes and floures enbroudered
[1]Item one cope of mene riche golde baudekyn w^th^ white hart℘
Item one white cope enbroudered w^th^ Jesse
[1]Item ij Copes of blew velvet enbroudered w^th^ angell℘ golde
[1]Item ij very good copes of blew velvet w^th^ ffloures of golde enbroudered
Item one riche Cope of golde baudekyn called king Henrys Cope
[2]Item vj Copes of nedle wo^r^ke whereof ij orpheras set w^th^ olde perle
Item one Cope of riche redde baudekyn
Item ij Copes of blew velvet enbroudered w^t^ floure de lyces
Item one Cope of red velvet w^t^ crosselettes of venyce golde
[3]Item one cope of redde velvet golde baudekyn w^th^ orpheras set w^th^ olde perle
Item viij copes of red golde velvet baudekyn tysshew w^th^ orpheras enbroudered
Item xvj copes of the same silke w^t^ orpheras of the same
Item xv olde copes of redde w^th^ nedlewo^r^ke of golde

[1] All the items in the inventory marked thus have "C'. Lack" written against them in the margin of the copy.
[2] "C'. dubm." in margin of copy.
[3] "M^r^ K" written in the margin, but erased.

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[2]Item iij olde copes of velvet enbroudered w[th] floures of golde

Item one mene cope of redde velvet w[th] wylde ffloures of golde

[3]Item one cope of red golde baudekyn w[th] orpheras enbroudered

Item one olde cope of redde velvet w[th] sterres and Images enbroudered

Item one good cope of redde velvet with Egels

Item one olde cope of purple velvet with a water floure of venice golde w[th] orpheras enbroudered

Item one cope of good velvet tysshewe

Item one cope of white damaske w[th] good orpheras enbroudered poudered with ffloures of venyce golde

Item one good cope of white velvet w[t] good orpheras poudered w[t] angell℘

Item one cope of golde ledder baudekyn

Item one Cope of redde silke with Lyons of golde

[1]Item one course cope of olde blew silke enbroudered

Item one cope of white damaske enbroudered w[th] columbyns

[4][Item one cope of grene copper baudekyn]

Item one cope of grene velvet and satein enbroudered w[th] floures de lyces

[1]Item one cope of grene silke w[th] holmeleves and orpheras enbroudered

Item ij olde copes of redde and blacke silke

Item one cope of blew velvet w[th] orpheras enbroudered and floures of golde

[1]Item v copes of co[r]se blew baudekyn golde w[th] orpheras of red baudekyn

Item v good copes of blew baudekyn with broudered orpheras with white horses and trees of golde

[1]Item one cope of blew silke w[th] floures de lyces of golde

Item iiij copes of blew golde baudekyn w[th] white orpheras enbroudered w[th] angell℘

[1]Item ij Copes of blew baudekyn golde w[th] fes[a]unt℘ and hauk℘ & orpheras enbroudered

Item iiij Copes of blew damaske and satein

[1] All the items in the copy marked thus have "C'. Lack" written against them in the margin.

[2] "M[r] Dartnoll" in margin of inventory and copy. The latter has also "O.C'."

[3] "M[r] North" in margin of inventory and copy. The copy has also "O.C'."

[4] This item is struck through, and "geven to Knolton" is written against it in both the inventory and the copy. In the copy is also written "O.C'."

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Item vj copes of grene baudekyn w^{t} riche orpheras w^{t} crownes and white hartes

Item one cope of blew velvet tysshew newe wth orpheras enbroudered

[2][Item xxviij copes of white[3] baudekyn wth roses golde some good some bad]

[1]Item xlvj copes of grene baudekyn with leves and braunches all of one sute wth orpheras of copper baudekyn

Vestmentꝭ. [4]Item one vestment deacon and subdeacon of white golde baudekyn w^{t} orpheras cloth of golde tysshew of Moretons gifte

[1]Item one vestment deacon and subd[5] of crymsyn golde baudekyn wth orpheras enbroudered

[1]Item vestment deacon and subdeacon of blew velvet w^{t} roses & rundellꝭ enbroudered

Item one vestment decon & subdecon olde of blew velvet wth griffons

[1]Item vestment decon and subdecon of riche golde baudekyn with trewloves white garnisshed w^{t} honysocles of perle

Item a vestment decon and subdecon of light blew velvet poudred w^{t} olde griffons

Item vestment decon and subdecon of black velvet with red orpheras and powdered wth floures of golde

Item vestment decon and subd of blew silke powdred wth floure de lyce golde

Item one vestment decon and subdeacon of stolewo^{r}ke w^{t} armes whereof the vestment and one deacon very riche

Item one vestment decon and subdeacon of blew damaske w^{t} griffons enbroudered

Item vestment decon and subdeacon of black velvet wth floure de lyces of golde

Item vestment decon and subdeacon of olde white damaske enbroudered wth angellꝭ

Item vestment decon and subdeacon of grene copper baudekyn

[1] All the items in the copy marked thus have "C'. Lack" written against them in the margin.

[2] This item is struck through, and against it is written in the margin: "geven awey by M^{r} Chaunc to divs churches." In the copy, where the note also occurs, the word "parish" is inserted before "churches," and the entry is preceded by "O.C'."

[3] This word is written over an erasure.

[4] Besides "C'. Lack" in the margin the copy has: "C'. Ther lackyth xxx vestim^{ts} and tunicles as many."

[5] This word was left incomplete owing to a hole in the parchment.

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Item one vestment decon and subdeacon of white velvet w^{t} burres enbroudered

Item one vestment decon and subd of redde velvet w^{t} vyne branches

Item vestment decon and subd mene good of blewe golde baudekyn

Item vestment decon and subd mene riche of olde white damaske with gresse of venice golde

[1]Item vestment decon and subdecon white satein baudekyn wth redde hindes

[2]Item vestment decon and subd of olde blew silke w^{t} armes and floures

Item one vestment of olde white silke w^{t} trees enbroudered of venice golde

[3]Item vestm^{t} decon and subd of mene riche golde baudekyn wth white hartę

[4]Item vestment decon and subd of golde ledder baudekyn

Item vestm^{t} decon and subd of red silke w^{t} lyons of golde

Item vestm^{t} decon & subd of olde blew silke enbroudered

Item vestm^{t} decon and subd of white damaske w^{t} columbyns enbroudered

Item vestm^{t} decon and subd of red baudekyn wth lyons and floures

Item decon and subdecon of white baudekyn w^{t} birdes eyes

Item one decon of red rayed baudekyn w^{t} golde

Item vestment decon and subdeacon of grene copper baudekyn

Item vestm^{t} decon & subd of grene velvet and satein broudered w^{t} floures de lyce

[5]Item vestm^{t} decon and subd of grene silke w^{t} holmeleves & faire orpheras

Item vestment decon and subd of olde blacke and red silke

Item vestment decon and subd of white silke broudered wth fisshes

[6]Item vestment decon and subd of white silke broudered wth Jesse

[1] Both the inventory and the copy have in the margin: "my lordes g^{a}ce hath the vestmẽt." The word "hath" only occurs in the copy, where the entry is also preceded by "O.C'."

[2] An erased added entry in the margin.

[3] Both inventory and copy have in the margin: "my lordes g^{a}ce the vestmẽt." The copy has also "O.C'."

[4] Both inventory and copy have in the margin: "my lordes g^{a}ce the vestmẽt the rest ys goñ." The copy has also "O.C'."

[5] Misplaced in the copy and described as "In the copy, but not in the originall."

[6] The inventory has "for ledes" in the margin, and the copy: "O.C'. ffor Leeds.'

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The South Ile. Item ij vestmentę wth albes garnisshed of white silke wt orpheras enbroudered

Item iiij vestmentę wth albes garnisshed corse branched worstede

Item iiij vestmentę wth albes garnisshed of red and blew satein briges wth floures of golde

Item iiij vestmentę of Satein figurie wth orpheras enbroudered wth swannes of venyce golde and albes to the same

Item iiij vestmentę wth albes garnisshed of russet velvet figurie wth ffloures of golde and orpheras enbroudered

Item iiij vestmentę wth albes garnisshed of white and grene baudekyn enbroudered wth ffloures of venyce golde

Item iiij vestmentę of redde copper baudekyn wth albes garnisshed

Item one vestment of crymsyn velvet with floures of golde with albe garnisshed for the crosse aulter

Albes. [1]Item one albe wth armes of stoleworke garnisshed wth perle

Item one albe of white sarcenet garnisshed wth blew silke w egellę & lyons riche nedleworke wt the hed of Roses and floure de lyces of goldsmithes worke silver and gilt

Item one other riche albe of fine nedleworke garnisshed wth perle. very riche the albe white satein

Item one other riche albe of lynen cloth garnisshed wt golde enbrouderye wth Roses of perle very riche

Item one albe of white Caffa silke garnisshed wth nedle worke of venyce golde the hedde wth broches of copper and gilt

Item one albe of white silke Caffa wthout a hedde the garnisshing of blew silke wth Egellę and Lyons of venyce golde

Item one albe of white silke Caffa wthout hed garnisshed wth red silke with griffettę and Lyons of venice golde

Item one albe of white silke Caffa wth garnisshing of redde enbroudered wth venice golde and silke wthout a hedde

Item one albe of Sarcenet garnisshed wth red silke with tygres and Egels of venyce gold wthout an hedde

Item one albe of Caffa wthout hedde garnisshed wth riche nedleworke

Item one albe of white caffa wt byrdes garnisshed wt fine nedleworke

Item one albe of fyne lynen wt hed and garnisshing of fine nedleworke

[1] The copy has in the margin: "O.C'. There lacketh x albs."

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Item xxxj riche albes of blew enbroudered
Item xxvj albes garnisshed w^th^ redde whereof soñe enbroudered and soñe of nedlewo^r^ke riche
Item xiij white albes enbroudered & vj meaner albes white
Item xiij more of meane nedlewo^r^ke
Item xvij albes garnisshed w^th^ brouderie of grene velvet and silke
Item xx albes quotidians in thinner and utter vestry

Stoles and Phanons

Item iij stoles and ij phanons of Moretons riche
Item xiij stoles and ix phanons of riche nedle wo^r^ke
Item ij stoles and iij phanons of white velvet w^t^ burres of golde
Item xxxij course stoles and liij phanons of di℣s sortes
Item one pectorall w^th^ a pellicane of perle

ffrontes and Pend^a^unt℄ for al℣s and State clothes

Item one riche fronte w^th^out a frenge for the hige aulter of crymsyn velvet all richely enbroudered w^th^ [the storye of Thomas Beket][1] in venych golde
Item ij frontes for the side aulters of the same
Item one riche hersecloth of blacke and white golde baudekyn w^th^ a frynge of redde and grene silke and golde
Item ij pend^a^unt℄ for the high aulter whereof one of grene sattein w^t^ Swannes and the other of blew satein w^th^ Images enbroudered
Item one pend^a^unt for the same highe aulter of enbroudery w^th^ copper golde
Item one of redde velvet enbroudered riche [of Thomas Bekett][2]
Item vj pend^a^unt℄ for the high and side aulters of blewe satein w^th^ hartes of golde brouderye and iij frynges of the same werke
Item ij riche pend^a^unt℄ of white velvet enbroudered for the side aulters
Item ij pend^a^unt℄ for the same aulters of golde baudekyn
Item ij pend^a^unt℄ more for the same aulters of white golde baudekyn
Item ij pendaunt℄ more for the same aulters of blew satein with Images embroudered of venyce golde

[1] Struck through.
[2] Struck through, and "deficit" written in margin of both inventory and copy. The latter has also "O.C'."

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Item ij pendaunt̄ more for the said aulters of grene satein with Swannes of venyce golde
Item viij corpase cases wt corpases
Item vj redde baudekyñ of golde stateclothes
Item vj clothes of grene of the same sorte
Item vj stateclothes of sylke baudekyn

Aulter clothes

Item ij aulter clothes of Lynen wth frynges the one cloth of sylver the other tysshew
Item one Lynen aulter cloth wth fringe of red sylke broudere
Item one Lynen aulter cloth diapor without frenge
[1]Item ix lynen aulter clothes for the high aulter wth fringes of diu̇s sort̄
[2]Item xij lynen aulter clothes wth fringes broudered of diu̇s sort̄ for the side alt̄s
Item ij aulter clothes and one deske clothe wrought wth nedle upon lynen cloth
Item in the North Ile iiij aulter clothes and one cou̇ing dornix wth ij frynges of olde silke enbroudered
Item in the South Ile iiij lynen aulter clothes wt ij frenge olde silke
Item iiij aulter clothes of red and blew satein briges wth floures of golde and frenge to the same
Item iiij fronte aulter clothes of Russett velvet wth floures of golde
Item one aulter cloth of Satein of Briges for benethe the high aulter wth frenge of the same wth sonnes enbroudered

Cusshyons

Item vj cosshions of redde silke [iiij of them][3] broudered
Item iiij cosshions of white silke broudered
Item ij cosshions of olde golde Arres
Item vj white cosshions of verdure wth armes of Christchurch
Item one cosshyon of verdure of bocking
Item ij cosshions of Carpetworke
Item ij cosshions of golde leder
Item one cosshion of small verdure and vj of dornix
Item iiij cosshions of olde baudekyn wth popyngayes
Item ij cosshions of verdure and iij of Carpetworke

[1] Both inventory and copy have in the margin: "my lord hath on," which is followed in the original by "& vij (?) other" erased, and preceded in the copy by "O."

[2] Both versions add in the margin: "whereof vj lackyth." The copy has also "O."

[3] Written over in another hand.

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Carpettꝫ for the church
Item ij carpettꝫ of red verdures
Item ij carpettꝫ of white verdures
Item iij carpettꝫ of blew verdures
Item iij tappettꝫ for the high aulter of red tapestrie
Item iij white tapettꝫ of tapestrie for the high aulter
Item one olde carpett of tapestrie used for the pⁱoʳs sete
Item one carpet of turkeyworke for before the high aulter

Canopies and banard clothes
Item one Canopie of red golde baudekyn wᵗʰ red frenge
Item one Canopie of white caffa wᵗ a crosse red and a frynge of red silke
Item one crosse cloth of grene sarcenet gilt
Item one crosse cloth white sarcenet [of Thomas Bekett][1]
Item xviij banarde clothes of sarcenet gilt
Item ij banarde clothes and one stremer of lynen
Item one Canopie of silke baudekyn & golde to hange oꝫ the busshop

Curteyns
Item vij peire of Curteins of silke of diꝫs sortes in the grete vestuary
Item in the vaute ij peire of riche curteins of sarcenet peinted whereof one peire white the other redde
Item in the Quyre ij olde coʳteyns of purple Sarsenet

Sendallꝫ
Item one peire hoses and showes of blew silke finely wrought wᵗ golde
Item hoses and showes of red velvet
Item hoses and showes of white damaske
Item hoses and showes of red caffa wᵗʰ Lyons golde
Item one peire hoses and ij peire of showes of stolewerke wᵗʰ armes

Ornamentꝫ for the Quyre.
[Item one hole hanging of Imagerie of the story of S. alphey for the hole quyre
Item one olde hanging of vj pecꝫ of ostriche fethers to laye on the grounde on palme sondaye
Item ij grete fote carpettꝫ of Imagerie all broken of the storye of hester][2]

[1] Struck through.
[2] All struck through and "for given by Mr Chauncelloʳ" added in the margin. The copy has: "O. Forgiven / C'. Given } by Mʳ Chancellʳ."

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Item xx Lynen clothes to veyle Images[1]
Item one grete Lynen cloth steyned for the high aulter and the Judas cloth painted for the Lent
Item the rode cloth for the Lent and one other to drawe before the high aulter
[Item one grete hanging basein of copper and gylt][2]
Item ij candelstickꝭ of Latein wth iij branches
Item in the South Ile iij Latein candelstickꝭ wth iij branches
Item iiij grete candelstickꝭ latein for the herse
Item one grete candelsticke of copper and gilte
Item one other lesser of copper and gilte
Item ij grete candlestickꝭ of latein
Item iij grete candlestickes of Iron wth bollꝭ of Latein & iiij small candlestickꝭ
Item ij yron deskes small
Item one large deske
Item one deske of latein grete and large
Item iij hanging baseins of Latein wt cheynes
Item vj stoles of yron
Item one faire new hanging of riche tapestrie cont' vj peces of the Story of Christ and or Lady
Item one hole hanging for the said Quere of olde Imagerie of the passyon of Christe
Item the grete Rode coֲed wth Sylver
Item in the quyre ij peire of organs
Item one grete pascall maste
Item the nether frontꝭ of the high and ij side aulters of copper and gilte
Item viij pecꝭ of silke hangingꝭ enbroudered wth Imagerie for the quyre.

Warhams Chapell
Item one Chalice gilte põz ———————— xv oz qr di
Item one vestment wth albe garnisshed of white damaske
[3]Item one other vestment with albe garnisshed of crymsyn velvet wth floures of golde with orpheras enbroudered
Item iiij aulter clothes of white damaske wth floures of venice golde
Item ij aulter clothes of grene damaske with garters

[1] This word added.
[2] Struck through and "stolen" added in margin of both versions, in the copy with the prefix "O.C'."
[3] The original has in the margin: "it lackyth," but the copy: "O. It lacketh. C'. Lacketh one of them."

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Item one aulter cloth for beneth of blew satein of briges with ffloures of venyce golde

Item one vestment with albe garnisshed of red baudekyn with orpheras of golde broudered

Item ij[1] masse bokes[2] [whereof one of relygious use thother][3] of Sar' use.

Item ij aulter clothes of plaine lynen ij diap[r] and ij Towell℘

Item iij peire Curteins whereof one peire chaungeable Sarcenet one paire white Sarcenet one paire white cloth

Item one Cofer and one Image of busshop warreh[a]m and ij tables of the hedde of Jħus in oyle colour

Our Ladie Chapell

[4]Item one vestment of white damaske complete w[th] floures of golde

[4]Item one vestment of white silke mixte w[th] golde

Item one vestment of golde baudekyn white w[t] orpheras of blew and floure de Lyces

Item one vestment of white golde baudekyn w[t] garters on hit

Item one vestment of white satein of briges for e℘y daie

Item one corpas case of blew velvet myxte with golde

Item one hanging of white fustyan for e℘y daie . the frenge of white damaske enbroudered w[th] golde

Item ij aulter clothes one diapo[r] the other plaine cloth

Item one hanging for the aulter of white damaske enbroudered w[th] Lyons of gold and a frenge of the same

Item one peire of white curteins of white silke

Item one peire curteins for the feryall daies lynen

Item one hanging for aboue o℘ the aulter of olde white baudekyn w[t] roses golde

Item ij peire organs and one large deske

Item one hanging lampe copper and guylte

Item ij pec℘ of tapestry with angell℘ for the quyre there

Arundell℘ Chapell

Item one table of Ivorye

Item one vestment of grene baudekyn w[th] branches of holme leves w[th] orpheras of copper baudekyn and albe

[5]Item one vestment of white baudekyn w[th] golde floures and orpheras of copper baudekyn w[th] albe

[1] Altered to j.

[2] The last letter has been crossed out.

[3] Struck through.

[4] In both inventory and copy these are bracketed at the end and "thes lacke" written in. In the copy "O.C'." is prefixed as well.

[5] The original and the copy have in the margin: "given by M[r] Selinger.' In the copy "O." is prefixed, and "Vacat. for" wrongly added.

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Item one aulter cloth of diapor
Item one ffronte of olde grene baudekyn for the aulter
Item one masseboke parchement with clapses sylver
Item one vestment wth albe of black damaske with orpheras enbroudered olde
Item one vestment with albe all over broudered with venyce golde with red orpheras
Item one vestment wt albe of white damaske wt red orpheras enbroudered
Item ij frontes for the aulter of blacke damaske wth one fringe enbroudered
Item a Corpas case[1]

Buckinghams Chapell Item one Chalice poȝ
Item ij olde vestmentꝭ wth albes whereof one of grene copper baudekyn the other of blew corse baudekyn

T. Cantuarieñ
Rychard Ryche
p Cristoferũ Hales
Antony Sentleger
Joannes ap Rice
Willm. Cavendyssh

W. H. St. J. H.

[1] In the original all these items are bracketed together in the margin and the note added: "Vacat for All this stuff is delivered to Mr Selinger." In the copy "O.C'." is prefixed and the words "Vacat. for" wrongly placed in the line above.

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XIII. INVENTORIES TAKEN ABOUT THE TIME OF THE METROPOLITICAL VISITATION IN 1563.

AFTER the taking of the inventory of 1540, the goods of the church of Canterbury were hardly allowed a moment to remain unmolested. The clause "until the kinges highnes plesure be further declared and knowen in that bihalf"[1] was no mere lawyer's superfluity of words, but it gave a real power to the king of taking from the church of Canterbury whatever moved his fancy. Accordingly, in the margin of the inventory of 1540, "one faire cheyer"[2] is marked as delivered to the Treasurer of the Augmentations for the use of the king. Now in the Bodleian Library there is preserved a list of some of the goods taken from suppressed monasteries, and delivered to the king, about the year 1540. Among them are goods from Christchurch, Canterbury, and there can be little doubt that the "one faire cheyer" just mentioned is the same chair as that given over to the king on the 27th day of April, 1540, the same month as that in which the inventory of Christchurch was taken. In the Bodleian manuscript it is described as follows:

> a Chair of woode couered w^t^ crymsen veluet. and the pomells and handells therof garnished with siluer, parcell of suche stuffe as came frome Canterberye.[3]

Some other items marked in the inventory of 1540 as lacking may be traced with more or less certainty

[1] See above, p. 181.
[2] See above, p. 183, *note* 4.
[3] *A List of Diverse Pieces of Gold Plate which accrued to the King* (Bodleian Library, Musæo 57, printed in Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, London, 1817, vol. i. p. 67.)

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amongst these goods of suppressed religious houses delivered to the king. The "ij myters sett w^th^ perles"[1] may be identified with "two Myters garnished with siluer and gilte and sett with dyuerse counterfett stones and perles." If the weight corresponded, the "ij candlestickes white w^th^ yron in them cvi oz." might be identified with "a peir of churche Candellsticks of siluer parcell gilte. over and besids twoo bolts of yron in theym weinge xlvi oz. poiz a hundred twentie and seven unces," delivered the 26th day of February, 1539–40. The "chalice gilte," weighing 26 oz. from Christchurch, Canterbury, delivered on the 27th day of April, 1540, may be one of the two chalices and patens weighing 23 oz. and noted as lacking in the inventory.[2] Also "a sconnse with an handle of siluer," delivered the same day, may be the "one sconce w^th^ a sticke to bere the Candell on Candlemas day."

Besides these scattered items, there exists in the Public Record Office the following inventory of other plunder delivered to the Treasurer of the Augmentations:

Cristchirche of Cannterbury. { Certain Juelles of golde garnysshed w^t^ perle and precious stones and certen ornamentes delyvered by Mr. [Treasorer *struck out*] Northe Treasorer of thaugmentacions vnto the kinges ma^ties^ owen handes whiche cam from the said Late monasterye that is to saye

First an ✠ [of *struck out*] or a Crosse of golde Item a Bocle of golde w^t^ ij emaraudes Item another broken pece of golde Item one owche of golde w^t^ iij Jacintes poz	iii oz q^a^rt di q^r^t
Item a grete Bocle w^t^ a rowe of perles Item an owche w^t^ iiij emaraudes and other smale stones, and one other owche w^t^ iij poynted dyamondes xij perles and iij garnetes poz Item iij smalle taches	v oz
Item ix Ringes of golde w^t^ stones	poz ij oz di
Item one faire combe of golde set w^t^ precious stones	viij oz di

[1] See above, p. 181.
[2] See above, p. 182.

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[Item one staff of Thomas Becketes sett w^t^ perle and stone *struck out*]
Item x coopes of white golde bawdekyn w^t^ the armes of Moreton
Item one coope of golde bawdekyn w^t^ red rooses
Item one riche aulter clothe of white velvet w^t^ bothe endes of red velvet richelye embrowdered
Item iiij heds of albes whereof iij of golde and one of Silver
Item the garnyture of a vestment of golde
Witnesse Nh Bristow [notarial mark][1]

Some of the items in this list can be identified with items in the inventory of 1540. One is the "staff of Thomas Becketes," which was delivered to the king on April the 27th, 1540. This entry, however, has been struck out. But the "one faire combe of golde set w^t^ precious stones," and weighing eight ounces and a half, can without much hesitation be identified with the "Combe of golde garnishede with small turquases and other course stones, weinge with the stones eight unces di." delivered to the king before the 26th of June, 1540.[2] The ten copes of gold no doubt belong to the set of fifty of Cardinal Morton's gift. The "one coope of golde bawdekyn w^t^ red rooses" is most likely that described in the inventory as "one cope of red golde baudekyn w^th^ orpheras embroudered," against which is written "Mr. North," the name of the Treasurer of the Augmentations.

In the inventory of 1540 there are in the margin of many items of plate and jewels the words: 'C' Lack.' which have been added after the making of the inventory. The appearance of these notes may be explained by the following orders from the Privy Council:

1547. xxiii Octobris.

Whereas it was signified to the Lord Protectour's Grace and Counsayle that the Vice Deane and Chaptre of Christ's Churche in Canturbury, after this last Visitacion, had taken downe and

[1] Public Record Office, Exch. Q.R. Church Goods $\frac{1}{51}$. (Kent.) Nicholas Bristow witnesses a similar note of accounts from Westminster in the same manuscript, and is there described as "his hyhnes Clerc."

[2] Dugdale, *op. cit.* i. 63.

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owt of the Churche there certen juelles of gold and sylver, intending to have converted the same into money, order was given to Sir Anthony Aucher, knight, by his Graces letters, to repayre thider to have understanding of the same. Wherupon the same Sir Anthony went thider accordingly, and having inquired and learned that they had taken owt of the Church a pix of gold and a crucifix of sylver, the same crucifix being already converted in to money and the pix remaining yet intier and wholl, he brought to the Lordes Protectour's Grace and of the rest of the Counsayle the sayd pix, being accompanyed of M^r^ Ponett one of the sayd Chaptre; which Ponet being by his Grace and their Lordships examined the cause of their intent of taking out of the Church the sayd pix and crucifix, made answer to have made money of them to have bene employed uppon reparacion of their hous. Whereupon order and charge was given to him to receive the sayd pix again, being garnisshed with perles and stones countrefaicted, and wayeng xxxvj oz. *di.*, and not only to kepe the same in their hous without altering it, conveyeng it awaye, selling or disposing it to any other use then to remane there intier, safe, and holl, as it was then in forme and being afore his Grace and their Lordships; but also that they shuld kepe the money being made of the sayd crucifix in as safe maner as the sayd pix, not converting the same to any use, which money amounteth to ——— after the rate of ——— oz., every once being sold to ——— for ———

In whiche thinges the sayd Ponet promised in the name of the sayd Vice Dean and Chaptre to so observe and obey accordingly.[1]

1547. [1547-48] xvj January.

To the Deane and Prebendaries of Canterbury, to deliver the silver table that stoode upon their High Aulter, by indenture contayninge y^e^ weighte of the same, to Sir Anthony Aucher.[2]

1547. [1547-48] xxix. January.

To Mr. Aucher, to receave of the Chapter of Christe Church in Canterbury all such juelles and plate of gould and silver as they have by our late Soveraigne Lordes permission in their possessyon to their churches use, and forthwith to deliver the same by bill endented to the offyceres of the Minte there, expressinge the severall poyz and valewe of the same therin.[3]

[1] *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, New Series, vol. ii. (A.D. 1547–50.) Edited by J. R. Dasent, London, Stationery Office, 1890, p. 139.
[2] *op. cit.* p. 539.
[3] *op. cit.* p. 542.

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The interval between the inventory of 1540 and that of 1563 was full of political and religious changes, but we have little documentary evidence of these changes in inventories of Christchurch, Canterbury.[1] It is not until the time of the metropolitical visitation of Dr. Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1563, that lists are taken of the ornaments left in the church. Of these there are five lists, all clearly proceeding from one source, and all dealing with the ornaments found in Christchurch, Canterbury, about the time of this metropolitical visitation. These lists of goods have been marked respectively A, B, C, D, and E, for convenience of reference. They all come from Canterbury.

These documents may be described as follows:

A is the document which has been printed at length first of all. It would seem to be one of the first of the rough copies of the inventory from which the others have been directly or indirectly copied. It is of paper, an indenture 5 feet long and 6½ inches broad; formed of four leaves, nearly equal in length, each about 15 inches long, and sewn together. It has no heading. The inventory covers the *recto* and is continued on to the *verso*, while the surface of the *verso* unoccupied by the inventory is taken up with a rough draft of certain answers to visitation articles, which for present purposes have been neglected.

Those items which can with some amount of certainty be traced in the inventory of 1540 we have marked by an obelus prefixed to them.

B has been collated with A, of which it seems to be a fair copy, and the variations are noted at the foot of the page. It is a paper roll exactly 3 yards in length and 6⅝ inches in breadth, made up of eight leaves,

[1] The archbishop of Canterbury writes to Cecil on August 12th, 1567, that not a tenth of the plate and ornaments was left which were there at the time of Dr. Wotton's coming. (*Correspondence of M. Parker*, Parker Soc. 1853. p. 303. *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic series, 1547–1580. London, 1856. p. 297.) Dr. Wotton, it will be remembered, was the first dean after the suppression of the convent.

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each between 14 and 15 inches long, except the last, which is only 5 inches long. They are sewn together. On the *verso* of the first leaf is written in a modern hand: "Vestments, etc. found in the 1st year of Eliz^{b}. This is the fair copy of which the first part of the roll is the draft." Across the end of this is written in an eighteenth century hand: "An inventory of vestm^{ts}, etc."

C is a fragment; it is of paper and gives only the beginning of the inventory, not more than the first thirty items. It is 15 inches long and 6¼ broad. On *verso* is written in a modern hand: "Inventory of plate, etc. no date." C has been collated with A, and the variants given in the footnotes.

D appears to be an official document. It is introduced with a statement that it is an inventory of all such ornaments as remain in the custody of the Treasurer of Christchurch. D has been collated with A, and the variants given at the foot of the page; and it has also been printed separately, as its interest and importance seem to justify such special treatment. It is a paper indenture, and is a long roll like B, composed of five leaves sewn together, exactly 3 yards in length and 7¾ inches in breadth. Each leaf is a little under 22 inches in length. The head and margin of the first leaf are much torn. On the *verso* is written in a modern hand: "Part of an inventory of the church vestments." In the margin and elsewhere another hand has gone over D, and marked it with circlets, dots, and numbers. These last would appear to correspond with the numbers which the Treasurer of the day found actually in his custody. These numbers often agree with those given in a fragment which has been marked E, and the circlets and dots often mark items which are to be found in the diminished inventory given by E.

E is a fragment apparently of an inventory later than D. It is one leaf only out of the middle of an inventory, written on paper 14 inches long and 8 broad.

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It is much torn, and has been backed with modern paper. Such of it as remains is here printed.

Passing on to compare the inventory of the metropolitical visitation with that taken in 1540, we find a diminution of the goods of the church on almost every point. The five chalices of 1563 represent eight in the inventory of 1540[1]; and, of these five, only three survive to the last of the visitation inventories, because two had been made into a communion cup, with a cover of silver.

It is quite possible that this change may have been made in consequence of an answer made by one George Gardyner, a prebendary of the church, to the articles of this metropolitical visitation. It was inquired "whether your divine service be used, and your sacraments ministred, in maner and forme prescribed by the Quenes Majesties Injunctions, and none other way," and again "whether you have necessary ornaments and books of your church."[2] George Gardyner replies[3] to the first in the affirmative, "saving that the communion, as he saith, is ministred in a chalice, contrary, as he saith, to the Advertisments of the Quene."[4] Later on he suggests that "their chalice [be] turned into a decent communion cupp." The "decent communion cupp" does not appear in the first drafts of the inventory of the

[1] See above, p. 182, and below, p. 232, where the three remaining chalices seem to have been made into standing pots.

[2] John Strype, *Life and Acts of Matthew Parker* (Oxford, Clarendon Press), 1821, vol. iii. pp. 155 and 158.

[3] Strype, *op. cit.* pp. 159 and 161.

[4] The Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth, published in her first year, do not say anything about turning the chalice into a decent communion cup (H. Gee and W. J. Hardy, *Documents illustrative of English Church History*, London, 1896, p. 417). But the title of No. xxviii. of Archbishop Parker's *Articles drawn out by certain, and were exhibited to be admitted by authority, but not so allowed*, is "Chalices to be altered to Decent Cups." According to Strype, these articles are of the year 1562 (*Annals of the Reformation*, Oxford, 1824, vol. i. part i. p. 507, and part ii. p. 564). In 1564 amongst variations of ceremonial it is noted: "Some with chalice; some with a Communion cup; others with a common cup." (Strype, *Life and Acts of Matthew Parker*, Oxford, 1821, vol. i. p. 302.)

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metropolitical visitation, A and B, but it is added to the later lists, C and D.

The "ij crewettes gilte, the one lacking a Cover,"[1] in 1540 are probably represented by the "ij cruettes of sylver and gylte without covers" of 1563. The censers of silver of A, interlined in this inventory, and not appearing again, are most likely "the principall sensers gilte with white cheynes" of 1540.[2] The nine girdles remind us of the "ix corse girdelles"[3] that are noted as lacking in the list of 1540. Both items were garnished with silver, and are the same in number.

The next items cannot so well be identified. The banner of "my Lord Cardinal's gift" (if that be Cardinal Pole) would be new, and some of these other neighbouring items may be new also. In 1540 twenty pendants remained.[4] The pectoral set with pearl is no doubt the "one pectorall with a pellicane of perl" in 1540.[5] The "one riche hersecloth of blacke and white golde baudekyn" of 1540 also remains.[6] There is an increase of the corporas cases from eight in 1540[7] to twelve in 1563, though there were only seven corporas cloths in 1563.

The cushions in 1563 seem more in number than in 1540, being forty-eight in the later date and thirty-nine in the earlier. The Lenten cloths of 1540[8] are some of them reproduced in 1563; amongst them are the veil, the stained cloth for the high altar, the cross cloth, and cloths to draw over the high altar. They were sold in 1570.[9]

Of curtains in 1540 there seem to have been nine pairs, while in 1563 there were eleven. The curtains in 1540

[1] See above, p. 182.
[2] See above, p. 182.
[3] See above, p. 183.
[4] See p. 189.
[5] See p. 189.
[6] See p. 189, also p. 122. It may have been Cardinal Morton's gift.
[7] See p. 190. If we add the corporas case in the Arundel Chapel there would be nine.
[8] See p. 193, first lines.
[9] See below, p. 235.

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are very shortly described, so that it is not easy to identify all with those of 1563, of which the two first items of "goodnestones gyfte" and "deringes" seem to correspond with the gift of Prior Thomas Goldston and Richard Dering.[1] They are specially marked in D, as if they had been taken care of. The marks "M. S." on the two pairs of curtains, red and white, are most likely the initials of the donor.

The copes in the inventory of 1563 are all conveniently classed under their colours, not, as in 1540, put together without any arrangement. The inventory is thus easier to follow.

Of the white copes, which in 1540 were close upon one hundred, only fifteen remain; and of the fifty copes remaining in 1540, reduced by ten immediately after,[2] of Cardinal Morton's original gift of eighty,[3] there remain in the first rough draft of 1563 ten, which seem to have fallen to four soon after the writing of the last draft. The copes with Jesse,[4] archangels,[5] "burres,"[6] and columbines,[7] can all be recognised in the inventory of 1540.

In 1540 there were over fifty green copes, while in 1563 only eight remain. Like the white, these can all be traced in the inventory of 1540.[8]

There was much the same number, fifty, of red copes in 1540, and seventeen remain in 1563. These are not so easy to identify with those described in 1540. The last item, "with lyons and orpheras needlewourke," is probably that of 1540, "with Lyons of golde," and the last but one, "with starres and byrdes," that with "sterres

[1] See above, pp. 173 and 174.
[2] See above, p. 197.
[3] See above, p. 122. Cardinal Morton seems to have been a giver of white copes to churches. At Cranbrook, Kent, in 1509 there were "It. ii whyte copys. an awbe ii tewnyklys. white brawderd with fflowrys of my lord Cardylnall Mortymer's gefte." (*Ecclesiologist*, 1868, vol. xxix. p. 149.)
[4] See above, p. 184.
[5] See above, p. 185.
[6] See above, p. 184.
[7] See above, p. 185.
[8] See above, pp. 184, 185, 186.

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and Images embroudered."[1] There is another with vines and orphreys embroidered, most likely the same as that of "vyne leves of golde."[2] The first item, two copes of cloth of gold with pomegranates and roses and pearl, may be the "ij copes of crymsyn golde baudekyn very riche with orpheras embroudered."[3] For the other items amongst the red copes there do not seem grounds for hazarding an identification.

Of the blue copes, thirty-seven in number in 1540, there survived no less than twenty in 1563. Of these, five items can be identified with a good approach to likelihood.

In 1540 there were at least forty "vestments," but in 1563 only eight chasubles survived. Each chasuble has its match in a pair of tunicles in the following section. The first item, the chasuble of cloth of gold, set with pearl, has its match among the tunicles, which are said to be red cloth of gold, also with pomegranates and roses, and so on through the rest. All the four or five liturgical colours, white, red, green, blue, and black, are represented.

In the later inventory, to which we assign the symbol D, we find four more chasubles, two of which, the chasuble with hinds and that made of blue velvet with circles and roses, can be made to match with the tunicles. As there are only ten tunicles, the remaining two chasubles in D must have been without tunicles. There is mention of the green cope of copper gold that in A and B is being made into a chasuble.

Six of these "vestments" of 1540 can be identified with those of 1563. The first item of 1563 corresponds with the second item of 1540; the blue chasuble with circles of gold and roses of D corresponds with the third item of 1540, that with griffins to the fourth item. The white velvet chasuble with burrs and the green velvet chasuble with fleurs-de-lys are also to be found in 1540.

In 1540 there were fifty-two albs "quotidians" and

[1] See above, p. 185. [2] See above, p. 184. [3] See above, p. 183.

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"mean"; in 1563 there were thirty-five albs without apparels. Of the apparelled albs in 1540 there were thirty-one rich albs of blue set down in this way without further description;[1] in 1563 there were eleven of blue, with a description of each of the items. So with the red apparels: in 1540 there are thirty-six albs "garnisshed with redde," all set down under one head; in 1563 there are ten, severally enumerated. In 1540 there were seventeen albs with green velvet and silk, in 1563 only three apparelled with green. The white apparels are treated at length in both years. Only seven white remained in 1563. For the choristers there remained nine albs "apparellyd perfectlye."

After the albs in 1563 comes a sort of general inventory of those items that had been omitted under their proper heads, or could not be conveniently classed elsewhere. There are two pyx cloths and one pyx, a number of candlesticks, two pairs of laten censers and two ships, a holy water stock, pewter pots for the holy oils, and cloths of silk for these pots or amples. The colours for these cloths correspond with those given in a Rouen mass-book written in the thirteenth century.[2]

In D there is, at this part, mention of "foure stoles of Ieron for the rectors of y^e^ quier," which were six in 1540.[3] For these there are corresponding sets of cushions, of red silk, of white, of blue arras, and gold leather.[4]

Of these different inventories it has been said that A appears to be the first rough list of everything contained in the church, while D is an official list from which certain ornaments contained in A have been excluded. Can we discover in the ornaments omitted in D any governing principle which determined their exclusion? Was it simply that the ornaments in question had disappeared from the church, or was it that they were there, but deliberately rejected? Of deliberate rejection we

[1] See above, p. 189.

[2] "In sacrario tres ampullæ oleo plene preparentur. una albo. altera rubeo. tercia uiridi pallio operiantur" (British Museum MS. 10,048. fo. 43*b*).

[3] See above, p. 192.

[4] See below, pp. 212 & 223.

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have a very remarkable instance in the ornaments given by Cardinal Pole which are set out only in D in a section by themselves, and the metal ornaments are nearly all marked "defased."[1] They are of the same kind as other ornaments which are retained. The candlesticks, the crosses, the censer, the mitre, the crosier, the holy water-pot, the chrismatory, marked as defaced, may all find their fellows in other parts of D, but these are apparently left whole and fit for use; such are a "crose the staff thereof wrethed with sylver,"[2] the candlesticks "coper and gilte," with the "sensers of latten," the "amples for oyle," the "holly water stopp of latten," and the mitre of the gift of "my Lord of Dover."[3] The reason for thus defacing does not lie on the surface.

It may perhaps be thought that a paragraph of an Act of Parliament of 1559 may throw light upon this rejection. It runs as follows:

> Provided alwaies, and bee it enacted, That suche Ornamentes of the Churche and of the Ministers thereof shall bee reteyned and bee in use as was in the Churche of Englande by aucthorite of Parliament in the seconde yere of the Reigne of King Edwarde the Syxthe, untill other order shalbe therin taken by thaucthorite of the Quenes Matie withe the advise of her Commissioners appointed and aucthorised under the Greate Seale of Englande for Ecclesiastical Causes, or of the Metropolytan of this Realme.[4]

It may be suggested that as these ornaments given by Cardinal Pole must be after the second year of King Edward VI. they are therefore rendered illegal. But the wording of the Act is "such ornaments," that is, ornaments of the same kind as those in the second year of King Edward, and thus the ornaments given by Cardinal Pole would not be excluded. Besides, the pontifical rings and the silken ornaments, such as gloves, copes, vestments, and tunicles, given by the same Cardinal, remain.

[1] See below, p. 230. [2] See below, p. 222.
[3] See below, p. 229.
[4] *The Statutes of the Realm*, 1819, vol. iv. p. 358. (1° Eliz. c. 2. § xiii. 1558-59.)

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Nor does it seem that the ornaments left out in D were those which, having been in use in the second year of Edward VI. yet were not in use according to the service book of Elizabeth. Such may be said indeed of "the vanes and reedes for palme sundaye,"[1] which are omitted in D, if such were connected with the blessing of palms on Palm Sunday and the procession therewith; for such service had disappeared from the book of Elizabeth, and the using of palms had been also one of the first things to be forbidden by Somerset in his onslaught on ceremonies in the reign of Edward VI. viz. on January 28, 1548.[2] Nor would other ornaments omitted, "a towell of white lynnen clothe to carry the pascall" nor "a Heade for the herse of copper and gilte to carry the iij lyghtes to the fier vppon ester euyn"[3] be needed for the service in the new book. There is no blessing of the paschal candle even in the first book of Edward VI. but "iij beralle stones,"[4] used no doubt for lighting the new fire on Easter Even, are left in D.

It seems strange to leave the beryl stones, which could be put to no use, and reject the white linen, which could be put to many other uses, in the church. In the same way there is omitted "one pyxe clothe of lynnen clothe wroughte lyke a kall w^t^ a border of golde and knoppes guylted,"[5] which might have been turned into a fair linen cloth if not made of network, as was sometimes the case; yet it is rejected, with "a pyxe for the sacrament copper and guilte,"[6] which might have been used as a paten or vessel in which to distribute the consecrated bread to the communicants; yet "a monstrant of latten to carry the sacrement in vppon Festyvall Dayes"[7] is retained. Nor is it easy to see why "the holly water stopp of latten" has been retained in D.[8]

More easy to explain is the retention of "iii pewter

[1] See below, p. 213.
[2] Peter Heylin, *Ecclesia Restaurata*, London, 1661, p. 55.
[3] See below, p. 220.
[4] See below, pp. 211 & 223.
[5] See below, p. 219.
[6] See below, p. 219.
[7] See below, p. 229.
[8] See below, p. 229.

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pottes otherwise amples for oyle "[1] and a "pynne of syluer to mynister balme vppon maundey thursday,"[2] because in the first book of Edward VI. two kinds of oil, that for the sick, and the cream, were retained, and thus the "amples" to hold the oils, and the pin for mixing the balm with olive oil to make cream, might be considered as ordered by the Act of Parliament to be retained. Holy oil or cream is still used in the consecration of the English sovereigns.[3]

Also retained were "ij payre of sensors of latten and j ship of latten."[4] Censers and ships may well have been retained for the purification of the air within a great church, and there is abundance of evidence to show that as incense was intended in the first place to sweeten the air of a building, so it was retained in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for this same end.[5]

Most surprising, perhaps, of all is the survival of a

[1] See below, pp. 220 & 229.

[2] See below, pp. 211 & 223.

[3] Christopher Wordsworth, *The Manner of the Coronation of King Charles I.* Henry Bradshaw Society, 1892, pp. 1 & xxi. *n.*

[4] See below, pp. 219 & 229.

[5] For instances of post-Reformation use of incense, see *Hierurgia Anglicana* (London, Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society, 1848. p. 180), and it would not be a hard matter to enlarge the list. The Treasurer's accounts at Canterbury (for 1675-6. p. 67. under Officium Sacristae) have an entry: For incense at Christmas. Dom Claude de Vert (*Explication . . . des Cérémonies de l'Eglise*, Paris, 1713. t. iii. p. 72. t. iv. p. 49.) brings forward a number of authorities to show that incense is mainly intended to purify and perfume the places in which it is used. The dirt and filth of oriental countries and of the middle ages must not be forgotten. He quotes St. Thomas, (*Summa*, pars iii. quaest. 83. Artic. v. ad § 2.) Cardinal Bellarmine, (*De Sacramento Eucharistiae*, lib. vi. cap. 15.) and Gavanti (*Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*, pars ii. lib. iv. *n.* 4. Aug. Vindel. 1763. t. i. p. 184.) and he supports his opinion by pointing out that at Lyons and Vienne, where the ceremonies are very ancient, it is not the Blessed Sacrament that is censed when it is carried abroad, but the road along which it is taken. So in the procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey Church at the coronation of the King of England, the herb-woman, scattering sweet herbs and flowers, walked at the head of the procession, while the groom of the vestry, burning incense, came later on with the choir in surplices and copes, and continued to purify the way until the choir doors were reached. (F. Sandford, *History of the Coronation of . . . James II.* In the Savoy, 1687. pp. 70 & 80.) Abbé Duchesne tells us that at Rome the portable censer was used only for processions up to the ninth century. The road which the procession was to follow was in this way made sweet, (L. Duchesne, *Origines du Culte chrétien*, Paris, 1889. p. 155. *n.* 1.) a precaution not unnecessary even in the streets of modern Rome.

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"deske clothe with letters of nedleworke and Thomas beckettes armes in it."[1]

The following reply of the chapter of Canterbury may throw some light upon the way in which the ornaments of the church were used about the time of the taking of the inventory.

Christe Church Cant. } The Certificat of the Vice Deane of the Cathedrall and Metropoliticall churche of Christe in Canterburye, and the prebendaries of the same churche here present, aftre due consultacion had apon the Copye of a lettre directed from the moost Reuerend father in god Matthue Lorde Archebisshopp of Canter' vnto yo^{u} his graces Commissarye conteyning the Quenes hieghnes pleasr$^{}$ and commaundement for speciall regard to be had to the Clergie within his Province for their conformitie in doctrine, and vniformitie in rites and ceremonyes of thé churche, and for their private maners, vsages, and behavioures according to the teno^{r} of the said Lettres doo make o^{r} certificat for the state of our Churche touching the premisses in maner and fourme following

ffirst wee doo certifie, that there is no doctrine taught or defended by vs, or any of vs, nor by any preacher of our churche, to our knouleadge, other than that whiche is approved by the worde of God. and set furthe w^{t}in this Realme by publique autority.

The Comunion prayer daily through the yeare though there be no Comunion, is songe at the comunion table standing northe and southe, wheare the high aulter did stande. The Mynyster when there is no comunion vseth a surples onlye, standing on the est side of the table w^{t} his face towardes the people./

The holie Comunyon is mynistred ordinarylie y^{e} fyrste Sondaie of euerie moneth, thorough the yeare, at what tyme the Table is sett Easte and weaste. The preiste which mynistreth. the pystoler and the Gospyler at that time weare Coapes, and non are suffred then to tarrie wi^{t}in that Chauncell but the Communycantes.

ffor the mynistringe of the Communyon we vse (Breade)[2] appoynted by the Quenes highnes Iniunctions./

The Euenynge Praier in winter is Betwene Three and ffoure, in Sommer betwene fouer and ffyue of the clocke in thafternoone/.

[1] See below, pp. 220 & 229.

[2] It is written thus within brackets in the original.

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At which Praiers; Mr Deane (when he is here) and euery of the Prebendaries are presente euery daie once at the Leaste Apperryled in the Quyer And when they Preache with Surples and Silke Hoodes./

The Preachers beinge at home come to the Common Praier on Sondaies and holie daies wearinge Surplyses & Hoodes.

The Petycannons, the Laye Clerkes and Queristories weare Surplyses in the Quier daylie/.

The Scholemaister for Grammer, the vssher and the quenes highnes schollers comme to the Queire on Sondaies and holliedaies in Surplises.

Thirdlie we Certefie, that towchinge the manners vsages and Behauiours, for our selues for ye Preachers, and other Inferiour mynisters with in our Churche we knowe non that lyueth vnorderlie, or to vse him selfe otherwise then is by order prescribed and permitted . By the quenes highnes Iniunctions/.

Thomas willowghbye
Willm̃us Darrell
Johannes Buttler.
Thomas Beacon
Theodor Newton
Henry Goodricke
Andrew Peerson[1]

The following is the text of A :

[2]Fyrste v[3] Chalices w[t] their patentes [4]whereof one principall and the other smaller of Sylver and gylt.[4]

A[5] †Item ij cruettes of sylver and gylte w[t]out covers.[6]

[1] Corpus Christi College, Cambridge MS. 122. p. 323. The transcript has been made by Mr. Alfred Rogers.

[2] Imprimis one communyon cupp with a couer of Syluer an guyltd made of twoo chalyces : *prefixed by* C *to inventory, but* D *begins with it, as part of the text.*

[3] *Altered to* iv *in* A. *and to* iij *in* C. *In* A *it has been struck through again apparently by same hand. In* D : iij.

[4]—[4] *struck through in* A. and one communyon cupp with a couer and guylt : *adds* C *interlined.*

[5] *These letters are found in margin of* A *only, added in another hand.*

† The items marked with an obelus may be found in the inventory of 1540.

[6] Item ij Sencers of Sylver : *adds* A *interlined in other hand.*

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†[1]Item ix girdells w[t] buckells and pendentes of sylver and gylte.[1]
Item a white crosse clothe olde another grene olde.
Item iiij[2] banner clothes[3] whereof ij blewe and ij grene.
[4]Item ij banner clothes of lynnen steyned.
Item Saint Thomas banner of my lorde cardinalls gyfte.[4]
Item a streamer.
Item xiij banner[5] clothes of sarcenet steyned.
Item xiiij pendauntes for the Sepulture.
Item a croyse the staffe thereof wrethed w[t] sylver and gylte and the hedde sylver and gylte.
Item an other croyse coveryd w[t] white for good frydaye.
Item a pynne[6] of Sylver [7]to minister balme vppon maundie thursdaye.
Item a red boxe w[t] a glasse of balme.
Item a pectorall of Ivorie.
†Item an other[8] pectorall sette wythe perle.
Item iij berall stones.[7]
Item a Canapie of red [9]clothe of golde.
Item an other canapie of white sylke w[t] a red crosse.
Item iiij canapie staues paynted.
†Item a herse clothe of black clothe of golde [10]fringed wythe Venyce golde and sylke.[10]
Item xij[11] .clothes [12]of golde of the best sorte syxe red and vj grene[12]
Item vj clothes of gold[13] of the meane sorte.
Item xij[14] corporass in cases [15]whereof vij[16] have clothes.[15]

† The items marked with an obelus may be found in the inventory of 1540.

[1]—[1] *struck through in* A. †Item ij lytle basens of Sylver to washe at the aulter : *adds in other hand* A *interlined, last five words struck out.*

[2] *Altered to* vjj *in* A *in other hand.*

[3] and ij wh[ereof] lynnen cloth steynyd : *adds in other hand* A *interlined.*

[4]—[4] *struck through in* A.

[5] et : written over in B.

[6] to : *adds* D.

[7]—[7] *struck out in* A.

[8] one other : D.

[9] the : *adds* D *struck through.*

[10]—[10] *struck out in* A.

[11] *In* A. xii *is altered into* viij. *by other hand.*

[12]—[12] *struck out in* A : *and there is written over in other hand :* for the fronte of the aulter of bawdekyn iiij redde iiij grene.

[13] *In* A. *struck out : above it is written in other hand :* bawdekyn.

[14] *In* A *struck out : above it written in other hand first* vij, *then* vj. *In* C *struck out : above is written* x. *In* D. x.

[15]—[15] *struck out in* A.

[16] *In* C : v *written above. In* D. v. *In* C *at end of line is written :* there lackyng ij cases and ij clothes.

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Item [1]v texte cusshions.[1]
[2]Item ij other lesse cusshions.
Item one greate pryncipall[2] cusshion of red Damaske and satten.
[3]Item an other pryncipall cusshion of red satten and raye sylke.[3]
Item an other pryncipall cusshion of blewe worsted.
Item iiij Rector cusshions of redde sylke embrothered.
Item iiij white Rector[4] cusshions embrodered with deringes.
Item iiij Rector cusshyons of blewe aras.[5]
Item vij Cusshions of white aras of bockinge.
Item iiij Rector cusshyons of golden lether
Item iiij other[6] cusshions of lynen whyte.
Item a bygger cusshion of the same sorte
Item a cusshion of tapsterye worcke.
†Item a cusshion of grene Dornex.
†Item vj cusshions of Dornexe.
†[7]Item [8]ij carpet[9] cusshions of m & S.[8]
Item[10] lente [11]clothes of lynen[11] stayned for the [12]highe aulter Saint Dunstans [13] Alphege aulters.[12]
[14]Item the vayle.[14]
Item the crosse clothe.
Item a canapie for the founte.
†Item viij[15] smalle tapettes[16] for the Rectors whereof ij red ij white ij grene ij blewe.

[1]—[1] *struck out in* A, *and at end of line written in other hand:* xxxvij cusshions of all sortes.
[2]—[2] *This and the following* 15 *items struck out in* A *by two diagonal lines crossing each other.*
[3]—[3] *omit* D. *but it appears below as* 12th *item from this place.*
[4] rector : *om.* B.
[5] *Here* C *ends.*
[6] *Written in* A *by same hand above line.*
† The items marked with an obelus may be found in the inventory of 1540.
[7] *To this item* D *adds :* Item j other greate principall cusshen of red satten & ray silke : *omitted above.*
[8]—[8] *struck out in* A. *and diagonal lines end at this entry.*
[9] *om.* B.
[10] vj : *added above line in* A. *and* B. *in other hand, in text in* D.
[11]—[11] colothes of lynned : D, *sic.*
[12]—[12] *struck out in* A. Aulters : *written above line in other hand. In* D : late *is inserted before* highe Aulter.
[13] and : *add* D.
[14]—[14] *struck through :* B. *Omit* D.
[15] *struck out in* A ; *first* vj *then* viij *written above in other hand. In* B *and* D : viii.
[16] *Inserted in different hand in* A. B.

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Item iiij aulter clothes[1] of Diaper for the [2] highe aulter.
Item [3]ij clothes to Drawe ouer the highe aulter one for lente the other owte of lente.[3]
Item a Chisible of red satten [4]orpheras w[t] golde.[4]
Item iij aulter clothes of white lynen embrodered w[t] white thredde.
Item ij albs w[t] apparells of lynnen.
Item a tynicle of fustian.
Item iij stooles iij fanells and a white girdell.
[5]Item vanes and reedes for palme sundaye xxviij of the best sorte and xxxix of the lesse sorte.[6]
Item vj gilte lether crownes.[5]

℣. Curteynes.[7]

Ffirste a payre of [8]red sarcenet of[8] divers stories of maister goodnestones gyfte.
Item a paire of white sarcenet of Diuers stories w[t] Derynges.
Item a paire of blewe sarcenet wythe Archaungells.
Item a paire of grene Diaper silk withe swannes.
Item a paire of red sarcenet with crownes and m S.
Item a paire of blewe and redde sarcenet w[t] the kynges armes.
Item a paire of red sarcenet stayned.
Item a paire of blacke sarcenet rayed.

[1] where of iij of diaper: *written above line in* B. *The words are in text of* D.
[2] late: *added over line in* D.
[3]—[3] one cloth to drawe over the late highe alter for lent: D.
[4]—[4] *struck out in* A.
[5]—[5] *struck out in* A. *After this item* D *has:*
Item twoo syluer Bassons lately belonging to Canterburye Colledg [and *struck out and* in *interlined*] Oxford in M[r] Deanes custodye
Then in different hand in much torn margin and below text D *has:*
. . . touelles . . . ayed made for the conssecrac' of the Busshopps one aulter cloth of lawne and another lyke a nett.
iiij towelles for thaulter
iiij shorte alter cloths
a lecture of laten with the picture of an eagle
iij hangynges for the quire one arras the other of olde arras and sylke
iiij pendants of arras wrought with gold and ij frontes of the same for .
a myter and a pontyficall of coper
a Canapye of Sylke frynged
[6] *This item omitted by* D.
[7] *In* A *the items of Curtains struck out by two diagonal cross lines and before the first item is inserted in other hand:* ℣. Item viij Curtens of Dyvers ffasshyons.
[8]—[8] *om.* B.

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Item a paire of olde blewe sarcenet w[t] archaungells.
Item an olde[1] paire of white[2] sarcenet steyned w[t] m S.
Item a paire of blewe sarcenet w[t] hartes of golde standinge in a ffoorde.
Item twoe courteynes of white sarcenet.[3]

ℭ. White copes.[4]

†Item of my lorde [5]nortons suyte —— x[5] copes.
†Item a white cope called the Jesse w[t] orpheras embrodred.
Item a cope of white velvet w[t] Archaungells and orpheras embrodered.
†Item ij copes of white velvet w[t] burres and orpheras embrodred.
†Item a cope of white Damaske w[t] columbines and orpheras embrodred.[6]

𝔇. Grene copes.[7]

†Item[8] a cope of copper gold w[t] orpheras embrodred [9]made into a vestement by.[9]
†Item vj copes of grene sylke w[t] roo buckes and orpheras embrodred with Archaungells.
†Item a cope of flowre de luyces & orpheras of nedleworke.[10]

ℰ. Redde Cōpes.[11]

Item[12] ij copes of clothe of golde w[t] pome garnettes and roses with orpheras embrodred w[t] perle.

[1] *struck out in* D.
[2] olde [blewe *struck out*] s white : D.
[3] *These last two items are omitted by* D *and in margin there is:* iiij of Sylke of dyvers colours.
[4] *In* A *on each side of* White copes *interlined in other hand:* ℭ. in m[r] parkeherst are added Item xx [xxj *struck out*] (White copes) of Sylke and veluet ; *and the items below are struck out by crossed diagonal lines.*
† The items marked with an obelus may be found in the inventory of 1540.
[5]—[5] Mortons suyte tenne : D.
[6] M to ent' M[r] Parkhurst copes : *adds* D *in another hand.*
[7] *In* A *on each side of* Grene copes *there is interlined in other hand:* 𝔇. Item xj [*altered to* x] (Grene copes) of [grene : *struck out*] Sylke ; *and the items below are struck out.*
[8] a vestment : *adds* B *in margin in other hand.*
[9]—[9] alteryd into a vestment : *interlined in* B. D. *omits item*
[10] *In margin* D : iij copes of grene sylke ; *above in line with vj* copes *there is written* 3 *in m.*
[11] *In* A *on each side of* Redde Copes *there is interlined in other hand:* ℰ. Item xvj (Redde Copes) of clothe of [golde : *struck out*] tyssewe sylke and velvet : *and the items below are struck out.*
[12] *In margin* D : the archebusshoppes grace hath one of theym.

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Item a cope of raye golde with orpheras embrodred.
Item ij copes of tisshewe.[1]
Item a cope called the Duke of orleaunes goune wt orpheras embrodred sette wythe pearle.
Item a cope[2] wt bawdkyn wt hindes and orpheras embrodred.[3]
Item ij copes of veluet with vynes and orpheras nedlewourke.
Item ij copes [4] one crymsyn and the other purple veluet with orpheras embrodryd.
Item a cope of Jesse with orpheras embrodryd.
†Item a cope of satten with Images and braunches withe vine trees and orpheras embrodred withe nedlewourke.
Item ij copes of satten wt Images in tabernacles and orpheras nedlewourke.[5]
†Item a cope of red veluet with starres and byrdes and orpheras embrodred.
†Item a cope of satten wt lyons and orpheras nedlewourke.[6]

℣. Blewe Copes.[7]

Item a cope of clothe of tisshewe wt orpheras embrodred.
†Item ij copes wt orpheras of white veluete embrothered withe archaungells.[8]
Item one cope wt orpheras of baudeken.
Item a cope of the same clothe wt orpheras of redde satten wt garters.
Item a cope wt horses and trees embrodrede.
Item[9] a cope of blewe veluete wt circles of golde and red roses wythe orpheras embrodred.[10]

[1] *In margin* D : the archebusshoppes grace hath theym bothe.
[2] a vestment : *in margin of* B. alteryd and transposyd into a vestment : *adds* B.
[3] *This item omitted in* D. *See note* 5 *on p.* 216.
[4] the : *adds* D.
† The items marked with an obelus may be found in the inventory of 1540.
[5] *This item is omitted here in* D *but it appears at end of section as last item.*
[6] *Here* D *inserts item omitted.*
[7] *In* A *on each side of* Blewe Copes *there is interlined in other hand:* ℣. Item xix (Blewe Copes) of velvet and sylke, *and the items below are struck out.*
[8] Item a cope of clothe of tyssewe wt orpheras embrodred.
Item ij copes wt orpheras of white veluet embrodred wt archaungells : *repeats* B, *and it is struck out.*
[9] a vestment : *added in margin of* B *in different hand.*
[10] transposyd into a vestment : B *adds in different hand.* D *omits the whole item. See note* 5 *on p.* 216.

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†Item ij copes wt fesauntes and the orpheras embrodred.

†Item a cope of veluet embrodred wt gryffyns and the[1] orpheras neldeworke.

Item a cope wt the Image of or ladye and flowers embrodred.

Item ij copes of satten wt scutchens of saint george and the orpheras white veluet withe archaungells embrodred.

Item ij copes of damaske withe Images embrodred and orpheras embrodred.

Item ij copes of veluet withe flouredeluyces embrodred and orpheras embrodred.

Item ij copes of veluet withe floures embrodred and the orpharas embrodred called bredgars.

Item one of blew veluet wt orpharas of Images embrodred wt golde.[2]

G. Chesibles.[3]

†Firste a chesible of clothe of golde wt pomegarnetes and roses and the orpheras embrodred [4] sette wt pearle.[5] a

†Item one of grene velvet wt flourdeluyces[a] and orpheras embrodryd.

Item one of blewe Damaske of goldestones gefte with.[6]

†Item one of white veluet called the burrs.[a]

†Item one of blewe veluet embrothred with gryffons.[a]

†Item one of blacke veluet wt flouere de luyces.[a]

Item ij Chesibles of blewe satten wt a red orpheras[a] and[a] walter[7] flowres.[8] a

† The items marked with an obelus may be found in the inventory of 1540.

[1] *om.* D.

[2] *This item struck out in* D.

[3] *In* A *on each side of* Chesibles *there is interlined in other hand:* G. Item viij (Chesibles) of Sylke veluet and satten, *and the items below are struck out.*

[4] and : *adds* D.

[5] Item a chisible of coper golde with orpheras embrodred

Item a chisible of bawdekyn with hindes and orpheras embrodered : *adds* D. *which are the items omitted under the headings of copes altered into vestments.*

[a] *In* A *these words have been rendered nearly illegible by colouring matter spilt over them.*

[6] *so in* A. B. *but* D *omits :* with.

[7] water : D.

[8] Item a chisible of blewe velvet with cyrcles of golde and red roses : *adds* D. *and in margin in other hand is written :* one chesyble of Redde sattyn.

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℣. Tunycles.[1]

Firste[2] a paire of blewe veluet w[t] gryffons.
Item a paire of red clothe[3] of golde w[t] pomegarnetts and Roses and the orpheras embrodred.
Item a paire of blewe damaske of goldstones[a] gyfte[a] with orpheras of tyssew.
Item a pair of red velwet w[t] vynes.
Item a paire of white veluet w[t] burres.
Item a paire of blacke veluet w[t] flouredeluyces.
Item a paire of red bawdekyn w[t] hindes and runnynge orpheras.
Item a paire of grene veluet w[t] flouredeluces.
Item a paire of grene called the birdes.
Item a paire of blewe veluet w[t] circles and roses.

Albes.[4]

Item [5]xxxv[ti][6] albes without apparells.[5]

[7]Albes and Amises of blewe apparellyd.[8]

Imprimis one of damaske with pellycanes of golde embrodryd.
Item another of damaske Embrodred with Roses of golde.
Item ij of blewe veluett Embrodred with Rowndells [9]or circles of[10] golde.
Item ij of courser blewe veluet wythe flouers of golde sette owte lyke the sonne beames.
Item ij of Satten Embrodryd w[t] tonns[10] of golde [11] and water flowers callyd coptons.

[1] *In* A. *on each side of* Tunycles *there is interlined in other hand*: ℣. Item xij (Tunycles) to the same of lykeand velvet, *and the items below are struck out.*
[2] first : *adds* D. *again.*
[3] *In* A *the paper on which this word should be written is destroyed.*
[a] *In* A *these words have been rendered nearly illegible by colouring matter spilt over them.*
[4] D. *omits this and the item.*
[5—5] *struck out in* A *and interlined in other hand:* xxviii albes with Apparells of Sylke and velvet of Dyuerse Colors and dyuershe other apparelle not here particularly rehershd.
[6] xxix : B.
[7] *These items, and of the red, white, and green albes struck out in* A. Parelles for : *prefixed in* B *in other hand.*
[8] *struck out in* B. *but retained in* D.
[9—9] *om.* B.
[10] tones : B.
[11] called : *added and struck out :* B.

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Item iij of Satten Redde & blewe embrodred wythe water flowers of golde.

[1]Albes & Amises of Redde apparellyd.[2]

Item one Albe of redde Rased veluet embrodred w[t] flowers of golde and[3] spanged[4] lackynge the sleues[5] and Amises.

Item one of damaske embrodred with lyllye potte and fawcons[6] of golde lackynge apparells for the handes.

Item one of Crymsyn velvet embrodred w[t] flouredelyce of golde perfect.[7]

Item one of Redde velvet w[t] A payne[8] in the middes of the apparells of lyons and chequer worcke of golde.

Item one of Rasyd crymsen velvet embrodred w[t] Gryffons of golde perfecte.

Item one of Rasyd Crymsen veluet embrodred w[t] flowers of golde

Item one of redde velvet embrodred w[t] the Images of Saint laurence and Saint Stephen the Amise whereof ys embrodryd w[t] the name of william Hull in letters of golde.

Item ij[9] of Bawdekyn embrodryd w[t] white hindes perfect.

Item one of olde redde damaske w[t] flyinge dragons of sylk woven.

[10]Albes and Amises of white apparellyd.[10]

Item one whereof the grounde is white sylke nedleworke embrodryd w[t] dyvers Images of golde lackynge the Amys and parelles[11] for the handes.

Item ij of white damaske Embrodryd w[t] water flowers of golde per fratrem Thomam Bredgare.

Item one apparellyd w[t] olde white damaske embrodryd w[t] braunches of golde and redde flowers.

Item iij apparelled w[t] white damaske embrodred w[t] bestes of golde lyke lyons.[12]

[1] parelles for : *in other hand in* B.
[2] *struck out in* B.
[3] *om.* B.
[4] spangled : D.
[5] B. *has* staues *struck out and* sleues *written over.*
[6] B *has* flowrs *struck out and* fawcons *written over.*
[7] *end of recto of* A., *which continues on verso.*
[8] B *has* pynne *struck out and* payne *written over.*
[9] j : D.
[10]—[10] *In* A. of *and* apparelled *are struck out and* apperyllyd w[t] *written over. In* B. Parells for *is prefixed in other hand and* apparylled w[t] *struck out and* of *written over.* Albes and amyses apparrelled w[th] white : D.
[11] apparrell : D.
[12] *a space left before this word in* A. *added in other hand in* B.

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Albes and Amises apparellyd wythe Grene.

Item ij[1] of grene damaske embrodred wythe Beastes of golde theyr hornes lyke a sawe.
Item one of grene Satten embrodryd wythe flowerdelyces of golde and sylke.

Albes for the[2]

Item ix[3] apparellyd perfectlye for the same.[4]
Item ij Chesybles one of redde and white sarcenet and thother of redde and blewe for a busshoppe.
Item one pyxe clothe of lynnen clothe wroughte lyke a kall w^t^ a border of golde and knoppes guylted.
Item another[5] of white fryngyd w^t^ redde sylke and knoppes guylted.
Item ij paire of pontificall gloves.
Item vj perfect parrells for the choristers[6] Albes and diuerse other parcelles[7] for the same purpose not perfect.
Item a pyxe for the sacrament copper and guilte.[8]
Item ij crosses coper & guylte and staues parte coper and guylte.
Item a fote for the crosse coper and guylte.[9]
Item ij candelstykes coper and guylte.
Item vj[10] Candelstyckes of latten.
Item ij Smalle candelstyckes w^t^ braunches of latten.[11]
Item ij paire of Sensors of latten and one [12]shippe of[12] latten and[13] another of copper.

[1] j : D.
[2] Choristers : *add* B. D. *In* A *on each side of* Albes for the *there is interlined:* Item ix (Albes for the) choristers apparellyd w^t^ dyuerse other Apparelles of Sylke and velvet not here specially mencyoned.
[3] *In* B. ix *has* viij *written over it, and* D *has* viij *written unaltered.*
[4] *This item and four following struck out in* A. *The six items which follow are omitted in* D.
[5] *struck out in* A *and* A pyxe clothe *interlined.*
[6] *added in* A *and* B *in different hand in space left for the word. The item struck out in* A.
[7] B. *has* percells.
[8] D *resumes at next item.*
[9] D *omits this item.*
[10] *struck out in* A *and altered to* viij. *Struck out in* B *and altered to* xj. *In* D. xj *unaltered.*
[11] *This item struck out in* A. *The two last words illegible in* A *from some colouring matter being spilt over them.*
[12]—[12] *Almost illegible in* A.
[13] Item : D.

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Item a holy water stope of latten.
Item iij pewter pottes otherwyse [1] Ample[s] [2]for oyle and creame.[2]
Item iij towells or clothes of sylke to carrye the ample[s] [3]whereof ij white and grene streykyd and frynged and the thirde Redde sarcenet frynged w[t] redd sylke.[3]
Item a towell of white lynnen clothe [4]wroghte w[t] beastes and flowers of nedlewourke to carrye the pascall.[4]
Item a Heade for the herse of copper and gilte to carrye the iij lyghtes to the fier vppon estereuyn.[5]
Item [6]ix newe[6] towells [7]and ij olde[7] for the aulter.
Item a lawne for the herse.
Item ii aulter clothes one of lawne and the other of [8] lyke a nette for the highe aulter.
Item a deske clothe wythe letters of nedleworke [9]and [10]Saint Thomas[10] armes in yt[9]
Item iij paire of Sandalles compleate blewe redde & white.
Item a monstraunte of lattyn[11] [12]to carrye the sacramente Inne vpon festivall daies.[12]
Item v[13] shorte aulter clothes for the syde[14] aulters.
Item iij pewter bassens w[t] brydges and spones in the custodie of the sexten.
Item an Iron Candlestycke for the rectors.
Item a lectron of latten w[t] a pycture of an eagle.[15]

[1] callyd : *written above* A.
[2]—[2] *struck out in* A. creame : *added in* A *in other hand; and omitted by* B *and* D.
[3]—[3] *Struck out in* A. *This and two following items omitted by* D.
[4]—[4] *struck out in* A *and* for to carrye the pascall *written over.*
[5] D *resumes with the next item.*
[6] *struck out in* A. and vj *written over in other hand.* D. *reads* v, *and in margin* 4 *is written.*
[7]—[7] *In* A *struck out and over it written in other hand* old and new, *which has also added* s *to* aulter.
[8] of : *struck out in* A, *om.* B.
[9]—[9] *struck out in* A.
[10]—[10] Thomas beckettes : D.
[11] B *has* lattey *altered into* latten.
[12]—[12] *struck out in* A.
[13] *Written in different hand in space left for it :* A. B. iiij : D.
[14] short : B.
[15] *Here the following three items are inserted by* D :
Item a lectrone and foure stoles of Ieron for the rectors of the quier
Item ij hanginges for the quier wherof one of fayr clothe of arres and the other of olde arras and sylke
Item ij payre of pontyficall gloves

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Gyven by maister parkhurst.[1]

Imprimis iij copes of white damaske w^t^ orpheras embrodred and water flowers embrodred also.[2]

Item a vestement and ij Tunycles of white damaske Lykewyse embrodred.

Item a vestement of white damaske w^t^ orpheras embrodred[3] w^t^ the picture of christe in golde and ij Tunycles lykewyse[4] embrodred.

Item one cope of white damaske w^t^ orpheras embrodryd wythe the Kinges armes in the backe and Archaungells of golde.

Item ij other of white damaske [5]wythe orpheras[5] Embrodryd w^t^ lyllye pottes and the splayed Eagle of golde.[6]

Item iij copes of grene sylke w^t^ oken leaves besydes other iij geven by m^r^ Sentliger and aulteryd into pendauntes.

Item a vestement of white satten w^t^ a grene crosse.

Item an olde vestement of blewe sylke.[7]

Item xxiiij[8] stoles of dyuerse facions.[9]

Item anolde vestement of blacke worstede.

Item a crosse of leade.

Item a mytre and a pontificall of golde[10] of the gyfte of my lorde of dovor trynnytie[11] besette w^t^ broches of Syluer and counterfette stones.

Item another olde mytre embrodred.[12]

[1] *This line and the following eight items omitted by* D. *in this place but added after:* Tapetts *as:* Ornamentes geven by M^r^ Parhurst.

[2] *This and the following eight items struck through in* A.

[3] *repeated in* B.

[4] *omitted in* B. lycke: D.

[5]—[5] *in* A *these words interlined.*

[6] *Here* D. *inserts:* Ornamentes geven by M^r^ selenger. *There is a space left in* A. B.

[7] *Here* D *begins the list of Ornaments given by Cardinal Pole.* See below.

[8] *In* A. iiij *is struck out:* B. *reads:* xxiiii. *unaltered.*

[9] and xviij ffanelles: *adds* A. Item xxij ffannells: *add* B. D.; *in* B. fannells *is written in other hand.*

[10] coper: D. and a pontificall of golde: *struck out in* A. *but at end of item is added in another hand:* Item a pontyficall Rynge of Coper.

[11] *struck out in* A. *and* B. B *has* A *before* trynytie *which is struck out and* the mytre *interlined.*

[12] *Before* embrodred *is in* A. *a word which cannot now be read.*

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Item[1] iiij pendauntes of arras wroghte withe golde and ij frountes for the same of the gyfte of S[r] Anthonie Sentlygr knyghte [2]sometime made by one herteforde a monck of this house[2]

The following is the text of D:

In this Inuentorye Indented is contayned all suche Ornamentes Stuffe and other Implementes remayning in the Vestrie of the said Churche in the charge and costodye of Theodore Newton Treasorer there. The one parte of whiche Indenture ys delyuered to the moste reuerend ffather in god Mathewe by godes permyssion Archebusshop of Canterburye at his visitacion of the said churche holden and kepte in the montthes of July and Auguste **Anno Domini** 1563.

In primis one communyon cupp w[th] a cover of syluer an gilte made of twoo chalyces

Item iij chalyces w[th] their pattentes whereof one princypall and the other Smaller of syluer and gilte

Item two crewettes of Syluer and gilte w[th] out covers

+

. Item ix girdelles w[th] buckelles and pendauntes of syluer and gilte

+

. Item a white crosse clothe olde an other grene olde

+

Item iiij banner clothes whereof ij blewe anto (*sic*) ij grene

+

Item ij banner clothes of lynnen Stayned

+

. Item S[t] Thomas Banner of my lorde cardenalles gifte

+

. Item a Streamer

+

Item xiij[en] banner clothes of Sarcenett stayned

+

Item xiiij pendauntes for the sepulture

Item a crose the staffe thereof wrethed w[th] syluer and gilte and the hedd syluer and gilte

+

[1] *This item struck out in* A. See above, p. 119. for a suit of vestments made by an abbot with his own hands.

[2]—[2] *omit* D. Here in D follow the paragraphs on the Tapettes, the Ornaments given by Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Selinger, and the late Lord Cardinal Pole. In A. there is: Item the hangynges for the queere On the verso of A is also a rough draft of visitation articles written up side down to the last part of the Inventory.

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. Item a nother crosse covered w^th^ white for goodfryday
Item a pynne to (*sic*) of syluer to mynister balme vppon maundey thursday
[Ite[1]]m a redd boxe w^th^ aglasse of balme
[Ite[1]]m a pectorell of Iverye
Item one other pectorell sett w^th^ pearle
+
Item iij beralle stones
*
Item a canopie of redd the [*struck through*] clothe of golde
*
Item[1] a nother cannopie of white sylke w^th^ a redd cros
*
Item[1] four cannopie staues paynted
*
Item[1] a heres clothe of blacke clothe of golde fringed [w]^th^ Venis golde and silke
*
. Item xij clothes of golde of the beast sorte vj red and vj grene
O *
. Item vj clothes of golde of the meane sorte
+
. Item x corporaces in cases whereof v have clothes
O . Item v text cussheans
O . Item too other lesse cussheans
O . Item j other greate principall [*interlined*] cusshen of red damaske and satten
O . Item j other princypall cusshen of blewe worsted
O . Item iiij rector cusshens of red sylke embrodered
O . Item iiij white rector cusshyns embrodered w^th^ deringes
O . Item iiij rector cusshens of blewe arras
O . Item vij cusshyns of white arras of bockinge
O3. Item iiij rector cusshens of golden lether
O3. Item iiij other cusshens of lynnen white
O . Item a bigger cusshen of the same sorte
O . Item a cusshyn of tapstery woorke
O . Item a cusshen of grene Dornex
O . Item vj cusshens of Dornex
O . Item ij carpett cusshens of m and S

[1] The margin of these items has been torn away.

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O . Item j other greate principall cusshen of red satten & ray silke

+

. Item vj lent colothes of lynned stayned for the late [*interlined*] highe Aulter and S[t] Dunstones and Alphege aulters

+

. Item the crosse clothe

O . Item a canopie for the founte

O7[1]. Item viij smalle tappettes for the Rectors whereof twoo redd twoo white two grene and ij blewe

. Item iiij aulter clothes whereof iij dyaper for the late [*interlined*] highe aulter

+

. Item one cloth to drawe over the late [*interlined*] highe alter for lent

+

. Item a chisible of redd satten orpheras w[th] golde

O2. Item iij aulter clothes of white lynnen embrodered w[th] whit threde[2]

+

. Item ij albes w[th] apparrelles of lynnen

+

Item a Tunycle of fustian

+

Item iij Stooles iij fannelles and a white girdell

+

Item vj gilte lether crownes

. Item twoo syluer Bassons lately belonging to Canterburye Colledg and [*struck out with* in *interlined*] Oxford in M[r] Deanes custodye

[1] Struck out.

[2] *Written in margin, which is much torn away:*

. . . . touelles
. . . ayed made for
the consecrac' of
the Busshopps
one aulter cloth of
lawne and another
lyke a nett
iiij towelles for thaulter
iiij shorte alter clothes
a lecture of latenwith the
picture of an eagle
iij hangynges for the quire one arras the other of olde arras and sylke
iiij pendants of arras wrought with gold and ij frontes of the same for aulters
a myter and a pontyficall of coper
a Canapye of Sylke frynged

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Curtaynes

First a payre of red sarcenet of dyuers stories of master Goodnestones gifte

I

Ord . Item a payre of white sarcenet of dyvers stories wth deringes

I

Ord . Item a payre of blewe sarcenet wth Archaungelles
Item a payre of grene dyaper sylke wth Swannes
Item a payre of red sarcnet wth crownes and m S
Item a payre of blewe and red sarcenet wth the kinges armes
O . Item a payre of red sarcenet Stayned
Item a payre of blacke sarcenet rayed
Item a payre of olde blewe sarcnet wth archaungelles
Item a payre of olde blewe s [*struck out*] white sarcnet stayned wth m S[2]

Whyte copes

O 4rd **Item** of my lorde Mortons suyte tenne copes 4rd
O . Item a white cope called the Jesse wth orpheras embrodered
Item a cope of white velvet wth archaungelles and Orpheras embrodered
O . Item too copes of white velvet wth burres and orpheras embrodered
O . Item a cope of white Damaske wth colombynes and Orpheras embrodered[3]

Grene copes

3 O 3rd Item vj copes of grene silke wth Roo buckes Orpheras embrodered wth archaungelles 3rd
O . Item a cope of flower de lucis and orpheras of nedeleworke[4]

Red copes

I

O **Item** ij copes of clothe of golde wth pomegarnettes and roses wth orpheras embrodered wth pearle[5]

[1] The items within these brackets are added in a hand very like that which has added the items in the margin.
[2] *In margin:* iiij of Sylke of dyvers colours
[3] *Added in another hand:* m. to ent' Mr. Parkhurst copes
in margin which is torn: . . . of whyte
[4] *In margin:* iij copes of grene sylke
[5] *In margin:* the archebusshoppes grace hath one of theym.

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o . Item a cope of Raye golde w^th^ orpheras embrodered
o . Item ij copes of Tyssue[1]
Item the cope called the Duke of Orlyans goune [Item *struck through*] w^th^ Orpheras embrodered and sett w^th^ pearle
o . Item ij copes of veluet w^th^ vynes and orpheras embrodered
I o I r^d^ Item ij copes the one Crymsyn [*interlined*] and the other purpule veluet w^th^ Orpheras embrodered
Item a cope of Iesse w^th^ orpheras embrodered
. Item a cope of satten w^th^ Images and braunches w^th^ vyne trees and Orpheras embrodered w^th^ nedeleworke
Item a cope of rede veluet w^th^ sterres and birdes and Orpheras embroderede
o . Item a cope of satten w^th^ lyons and orpheras nedeleworke
o . Item ij copes of satten w^th^ Imagery in tabernacles and Orpheras nedeleworke

Blewe copes

o . Item a cope of clothe of Tyssue w^th^ Orpheras embrodered
o . Item ij copes w^th^ orpheras of white veluet embrodered w^th^ archaungelles
o . Item j cope [of *struck out and* w^t^ *interlined*] Orpheras of Bawdekyn
o . Item a cope of the same clothe w^th^ orpheras of red satten w^th^ garters
o . Item a cope w^th^ horses and trees embrodered
Item ij copes w^th^ phesauntes and the orpheras embrodereds
o . Item a cope of velvet embrodered w^t^ gryffons and orpheras nedeleworke
o . Item a cope w^th^ the Image of o^r^ ladey and flowers embrodered
o . Item ij copes of Satten w^th^ scuchins of S^t^ george and the Orpheras whyte weluet w^th^ archaungelles embrodered
o . Item ij copes of Damaske w^th^ Images embrodered and Orpheras embrodered
Item ij copes of velvet w^th^ Flower de lucys embrodered and Orpheras embrodered
Item ij copes of veluet w^th^ flowers embrodered and the Orpheras embrodered called bredgers
Item j of blewe welvet w^th^ orpheras of Images embrodered w^th^ golde[2]

[1] *In margin:* the archebusshoppes grace hath theym bothe
[2] *This item struck through.*

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Chesebles

Fírste a chesible of cloth of golde w^th^ pome granettes and rose and the orpheras embrodered and sett w^th^ pearle
Item a chiseble of coper golde w^th^ orpheras embrodered
Item a chisible of bawdekyn w^th^ hindes and orpheras embrodered
Item j of grene velvet w^th^ flower de lucis and orpheras embrodered
Item one of blewe Damaske of goldestones gifte
o . Item j of white velvet called the burres
o . Item j of blewe velvet embrodered w^th^ gryffons
Item j of black velvet w^th^ flower de lucis
Item ij chisibles of blewe satten w^th^ and orpheras w^th^ water flowers
o . Item a chisible of blewe velvet w^t^ cyrcles of golde and red roses[1]

Tunycles

Fírste first a payre of blewe velvet w^th^ griffons
Item a payre of red clothe of golde w^th^ pomegranettes and roses and orpheras embrodered
2 o 1r^d^ Item a payre of blewe Damaske of goldstons gifte w^th^ orpheras of Tysshewe
1 o 1r^d^ Item a payre of red velvet w^th^ vynes
1 o 1r^d^ Item a payre of whitt velvet w^t^ burres
Item a payre of blacke veluet w^th^ flower delucis
1 o 1r^d^ Item a payre of red bawkekyn w^t^ hindes and runnynge orpheras
1 o 1r^d^ Item apayre of grene welvet w^t^ flower de lucys
1 o 1r^d^ Item a payre of grene called the birdes
Item a payre of blewe welvet w^th^ circles and roses.

Albes and amyses

of blewe apparrelled

Inprimis j of Damaske w^th^ pellycans of gold embrodered
Item an other of Damaske embrodered w^th^ Ryses (*sic*) of golde
Item ij of blewe welvet embrodered w^t^ roundelles or circles of gold
Item ij of corser blewe velvet w^t^ flowers of gold sett out licke the sonne beames

[1] *In margin:* one chesyble of Redde sattyn

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Item ij of Satten embrodered w^{t} tonnes of gold and Waterflowers called coptons

Item iij of Satten red and blewe embrodered w^{t} wat [ers *interlined*] flowers of gold

Albes and amyses
of red apparrelled

Item j albe of red rased velvet embrodered wth flowers of golde and spangled lackinge the sleves and amyses

Item j of Damaske embrodered wth lyllie pottes and fawkyns of golde lackinge apparrelles for the handes

Item j of crymsone velvet embrodered w^{t} flower de lyces of gold perfect

Item j of red welvet w^{t} a pane in the myddes of y^{e} apparrelles of lyons and chequier worke of golde

Item j of rased crynsone velvet embrodered wth white griffons of golde perfecte

Item j of rased crynsone velvet embrodered w^{t} flowers of golde

Item j of red welvet embrodered w^{t} the Image of S^{t} laurence and S^{t} Stphens (*sic*) y^{e} amyse whereof is imbrodered w^{t} y^{e} name of william hull in letters of golde

Item j of bawdekyn embrodered wth white hindes perfecte

Item j of olde red Damaske w^{t} flyinge Dragons of silke woven

Albes and amyses
apparrelled wth white

Item j whereof the grounde is white silke nedeleworke embrodered w^{t} dyuers Images of golde lackinge the amyse and apparrell for the handes

Item ij of white Damaske embrodered wth waterflowers of golde per fratrem Thomam bredger

Item j apparelled w^{t} olde white Damaske embrodered w^{t} braunches of golde and red flowers

Item iij apparrelled wth white Damaske embrodered wth beastes of gold lycke lyons

Albes and amyses
apparrelled wth grene

Item j of grene Damaske embrodered wth beastes of gold their hornes licke a sawe

Item j of grene satten embrodered w^{t} flower De lucis of gold and silke

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Albes for the choristers

Item viij apparrelled perfectly for the same
Item ij crosses copper and gilte and stave parte coper and gilte
Item ij candelstickes coper and gilte
Item xj candelstickes of latten
Item ij smale candelstickes w^t^ braunches of latten
Item ij payre of sensors of latten and j ship of latten
Item an other of copper
Item an holly water stopp of latten
Item iij pewter pottes otherwise amples for oyle
4^rd^ Item v newe towelles and ij olde for the aulter
. Item a lawne for the heres
r^d^ . Item ij aulter clothes j of lawne and y^e^ other licke anett for y^e^ highe alter
. Item a deske clothe w^th^ letters of nedleworke and Thomas beckettes armes in it
. Item iij payre of sandals compleate blewe red and white
Item a monstrant of latten to carrie the sacrement in vppon Festyvall Dayes
. Item iiij shorte alter clothes for the side aulters
Item iij pewter basons w^th^ brdges (*sic*) and spones in y^e^ costody of the Sexton
. Item an Ieron candelsticke for the rectors
. Item a lectrone of latten w^th^ a picture of an egle
. Item a lectrone and foure stoles of Ieron for the rectors of y^e^ quier.
. Item iij hanginges for the quier wherof one of fayr clothe of arres and the other of olde arras and sylke
. Item ij payre of pontyfycall gloves
Item xxiiij^ti^ stoles of Dyuers facions
Item xxij^ti^ Fannelles
. Item an olde vestment of blacke worsted
Item a crosse of leade
. Item a myter and a pontyfycall of coper of the gifte of my lorde of Dover the myter besett w^t^ bruches of syluer and conterfett stones
. Item an other olde myter embrodered
w . Item iiij pendauntes of arras wrought w^th^ gold and ij frountes of the same of the gifte of S^r^ anthony Selenger knight

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Tapettes

. Inprimis j great red Tapett
. Item ij other red of a lesser sorte
. Item ij greate blewe Tappettes
. Item j greate white Tappett
Item ij pendauntes of red sylke

Ornamentes
geven by m^r^ Parhurst[1]

. [2]Inprimis iij copes[2] of white Damaske w^t^ orpheras embrodered and water flowers embrodered also
w Item a vestment and too Tunycles of white Damaske lickewise embrodred
Item a vestm^t^ of white Damaske w^t^ orpheras embrodered w^t^ the picture of christ in gold and ij Tunycles licke embrodered
Item j cope of white Damaske w^t^ orpheras embrodered w^th^ the kinges armes in the backe and archaungelles of golde
Item ij other of white Damaske w^th^ orpheras embrodered w^t^ lyllie pottes and the sprede egle of golde

Ornamentes[1]
geven by m^r^ selenger

. Item iij copes of grene silke w^t^ oken leves besides other iij geven by m^r^ Selenger and altered into v pendauntes
Item a vestment of white sattene w^th^ agreat crosse
Item an olde vestmende of blewe silke

Ornamentes gyven by the Late L. Cardinall Poole.

Firste a payre of candelstickes of syluer and gillt wayinge ccxxvij ounz defased.
Item a greate crosse of syluer and gilte waying cxliij ounz j quarter Defased.
Item one sensor w^th^ a shipp and a spone of Syluer parcell guylt wayinge cvj ounz defased.
O . Item a myter of syluer and gilte sett w^th^ pearle and stone wayinge iiij^xx^ xvij ounz et di. defased.[3]

[1] ? ent' abo. *added.*
[2] entryd above : *in margin.*
[3] in cõi cista sub tribus seris. [*in m.*]

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Item a crosers Staffe of syluer and guylte w^th^ a staffe in hit wayinge iiij^xx^vii ounces Defased.

Item a crosse w^th^ a staffe for a crosse bearer of syluer parcell guylte wayinge cxlvj ounces di. defased.

O . Item j payre of gloves of knyte crymson silke embrodered w^th^ gold and Tasselles also.

O . Item a nother payre of gloves of white knitte silke embrodered w^th^ golde and crymson [veluet *struck out*] silke.

Item ij pontyficall ringes of golde sett w^th^ stones of Saphore the borders wherof are sett with Turkeyes Rubyes and pearles.

O . Item a payre of buskyns and a payre of Shoes of clothe of golde and a payre of shoes and a payre of buskyns of white Taffate.

Item a holy water pott w^th^ a sprynckell of syluer parcell gilte waying lxj ounces defased.

Item a crismatorye of syluer gilte wayinge x ounces defased.

Item[1] a vestment w^th^ deacon and Subdeacon of cloth of golde braunched w^th^ white syluer and the crosse of purple clothe of Tyssue w^th^ ij albes for y^e^ deacon and subdeacon and other furnyture for y^e^ same.

Item j cope correspondent to the said vestmentes all whiche vestmentes and copes are lyned w^th^ Crymson sarcenett.

O . Item a payre of Tunycles of crymsone Taffata w^th^ a crosse and borders of purple Taffata and lyned w^th^ crymsone sarcynett.

O . Item an other payr of Tunycles of white Taffata layed w^th^ lace and fringe and fringe [*underlined*] of golde.

O . Item a fyne camerike clothe edged w^th^ golde to take the myter of Tharchebusshopes hedd et cetera.

On verso

ij basins of Syluer.

Item a standyng cup w^th^ a couer silver gilt.

Item a standyng cup w^t^ a couer parcell gilt.

Item a salte w^th^ a couer parsell [gilt].

Item [2]a loinge blacke standing nute with a couer all gilt.

Item a lesser standing nut garnisshe wyth sylver all guylt.

Item a maser garnyshed with sylver and gilte wythoute a couer.

[1] The vestment remaineth onely : *in margin.*

[2] Delivered Mr. . . . *in margin.*

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Item xviij siluer spones in the custodye of M^r^ Deane.
Item ij standing pott made of iij Chalyses and other the churche plate.

On verso of B. folio 6 there is written :

Imprimis one greate redde tappett.
Item ij others redde of a lesser sorte.
Item ij greate blew tappettes.
Item one greate whyte tapett.[1]
Item one in m^r^ Wylloughbye's hande.
Item an aultr clothe w^t^ a frounte.

The following is the text of the fragmentary inventory that we have named E. :

Curteynes

Fyrst one of whyte sarcenet with Stories
Item one of Blewe sarcenet with Archangelles
Item a payre of Redd sarcenett stayned
Item foure Curteines of [*paper torn* Silk] diuerse colors of M^r^ Anthonie Seintleger's gifte.

White Copes

Item [of my Lord *paper torn and rubbed*] Mortons suyte foure Copes
[Item a white *much rubbed*] Cope called the Jesse w^t^ orpheras embrodered
[Item two *much rubbed*] Copes of white veluett w^t^ Burres and orpheras embrodered
Item a Cope of whyte Damaske w^t^ colombynes and orpheras embrodered
[Item three : *rubbed*] Copes of whyte Damaske w^t^ orpheras and water flowers embrodered of the gyfte of m^r^ Parkhurst

Grene Copes

Item three Copes of grene sylke withe Roo Buckes and orpheras embrodered with Archangelles
[Item A, *much rubbed*] Cope of Flowrdeluices and Orpheras of nedlewoorke
Item three : *rubbed*] Copes of grene sylke w^t^ oken leaves

[1] In D this paragraph comes immediately after the item at the end of the inventory given by Sir Anthony Sentleger, knight, and it ends with this item, to which is also added :
Item ij pendauntes of red sylke

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Red Copes

Item one Cope of clothe of golde w^t^ Pomegarnettes and Roses w^t^ orpheras embrodered w^t^ pearle in the L. Archebusshoppe his kepinge

Item A Cope of Raye golde w^t^ orpheras embrodered

Item two copes of Tissue in the custodie of the saide. L. Archebusshoppe

Item two copes of veluett w^t^ Vynes and orpheras [embrodered *rubbed*]

Item one Cope of crymsen veluet w^t^ orpheras embrodered

Item A Cope of sattene w^t^ ymages and [braunches with : *rubbed*] vyne trees and orpheras embrodered w^t^ [nedle woorke : *rubbed*]

Item A cope of satten w^t^ lyons and orpheras nedleworke

Item two copes of Saten w^t^ Imagerie in tabernacles and orpheras nedleworke

Blew Copes

Item A cope of clothe of Tissue w^t^ orpheras embrodred

J. W. L.

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XIV. THE INVENTORY OF 1584.

This inventory was made at the appointment of Dr. Richard Rogers, bishop of Dover, to be dean of Canterbury, and it shows the great waste that had taken place in the church ornaments between the metropolitical visitation of Dr. Matthew Parker and the coming into the deanery of the bishop of Dover. The chapter, it appears, were in want of funds to pay the inferior ministers of the church, or even to purchase armour, and there are records in 1567 and 1570 of the sale of church ornaments by vote of the chapter. For the following transcript from the chapter minutes we are indebted to Mr. Francis W. Cross, who has called attention to the interest of these documents, which suffered severely in a fire in the seventeenth century. The edge of the document from which Mr. Cross' transcript has been made has been burnt, and the burnt place is marked by the runners at the beginning of each line.[1]

xxvij° die maij anno dñi 1567.

..... Agreid where there remayneth in the vestrye
..... Tresory howse of this church dyuerse
.....ments plate and other Jewells now not
.. full to be vsed in or abowte the Servyce of
..... the same churche. And where the said
..... by reason of lacke of payment of and
..... of the revenues of the said churche at
..... and tymes vsuall The officers there are
.....mes destitute of money to Supplye thordinary
.....uartely payments to the poore and inferiᵒʳ mynisters
..... same churche That for the churches better
.....ture to haue money ready to discharge
.....rdinary and quarterly payments and
.....plye other necessary charges of reparacons

[1] Francis W. Cross, *Archæological Journal* 1896, vol. liii. p. 234: "the early minute books of the dean and chapter of Canterbury."

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.....he said churche is bounde to doe and kepe
..... plate shall be by weight delyuyd to m^r
.....nt now is to be conveyd to london and
..... shall make sale there of to the best
..... of the churche And that the money there of
..... shall be lade into that chest where oure
.....eale lyeth redye to supplye as nede shall
..... thordinary and quarterly payments alone
..... whych shall be allwayes redylyueryd to be
..... the foresaid chest as money shall come
.....rer or officers of the said churche.[1]

A few years after more went.

Nov^r 1570.

Itm yt is agreid that the vestments and other vestrye stuffe remaynyng in the vestrye shall be viewed and solde, reseruyng some of the Coapes, and the money that shall arryse of the same to be bestowed in byeng of necessary armo^r.[2]

In margin is : for copes to be solde.

The northern rising in 1569 doubtless caused the privy council to give commandment to the clergy to provide armour "according to such order and rates as were used in the time of the late King Philip and Queen Mary."[3]

It was also agreed :

That m^r Receyvo^r and m^r Tresorer shall make sale of the lente clothes remaynyng in the vestrye to m^r pyereson at such pryses as they shall thynke theym resonably worthe.[4]

Something had been designed earlier; for we find on

[1] *Acta Capituli*, vol. i. fo. 65.
[2] *Ibid.* vol. ii. fo. 14. [7.]
ibid. vol. ii. fo. 30. [23.]
[3] John Strype, *Life and Acts of Matthew Parker*, Book III. ch. xxi. Oxford; 1821. vol. i. p. 542.
[4] The abbot and convent of Westminster did in the time of the Black Death sell jewels and other goods of their church to the value of more than three hundred pounds (Richard Widmore, *History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster*, London, 1751, p. 134.) But their necessity was very likely greater than that of the dean and chapter of Canterbury in 1570.

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a burnt leaf, probably recording the doings of the chapter in July 1565, the following minute[1]:

> Item yt ys Agrede that
> and other vesselles and vten.....
> vsed in this churche and n
> the vestry shall be by M^r^
> wyth thadvise and consen
> and one or twoo more of the
> and weyed and bestowed.....
> of a cõmunion Cupp and
> for the better furniture of th.....
> [2]Deane will Agree thereunto[2]
> Item yt is Agreed that all
> Albes Amyses w^t^ theyre
> phanelles Candlestyckes
> remanyng in the vestrye
> w^t^ thassent of M^r^ Vic
> and M^r^ Pierson or the in.....
> solde and cõmittyd to th.....
> to be imployed . and
> required yf M^r^ Dean

This minute, partly burnt as it is, records the intention of the chapter to make away with certain ornaments remaining to the church, if the Dean would give his consent.

It is said that inventories were to be made in 1570 by the dean, vice dean, and treasurer.[3] If such were made, and have survived to our times, they are not known to us at present. The archbishop's Injunctions direct, in the XV^th^ Item,

> that the Dean and Prebendaries do restore to the church such goods and ornaments, as they have of their private authority taken away from the said church.[4]

Embezzlement, however, went on. In 1573. the archbishop visited his church again, and grave disorders came to light. Thomas Willoughby, the oldest prebendary, was suspended. Another prebendary confessed that he swore oaths and struck at his fellow prebendaries. Also the dean allowed

[1] *Ibid.* vol. i. fo. 49 [57.]
[2-2] interlined.
[3] John Strype, *op. cit.* Book iv. ch. iii. vol. ii. p. 22.
[4] *Ibid.* p. 24.

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"that he made away the copes of the church: which he confessed, because it had been agreed by the Chapter, that all the copes should be made away, and that he had two of them, and paid fifteen pounds for the same."[1]

The chapter decree concerning the copes cannot have been fully carried out as it stated immediately before that:

"They had still remaining a great many old copes, which were to be disposed of as the Archbishop thought best."

But in 1584, notwithstanding the order of "reserving some of the coapes," not one is kept of the good stock left by the archbishop in 1563. There are some few of the ornaments of 1563 to be recognised. The "two lyvery pottes of Silver double gilte" may be the "ij cruettes of sylver and gylt without covers" of 1563,[2] or more likely the "ij standing potts made of iij Chalyses and other the churche plate."[3] The "two bazens of Sylver parcel gylt" are very likely those from Canterbury College; the communion cup is doubtless that of 1563. The linen cloths for the communion table may possibly be those "aulter clothes of Diaper," or the "ix newe" in 1563.

"iiij iron stooles" remain, and are very likely the "foure stoles of Iron for the rectors of the quier" of 1563, and the "eagle of brasse" the "lectrone of latten, with a picture of an egle," of 1563 given by prior Thomas Goldston II.[4] The font has become "a Bazon of brasse for Christenynge with a foot of Iron." Formerly there was a font of silver at Canterbury, which was sent for when a child of the king was to be baptized, as the following direction shows:

How the Churche shalbe arraied againste the Christeninge. . .
Then must the fonte of Siluer that is at Canterbury be sent

[1] John Strype, *op. cit.* Book iv. ch. xxxi. vol. ii. p. 301. There were cope chests surviving in 1799, though not put to the use for which they were made. (Edward Hasted, *History . . . of Kent*, Canterbury, 1799. vol. iv. p. 528.)

[2] See above, p. 221.

[3] See above, p. 231.

[4] See above, pp. 176 and 192.

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> for, or els a newe fonte made of purpose, to be kepte in suche place as shall please the kinge, to serue to like vse herafter. Or els his highness pleasure wolde be knowne, whether he will haue it done in a fonte of stone, as it hathe bene somtimes seene.[1]

This font may have been sent for to the king's court and retained by him. For there appears among King Henry VIII.'s jewels, under the "Holiwater Stockes of Siluer gilte parcell gilte and white w^t^ a fonte parcell gilte," the following as the first item:

> Item a fonte chased with men beastes and Fowles half gilte with a couer gilte poiz togethers CCiiij^xx^ j oz.[2]

This may be the Canterbury font, but no font appears among the goods of the church up to the time of this inventory; or it may be one of the silver fonts made on purpose at the baptism of one of the king's children.

The children of the king of Scots were baptized in a brazen font, which was brought from Edinburgh by Sir Richard Lee in 1543, and given to the church of St. Alban in Hertfordshire,[3] where it remained until the civil wars.[4]

Amongst the "Lynnynge clothes for y^e^ Communion table" is "one Clothe wrought w^th^ oylett wholes," an attempt at ornamentation; and very curious also are the "iiij olde wyping Clothes" which may have some relation to the modern 'purificator.'

There are some more relics of the mediæval stuffs in the "Clothes of sylke for the Communion table," crimson and green, and "spangd with gold birdes"; the carpets and cushions and the "hanginges of Arras roonde about the Chore" are also, no doubt, some of those described

[1] See Harleian MS. 6079, fo. 27, in the British Museum; it is quoted in I. Leland, *De Rebus Britannicis, Collectanea*, London, 1770, vol. iv. p. 180. The handwriting of this manuscript is of the late sixteenth century, if not later; but the text deals with the arrangements of the household of Henry VII. or Henry VIII.

[2] MS. cxxix. Soc. Antiq. Lond. fo. 42.

[3] John Weever, *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, Lond. Thomas Harper, 1631. p. 569.

[4] H. I. B. Nicholson, *Abbey of Saint Alban*, London, 1851. p. 42.

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in 1563. The "ii whit ones [cushions] with blacke Crosses" were no doubt for use in Lent. Also the "iij olde ones of gilt lether" are the "iiij rector cusshens of golden lether" of 1563, which in the last inventory had already dropped to three. The cushions marked as "vj w^t^ *benedicta sit sancta Trinitas*" must have been mediæval; for *Benedicta sit sancta Trinitas* is the beginning of an anthem in honour of the holy Trinity, the office of the mass *De Trinitate.*

Amongst the "Clothes of sylke for the Communion table" the variations of colour, crimson, green, white, and "strickd with murrye" suggest the question if these were varied according to the church season.

"A low deske in the myddest of the Chore" must have been to sing the Litany at, and we find in 1634 also "a kneeleing deske in the midst of the Quire," no doubt for the same purpose.

There are two forms delivered to the "strangers," who may very likely have been the French congregation.

Of the books, it may be noted that there are "ij bookes of martrs," most probably Foxe's.

The retention of the name 'chapter house' may be noticed, because in the later inventories it is usually called 'sermon house,' by which name it went, as Gostling tells us, in 1777. This writer asserts that it was fitted up as a sermon house with pulpit, pews, and galleries in the time of Henry VIII.[1] but the very little furniture contained in it in 1584 throws some doubt upon his statement. And further in 1570 the visitation was held and the Eucharist celebrated in the chapter house.[2] Sermons were preached in it up to the eve of the great rebellion, discontinued, and then resumed.[3] In King James II.'s time, early morning prayers began to be said here, and continued certainly until 1777. The

[1] William Gostling, *A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1777. Sec. ed. p. 197.

[2] John Strype, *Life and Acts of Matthew Parker*, Oxford, 1821. vol. ii. p. 21.

[3] Richard Culmer, *Cathedrall Newes from Canterbury*, Lond. 1644. pp. 2 and 18.

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archbishop's visitation was also held, and the meetings of the chapter begun, in this place.[1]

This inventory is written on a paper roll, indented 6 inches wide and a little under 47 inches long. There are three sheets of paper sewn together, 15¼, 16, and 16 inches long respectively. It is at Canterbury.

Notey^t thes particulers followinge were only Remaynynge at the first entry of my Lo. of Dov^r into the Roome of the Deanery of this Church an° 1584.

An Inventary of vtisensell℘ (*sic*) Remanynge in the Revestry & elsewhere aboute the temple of this Church taken the xxiij^th of novemb^r an° xxviij° RR. Elizabethe by M^r Jo. Bunge Rec' and Jo. Wynt^r treasurer of this Church.

Plate of Sylver [at my L.:][2]

Imprimis two lyvery pott℘ of Sylv^r double gilte weighinge

Item two bazens of Sylv^r parcell gylt weighing

Item one Communion Cuppe w^th a Cov^r of Silv^r Double gilt weighinge

Lynnynge clothes for y^e Communion table

Item one Clothe wrought w^th oylett wholes.

Item iij Clothes of Diaper.

Item one Clothe of holland.

Item iiij olde wyping Clothes.

Canopyes

Item one Canopy of Satten whit & green.

Item a Canopy of Caffay spangd w^t birdes & flowres of golde.

Item a Canopy for my Lo. Archbisshop his seat of Reed Caffay spangd w^th birdes of golde.

An heerse Clothe of blacke Caffay spangd with Golde havinge a whit Crosse thorow the myddest.

Clothes of sylke for the Communion table

Item v Clothes of Crymzon Caffay spangd w^th gold birdes.

Item v of green Caffay w^th gold birdes.

Item iij Clothes of grenysh silke w^t gold flowres.

An old blewe Clothe of silke for the pulpitt & a Cushion.

One old Clothe of whit silke w^th branches.

One old silke Clothe strickd w^t murrye.

Tapettes

Item iiij Clothes of tepestry woorke.

Item iij Carpettes wherof one is Reed.

Item ij Carpettes one blewe thother whit w^t floures.

Item one lytle Carpett of whit.

One olde Carpett in thupper Closett.

[1] William Gostling, *op. cit.* p. 199.

[2] *added in another hand.*

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(f. 2.)

Cussions

Item iiij Reed Cussions of Satten w^th^ starres
Item iiij of whit Satten w^th^ y^e^ Deare & Ringge.
iiij blewe ones spangd w^th^ golde.
vj w^th^ *benedicta sit s^ta^ trinitas.*
ij of mockador green & murrey.
ij thrimmed ones w^th^ spred egles in the myddest.
iij olde ones of gylt lether.
iij thrimmed ones of check^r^ worke.
one of Carpett worke.
ij whit ones w^th^ blacke Crosses.
one olde one of whit sylke.
one lytle one for the Communion table.
v old ones of Darnex.

Chayers
[one at my L:[1]]

Item v Chayers of Clothe of tysshue.
iiij iron stooles.
An Iron deske.
[at my L:[1]] A Deske of wodd.
iiij whit Canopy staves.
ij longe Reed staues for tharchbisshop his seat.

Books of Service for the Chore

Item one bible in Englyshe in follio Cov^r^ gilt.
[one at m^r^ wynters[1]] Item iij other great bibles in follio.[2]
[one at m^r^ Bungeys one other M^r^ Costes[1]] Item v bibles in 4^o^.[3]
One Communion booke Cov^r^ green vellett.
[one w^th^ Mr Hill the Chaunter:]
iij other Communion bookes.
A number of olde bookes taken oute of the lyberary thinventary wherof.
x old bookes y^t^ Came from M^r^ Sympson Custody
ij bookes of martrs one in the body of the Church thother aboue in the north yle.
A great bible in follio lyinge in the north ile aboue by the Chore.
.ij bearers standinge in the Revestry.
.iiij longe Chestes in the Revestry.

In the Chore

Item one Communion Table.
iiij formes.
A tapett under the Communion table.

[1] *added in another hand.*
[2] "one at M^r^ Wynters" *in margin.*
[3] "one at M^r^ Bungeys one other M^r^ Costes (?)" *in margin*

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An Eagle of brasse.
A lytle paire of orgaynes & a great[r] paire aboue
Hanginges of Arras roonde about the Chore.
A longe sette of Redd aboue the grates.
A Deske before Mr Deanes seate.
vj Deskes of wainescott befor the prebendes seates.

(f. 3.)

Item iiij Deskes before the Choresters.
Item a low deske in the myddest of the Chore.
ij formes for the Choresters.
A [ij wood *interlined*] longe settle [of w *altered to*] in thupper end of the south yle by the Chore.
A lytle Canopy over Mr Dean seat.

In the upper north yle — Item ij Cubberdes of wanescott w[th] fallinge leaues to shutte.
ij other Cubberdes of wanescott vsed by y[e] peti canons.

[dd to M[r] ffrench] — A table of the Conversion of S[t] Paule.
Item a longe forme.

Item a table, a long settle & Chare of wanescott for the Commissioners.

In the body of the Church — Item an olde pulpett.
v seates for Mr Dean & the prebend to knele at in tyme of mornynge prayer on the south syd & ij formes.
[ij formes dd to the strangers] — ix seates & iij formes on the north syde.
A lytle deske for the mynyster to kneele at in prayer.
A Bazon of brasse for Cristenynge with a foote of Iron to stand vpon.

[M[r] Isackes] — A grave stone of marble by the west dore.
[not found] — A longe lather.

In the Chapter house — A Table.
xxvj formes.

[Added in another hand :]

M[9] that the particulers of this Inventorye above mentioned were acknowledged to Remayne as they are above sette downe by the Sexton and Vestrer before Mr Hill Treasorer and Thomas Cockes Chapter Clerke the firste Daye of December 1586 RR Eliz. 29°.

J. W. L.

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XV. INVENTORY TAKEN ABOUT THE TIME OF THE METROPOLITICAL VISITATION OF 1634.

As the inventory of 1563 was no doubt caused by the metropolitical visitation of Dr. Matthew Parker, so it seems likely that the inventory of 1634 was caused by the metropolitical visitation of Dr. William Laud, who succeeded Dr. George Abbot as archbishop in 1633.[1] Changes in the furniture of Christchurch began at once; and a bitter enemy of the Chapter of Canterbury took care to note the changes:

> A Religious and well-affected Alderman of *Canterbury*, gave mee lately a Transcript of a passage written with his owne hand, in a spare leafe in his great Bible, which passage I have often read, *its this: Christ-tide*, 1633. *was the first day of the High Altar, and Candlestickes on it, and Candles in them, and other dressings very brave, in Christ-Church, Canterbury.*[2]

A more friendly pen records of the archbishop:

> He began first with *Canterbury* his own *Cathedral*, where he found the Table placed at the East end of the Choire by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and Adoration used toward it by their appointment; as was attested upon Oath by Dr. *Blechinden*, one of the *Prebends* of that Church at the time of his trial. Which having found in so good order, he recommended to them the providing of *Candlesticks*, *Basons*, *Carpet*, and other Furniture for the adorning of the *Altar*, and the more solemn celebrating of the blessed Sacrament.[3]

Though the treasurer's account books at Christchurch for this period have generally not been preserved, yet

[1] For the articles of this visitation see *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1874. part I. p. 124.

[2] Richard Culmer, *Cathedrall Newes from Canterbury*, London, Rich. Cotes, for Fulk Clifton, 1644, p. 8.

[3] P. Heylyn, *Cyprianus Anglicus*, Part ii. Lib. iv. A.D. 1635. London. A. Seile, 1668. p. 291.

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the book for 1633 has survived. It is disappointing, therefore, to find in it nothing of the expenses of the office of sacrist, nor anything that shows an outlay for altar plate at this time. But the chapter itself acknowledges to the archbishop extraordinary expenses in the year before the 8th of July, 1634. This is part of its reply:

> 5ly. We have obeyed Your Graces directions in pulling down the exorbitant Seates within our Quire, whereby the Church is very much beautified. Lastly, wee most humbly beseech Your Grace to take notice, that many and most necessary have beene the occasions of extraordinary expences this Yeare, for ornaments of the altar &c.
>
> Christ Church *Canterb:*
>
> 8. July 1634.

This is signed by eight of the prebendaries.[1]

A further description of the additions to the furniture made about this time at Canterbury is given by Neal:

> To make the Adoration more significant, the *Altars* in Cathedrals were adorned with the most pompous Furniture, and all the vessels had a solemn Consecration. The Cathedral of *Canterbury* was furnished, according to Bishop *Andrews's* Model, who took it from the *Roman* Missal, with two *Candlesticks* and *Tapers*, a *Basin* for Oblations, a *Cushion* for the Service Book, a *Silver gilt Canister* for the Wafers, like a Wicker Basket, lin'd with Cambrick Lace, the *Tonne* on a Cradle; a *Chalice* with the Image of Christ and the Lost Sheep, and of the Wise Men and Star, engraven on the Sides and on the Cover. The Chalice was cover'd with a linen Napkin, called the *Aire*, embroidered with coloured Silk; two *Patins*, the *Tricanale* being a round Ball with a screw Cover, out of which issued three Pipes, for the Water of Mixture; a *Credentia*, or side Table, with a Basin and Ewer on Napkins, and a Towel, to wash before the Consecration; three *kneeling Stools* covered and stuff'd, the *Foot Pace* with three Ascents, covered with a *Turkey* Carpet; three *Chairs* used at Ordinations, and the *Septum* or *Rail* with two Ascents. Upon some Altars there was a Pot, called the *Incense* Pot, and a *Knife* to cut the Sacramental Bread.[2]

[1] William Prynne, *Canterburies Doome*, London, 1646. p. 79.

[2] Daniel Neal, *History of the Puritans*, vol. ii. chap. v. King Charles 1633. London, 1733. p. 259.

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Neal's very circumstantial description of the furniture at Canterbury is not so trustworthy as at first it appears to be. It follows too closely the inventory of the furniture in Bishop Andrewes' chapel,[1] in the items which are particular to that chapel, and which are not to be found in the inventory of Christchurch printed below. There is a general resemblance in the possession of candlesticks and basons, cushions, hangings, desks, and service books; but the ornaments so noteworthy in the chapel of Bishop Andrewes, the silver and gilt canister for wafers, the air for covering the chalice, a name borrowed from the Easterns, the tricanale with its three pipes, the credence and the bason and ewer, the censer and ship, are all absent in this Canterbury Inventory. The 'three chairs used at Ordinations' might by an ingenious person be held to be the 'three iron Chaires' which have come down from 1540; and also at Canterbury the Holy Table stood upon a 'foot pace with three Ascents' within altar rails,[2] but these features are accidents, not imitations by design. It seems as likely that the chapter at Canterbury furnished their Church "according to Bishop Andrews's Model" as it is that Bishop Andrewes took his "from the Roman Missal."

About this time the chapter appear to have bought an embroidered purple velvet cloth to go behind the altar[3]; aided therein by a bequest to the chapter made by the duchess dowager of Lennox of a hundred pounds sterling. And Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, about

[1] William Prynne, *Canterburies Doome*, London 1646. p. 122. (*sic* for 134). Prynne's great learning is shown by his statement that this is "Furniture directly borrowed from the *Roman Ceremoniall*, *Missab* (*sic*) *and Pontificall*, nowhere to be found but in Popish Chappels and Churches."

[2] Richard Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 19. On August 26th, 1642. Colonel Sandys' zealous troopers "hewed the *Altar-railes* all to pieces, and threw their Altar *over, and over, and over*, downe the three Altar-steps."

[3] *Antidotum Culmerianum, or Animadversions upon a late Pamphlet entituled Cathedral Newes from Canterbury*, Oxford, H. Hall, 1644. 4° p. 25. Apparently there was one before, for this writer speaks of "the back-cloth upon the Screene, or Traverse being much discoloured, with age"; the prebendaries had purchased a new purple velvet cloth and repaired the decayed gold upon "the goodly piece of carved Tabernacle-worke" of the screen.

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the same time gave a new marble font, with a cover of wood. The Puritan excitement caused by these gifts may best be told in the language of the godly themselves, in a petition presented by certain citizens of Canterbury to the house of commons in 1640: of which some sections are here given.

2. *The* Pettie Canons, and Singingmen *there, sing their Cathedrall-Service in Prick-song after the* Romish *fashion, chaunting the Lords Prayer, and other Prayers in an unfit manner, in the* Chancell, or Quire *of that Cathedrall; at the East end whereof they have placed an* Altar (*as they call it*) *dressed after the* Romish fashion, with *Candlesticks, and Tapers, &c. for which* Altar *they have lately provided a most Idolatrous costly* GLORY-CLOTH *or* Back-Cloth; *towards which* Altar *they* crouch, and duck *three times at their going up to it, to reade there part of their Service apart from the Assembly.*[1]

4. *Whereas neare that Cathedrall there is a large, warme, and wel-seated* Sermon-house, *where* (*time out of mind*) *Sermons have beene made upon Lords dayes and Festivall dayes: Of late there hath beene a Pulpit set up in the Quire of that Cathedrall, which is a very cold and inconvenient place, and* there onely *the Sermon is preached on those dayes, and hemd in with their Quire Service, that all that will partake of the Sermon, should of necessitie partake of their* Cathedrall-Ceremonious-Altar-Service, *whereby many are driven away from hearing the Word* of *God, as also for want of seats, that roome not being capable of halfe that Auditory, which might, and did heare in the Sermon-House.*[2]

6. *In that* Cathedrall *there hath been lately erected a* Superstitious Font, *with three Ascents to it, paled about with high guilded, and painted iron bars, having under the cover of it, a carved* Image of the Holy Ghost, *in the forme of a Dove,* and *round about it are placed carved* Images of the twelve Apostles, and foure Evangelists, *and of Angels, and over it a* Carved Image of Christ; *so that none can looke up in prayer there, but hee shall behold those tempting Images in the place of Divine Worship; against the Law of God, and the Doctrine of the Church of* England. *And all this is*

[1] Richard Culmer, *Cathedrall Newes from Canterbury*, London, Rich. Cotes for Fulk Clifton, 1644. p. 2.
[2] Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 2.

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done at the *costs of Doctor* [Warner] . . . Lord Bishop of Rochester *&c. And that Font was consecrated by the* Lord Bishop of Oxford.[1]

In the margin of this section there is:

consecrated by a Lord Bishop, who went round about it reading in a Booke, and went up the three steps, and put his head into the Font.

Culmer proceeds to comment on the superstitious Back cloth as follows:

Their *Cathedrall-Altar-Glory-Cloth*, before mentioned, was lately found out, where they had laid it in that Cathedrall, and is now in the hands of the *Honorable Committte*, [*sic*] *of Parliament for demolishing of Idolatrous monuments.* That *Glory*, which is the shame of their Cathedrall, is made of very rich Imbroydery of Gold and Silver, the name *Jehovah* on the top in Gold upon a cloth of Silver, and below it a *semicircle of Gold, and from thence glorious rayes and clouds, and gleames and points of rayes, direct and waved, streame downewards upon the Altar*, as if *Jehovah* (*God himselfe*) were there present in glory, in that Cathedrall at the Altar; and all this to draw the people to looke and worship towards the Altar, and thereby to usher in the breaden god of Rome, and Idolatry. The large patterne of that superstitious GLORY (being made of papers pasted together, wch is now kept with the *Glory*) hath written on it, thus; *Is not this circle too large? if so, it may best bee mended* (*as wee conceive*) *by inlarging the golden circle at the extremities of it, and by inlarging it inward. What thinke you of working the rayes without clouds? If you can conceive it fitting, it will much lessen the charge: our feare is, the Clouds will not bee well wrought, and then the rayes will show far better without them.* W. B. This was written on the patterne at *London* by a Cathedrall Doctor of *Canterbury*, as *John Rowell*, the Imbroiderer that made that *Glory*, hath lately testified upon his examination taken before the *truely religious Sir Robert Harley*, who, being in the Chaire of that Committee, hath (beside that *Glory*) such *Idolatrous Popish Pictures, and other Popish trinkets taken out of the Kings Chappell*, and from the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and else-where, that a true Protestant would be astonished to behold them, they are so abominable; but they are all

[1] Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 3.

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appointed to the fire. And the said *John Rowel* testifieth that after the patterne was so written on, at *London*, it was carried to the Cathedrall at *Canterbury*, and there the *Prebendaries* met and consulted about the *Glory*, and then the patterne was written on there, in an answer to the former writing, thus: *Wee conceive this Ovall-forme would doe better in a semicircle, and extend the Glory more on either side: These Clouds well shadowed, and well wrought, and pierced with raies will be most proper. We conceive also, that the Field should be more Azure, then Silver, which will soone tarnish.* And the Imbroiderer further testifieth, that all the Prebendaries did approve of the making of that *Glory for the Altar*.[1]

Attention may now be paid to the inventory itself.

This first inventory of the seventeenth century shows a more complete break with the mediæval inventories than the last of the sixteenth. Little remains of the relics of the mediæval stuffs, canopies, carpets, and cushions, that were in existence even in 1584. There are to be noted indeed six pieces of arras, three "peices of hanginges at the high altar," the brass eagle, three out of the four iron chairs or stools for the rectors, and a desk of iron. The only cope remaining in the vestry is "a scarlett cope lyned with miniver left unto the Church by Dr. Clarck." Apparently this is that 'Richard Clarke, doctor in divinity' who, in the answer to the articles of the metropolitical visitation of 1634, is described as living in the precincts, but no member of the cathedral church.[2] He was, however, one of the six preachers in 1602 and he died in the year of the metropolitical visitation.[3] It may be noticed that seven of the prebendaries present 'the want of copes' in their answer to the visitation articles.[4]

"v. Chayers of clothe of tysshue" may have supplied the "three chaires of old copes" in the dean's great

[1] Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 6.

[2] *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1874. part I. p. 126.

[3] See *Dictionary of National Biography*, London, 1887. *sub voce* Clerke, Richard.

[4] *Fourth Report, &c.*, p. 127.

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chamber, especially as one seems to have been transplanted already in 1584.

Of the plate in the stillitories and undercroft, the two flagons, the two cups with their covers, the two silver basons, and the two great candlesticks would seem to be new, so also the silver chalice double gilt with two plates added to the inventory. According to Mr. Scott Robertson's account, none of these of 1634 can be found at the present moment at Canterbury, as none of the plate there is earlier than 1636.[1] It seems likely, however, that the two great candlesticks may be those described in this inventory, and that the chalice added to the inventory is the chalice given in 1636 by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey. It can be identified in the inventory of 1689 by its motto, *Concordia cum candore*, and it served afterwards, in 1745 and later, for the communion of the sick. It is happily preserved to this day in the Treasury. It is very likely also that the two silver basons parcel gilt may be those still in the Treasury, as the weight corresponds. But the weight of the other pieces of the plate, the two flagons double gilt and the two cups with covers, does not correspond with those now preserved; and it may be feared that those of 1634 have disappeared with the plate in the Deanery.

The chapter had determined in June 1585 that a certain amount of plate should be bought for the Dean's household use, and this very likely is the plate that appears in the inventory of 1634.

Capitulum generale . . . xxv. Junii 1585.

* * * * *

In m.] Plate to be bought

That it is decreed that there shalbe one hundreth markes bestowed at.....
discression of my Lo of Dover o^{r} Dean & the Rec & treasurer in [2]sylver[3] p..... ...

[1] Scott Robertson, *Archæologia Cantiana*, 1887, vol. xvii. p. 315. The candlesticks and chalice are figured.

[2—3] *interlined.*

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for thuse of the churche & that the said playet so bought shall Re.....
in the custody of my Lo of Dover o^r^ Dean for his necessarie vses
often as need shall require & that the forme shalbe delyvered unto.....
by Indenture & Receaved of hym agayne at his departure [1]by the same[1] atte.....
as the statute of the church requireth in that behalf.[2]

It may be noted that the two great candlesticks are not kept on the altar, but with the communion plate; probably they were set on the altar only at communion time, or when the candles in them were to be lighted. It was not the mediæval custom to keep the candlesticks on the altar when they were not used. In the Islip roll, the altars at Westminster Abbey are without candlesticks;[3] and in the more conservative churches of France this continued to be the custom even into the middle of the last century.[4]

At York it may be noted that the candlesticks in 1634 were likewise kept with the communion plate and the bible and common prayer book covered with crimson velvet and embossed with silver double gilt,[5] which apparently took the place of the ancient *textus*.

At Dulwich College, however, in this very year, archbishop Laud admonished that the candlesticks and bason should be placed again on the altar, the master confessing he had taken them away and was keeping them in his chamber. The archbishop, it may be noticed, was dealing with people whose next step

[1]—[1] *interlined.*

[2] *Acta Capituli*, 1581–1607. fo. 41. The edge of this leaf has been slightly burnt away and the lost words are indicated by runners.

[3] *Vetusta Monumenta*, London, Soc. Antiq. 1815, vol. iv. plates xviii. & xix.

[4] De Moleon, [Le Brun des Marettes] *Voyages Liturgiques de France*, Paris, 1718, fig. 1. p. 40; Morel de Voleine, *De l'Influence de la Liturgie Catholique sur l'Architecture*, Lyon, 1861, p. 15.

[5] British Museum, Lansdowne MS. 213. fo. 319.*b*. In "a Relation of a short Survey of 26. Counties, briefly describing the Citties and their Scytuations, and the Corporate Towns and Castles therein on Monday August 11^th^. 1634 by a Captaine, a Lieutenant, and an Ancient."

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might very probably be to embezzle the ornaments, unless they were kept in public view.[1]

There were two "communion tables," one new, the other old; the latter had a silk carpet, the expression used in the canons of 1603 for the frontal.[2] And there were others: "a new purple velvet cloth with gold fringe for the communion table and one with a less fringe," also "three carpettes of red silke and golde, one for the communion table and two other for Mr. Deane and Vicedeane's seat on solemne dayes." Thus altogether there were three carpets for the holy table, besides the one on the old. The new purple one was probably made of one suit with the back cloth of purple which excited so much indignation in the puritan mind.

There are "three peices of hanginges at the high altar," probably some arras or tapestry, such as may be found in later inventories. The expression "high altar" in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has more than one meaning. It may of course mean the chief holy table in a church, which sense it bears in the coronation service of King Charles II.[3] Somner declares at Canterbury: "This Altar was and is called the high Altar."[4] It may also mean the area in which the holy table stands, very much as the Eastern Churches use the expression.[5] Mr. Micklethwaite remembers that thirty-five years ago the vergers of Westminster abbey used the term in this sense. The 'high altar' was the space enclosed by the rails eastward of the quire. Or it

[1] William Young, *The History of Dulwich College*, London, T. B. Bumpus, 1889, vol. i. p. 108.

[2] See No. lxxxii. "covered in time of Divine service with a Carpet of Silk or other decent stuff."

[3] Sir Edward Walker, *A Circumstantial Account of the . . . Coronation of King Charles the Second*, London, 1820, p. 116. See also Francis Sandford, *History of the Coronation of . . . James II.* In the Savoy, 1687. Ground-Plot of . . . St. Peter in Westminster.

[4] William Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury*, London, 1640. p. 170. See also second edition, p. 94, where the same words are repeated by Battely.

[5] F. E. Brightman, *Liturgies Eastern and Western*, Oxford, 1896, p. 587; G. Morosow, *Darstellung des Gottesdienstes der Orthodox-Katholischen Kirche*, Berlin, 1893, p. 6.

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may indeed signify the wall behind the altar. It clearly meant this at Wells in the eighteenth century. There it is said: "The high altar was full of niches with images of apostles and saints therein finely painted, which, after the Reformation, were all broken, and the whole plastered up as a plain wall."[1] The Captain, Lieutenant, and Ancient, who sallied forth from Norwich in 1634 to view twenty six counties of England, use the expression 'high altar'; but it is not always clear what they mean. At York they find "the Pulpit standing in the midst between the Quire, high Altar, Archbishop's seat, and Organ" and at Durham there was "a fayre and rich Communion Table, which cost 200li. standing at the high Altar, of blacke branch'd Marble, supported with 6. fayre Columns of Touchstone, all built at the Charg of Dr. Hunt the reverend dean: And to adorne it 2. double gilt Candlestickes."[2]

The word is in not unfrequent use before the great Rebellion. James I. goes to St. Paul's on Mid-Lent Sunday in 1620; and the dean and chapter in rich copes "with solemne singing brought the king into the Quire, through which he went into his traverse which was set up for that purpose on the South side of the high Altar."[3] The use of the expression to signify the holy table is denounced in 1629 by a committee of the house of commons.[4]

[1] C. M. Church, *Chapters in the Early History of the Church of Wells*, London, 1894, Appendix W, p. 421, from an MS. notebook of a priest vicar after 1758.

[2] These travellers speak of the 'high altar' not only in nearly all the cathedral but in the lesser churches that they visited; as at Malmesbury and Arundel. (Lansdowne MS. 213. ff. 341. & 359. An abstract of their journal is printed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1858. p. 479.) Lord Scudamore also gave in 1626 "one large *Damaske Cloth* to cover the High-Altar" to the church of Home Lacy. (Matthew Gibson, *A View . . . of . . . Door, Home-Lacy, and Hempsted*, Lond. 1727. p. 128. See also G. H. Ross-Lewin, *Lord Scudamore*, Beverley, 1898. p. 6.)

[3] John Stow, *Annales*, cont. by Edmund Howes, London, Meighen, 1631, p. 1033.

[4] Gee and Hardy, *Documents illustrative of English Church History*, London, 1896, No. xcii. p. 524: "setting it at the upper end of the chancel, north and south, in imitation of the high altar, by which they also call it, and adorn it with candlesticks."

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"A pulpett Cloth of blacke silke and gold with frindge" would have been suitable for Lent or funerals. "One Canopie of white and greene satin," most likely for the archbishop's throne, can be traced downwards as late as 1761. There was also "a canopie of red satten" to hang over the archbishop's seat. This seat was most likely that in the choir; for one of the military travellers noticed in 1635 the ancient throne between the Trinity chapel and the high altar, the "Chaire, couered with sky-colour'd veluet, in which all the Archbishops are install'd, and inthroniz'd."[1]

As in 1585, there are among the communion cloths three of diaper and one of holland.

The 27th of March, for which there were six service books, was the anniversary of the accession of King Charles I. and another generation may need to be reminded that the 5th of November is the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, which in 1634 was fresh in all men's minds. While in the choir properly horrified at the plot, the authorities at Canterbury seem to have been inclined to imitate it in another part of their church by keeping "a barrell of gunpowder and half a dozen pounds of bulletts" in the Dark House. The military stores "in the armorie" may be the proceeds of the sale of the copes and other ornaments voted by the chapter in 1570.[2] The seizure of these arms in 1642 was the beginning of great trouble to the church.

The organ in the sermon house is not mentioned amongst the furniture there, having been spoken of at the same time as the quire organ. The lieutenant in 1635 describes it thus. "I then was desirous to see the Chapter House, into w^{ch} I was kindly conducted, this they make their Preaching Place, or Church, y^{e} roofe whereof is seal'd wth Irish wood, neat, & richly gilt, the windows correspondent, fayre & rich, & a neat small Organ in her; the hansome, and neat Seats for the

[1] Lansdowne MS. 213. fo. 352. also *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1858. p. 485.

[2] See below, p. 258.

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Bishop, and the rest of the Churchmen, the] Mayor, & Aldermen, Knights and Gentlemen, doe adorne, & beautify it much."[1]

Of the books in the library, notwithstanding the opinion that many had been lost in the great rebellion, nearly all can be identified at the present moment. About six or eight manuscripts and printed books only are missing.

Two copies of this inventory exist, which have been marked respectively A and B. A has been chosen to be printed, as it appears to be the earlier. Some of the items which are interlined in A appear in the text of B; some portions of B also have been lost.

Both appear to be written by the same hand.

A is an indented roll, written on vellum of two membranes, 42¾ inches long by 6¾ inches broad, sewn together. The membranes are respectively 20½ and 22¼ inches long.

B is also an indented roll, written on vellum of two membranes, sewn together, 44⅜ inches long by 6¾ inches broad. The membranes are respectively 22½ and 22¼ inches long. They come from Canterbury.

Ecclesia christi
Cantuar:
1634.

An Inbentary Indented and made of all the goodes Utensells hanginges plate and other Implementes and Materialls belonging to the said Church in ye custody of Mr Deane and the Sacrist taken by Mr Casaubon Bachelor in Divinitie one of the Prebendaries[2] and Treasorer of the same Church in the presence of Matthew Marriner Sacrist and Isaac Haynes Subsacrist the the [*sic*] xviijth day of [3]November Anno[3] Dom̃ 1634

Imprimis In ye Quire and Vestye[4]:

Eleaven service bookes for the Deane and Prebendes use and 24 service books to the use of 24 of the Quire wch are in their owne custodie and 2 books more for the use of the boyes.

[1] Lansd. 213. fo. 354.
[2] Prebends: B.
[3]—[3] wanting in B. torn out.
[4] Vestry: B.

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One dozen of new Turkey worke Cushions.
Cushons besides, kneeling and sitting, twenty eight.
Two other Cushions at the Deske.
Six peices of aras hanging.
A Curtaine rod at Mr Deane's seate.
A brasse Eagle and the Bible
two peices of hangings[1] a little peice before the Vicedeanes and Prebendes seate.
Two new Cloathes of figuretta for Mr. Deane and Vicedeanes seates.
2 sconces there.
Ten deskes for singing men and Choristers.
Two Cushions wch weare 1630 in Mrs Fotherbye's pue and five in Mrs Bargraud's.
Three Deskes now standing in the two Iles of the Quire.
Three peices of hanginges at the high altar.
The footecloth there.
A new communion Table and a new kneeling deske and an other old one
The old communion table and a silke carpet.
Three kneeleing Stooles[2] [6 *written over between lines*] foormes.
A service booke wth a Cushion and [3] kneeling Cushion.
A Cupboord for the service bookes ioyned to a[4] kneeleing deske in the midst of the Quire
2 foorms and 10 long woodden Candlestickes for the Quire and 8 more for ye use of the prebendes.
Three Carpettes of red silke and gold one for the communion table and two other for Mr. Deane and Vicedeanes seat on solemne dayes.
Fowre Cushions of red sattin.
4 Cushions of white damaske.
foure Cushions of white silke two long ones whereof one in the Knightes pewe in the sermonhouse.
A pulpett Cloth of blacke silke and gold wth frindge.
Three tapestrie Cushions one Chaire of Cloth of golde.
Two old Carpetts to lay on the formes Two other to lay on the grounde.
One deske of Iron
one Canopie of white and greene satin wth a cloth to wrap it in
Six guilded staues wth knopps for the Canopie (whereof one broken)

[1] and : *add.* B.
[2] a : *add.* B.
[3] Six : *add.* B.
[4] the : B.

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A Canopie [1]of red satten and two[1] postes of wood to support it w[th] 4 Iron [1]pinns for the seate for y[e][1] Lo. Arch-bishop to hang over.[2]

[A new purple veluet cloth w[th] gold fringe for the communion table and one[3] other w[t] a less fringe *written between lines in* A.]

a new Cushion of the same veluet

a new bible and [4] service booke both covered w[th] the same veluet w[th] bosses and Clapses (*sic*) of silver guilt and a yallow cotten Cloth to wrap them in

Also a scarlett Cope lyned w[th] miniuer left unto[5] the Church by D[r] Clarck.

4 books of anthem[6] written and 6 bookes of services prict

Communion Table Cloathes

[7] One of needle worke, one of networke

three old ones of Diaper and one of holland

Three iron Chaires a forme and 2 beeres

A pulpet to remoue w[th] a paire of staires to it

one written booke of[8] some of the Church statutes in English

eight bookes for fastes also[9]

6 bookes for the fift of November and six more for the 27 of March

foure [10] great [long *written over between lines in* A] Chestes whereof one w[th] two new[11] lockes

a great organ in the quire and another in the sermon house

a paire of old organ bellowes in the vestry

A frame of two stalls

a forme and foure plankes in the North Church Ile under the Organs and in y[e] South side 5 boordes under 3 seates.

Item[9] in the prechers Chappell

[12] two tables a Chaire a Cushion and a carpet a wainscot settle and a[9] chaire fastned to the Table and another veluet Cushion.

[1]—[1] B deficient.

[2] A new purple : *add.* B *but context torn away until* fringe for the communion table.

[3] an : 4. [4] a : add B. [5] onto : B. [6] anthems : B.

[7] Item : *pref.* B. [8] w[th] B. [9] *om.* B. [10] long : *add.* B.

[11] *In* B *written over between lines.* [12] Item : *add.* B.

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Item[1] in the sermon house

[2] 12 Cushions w[th] the Church armes
4 old psalmebookes and six new ones
3 Cushions more of an other fashion
a pulpett Cloth and Cushion
two Iron sconces
8 woodden candlestickes to the use of the prebendes
a little deske in the Organ loft
a veluet Cushion before Mr. Deanes seate
2 Cushions in his seate
3 long seates trimed w[th] greene Cottens
twenty two formes
a Cushion in the Deanes wiues seate
and two old torne psalmebooks for the Quire-men.

Item[1] in the Auditt house

[2] a table and [3] Carpet
two formes corded w[th] greene,[4]
an Iron Chaire,
the Deane's Chaire and [5] [2 *written over between lines in* A.] Cushions
2 Chests where[6]of one is called my lordes[6] Chest
an[7] old trunke, Mr. Hoses box,
a paire of andirons
a fire shouell
a forke tonges bellowes
two brasse Candlestickes
one Chamberpot
2 leaden standishes
a loose window leafe of deale boordes.

Item[1] in the darke house

[2] a frame for a herse
two greate Cables
2 greate[1] ropes
2 tressells
a large beere
and[1] an old Iron deske

[1] *om.* B. [2] Item : *add.* B. [3] a : *add* B.
[4] gre : *rest of word in* B *torn away and wanting until* Deane's Chaire.
[5] 2 : B.
[6]—[6] B *deficient : before* Chest *is* bury his : [? Canterbury.]
[7] one : B.

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one booke of parchment of Christnings and burialls
and two bunches of Church keyes
a frame to keepe locketts for the use of the glazier
[1] 3 old planckes ioyned together
[1] and a barrell of gunpowder and half a dozen poundes of bullettes.

In y^e^ black Chappell and in y^e^ Kings Lodginges above it.

[1] Item two paire of tressells[2] and a cradle w^th^ furniture[3] [for ye glazier *added.*]

In the armorie.

Item eleaven white armes
8 footemens armes black
2 black armors for horsemen
one smale musket w^th^ arest
19 pikes
10 horsmens staues
17 headpeices
eight sculls with red Capps
two sculls w^th^out capps
13 swordes
17 daggers
12 caleevers
2 pewternolls
8 browne bills
7 bowes
two pistolls
12 Jackets for [4] [light *written over and between lines in* A.] horsemen
8 sheaues of arrowes
five beltes
3 flaskettes and 2 touchboxes
2 rowles of match
a cutlers vice and a beame and a forme.
[5]A pistoll and a[6] pewternoll at M^rs^ sympsons[5]
23 crosses to hang armor on
a graven[7] headpeice and a holberd
one musket and 2 restes[8]
and 4 cases of pewternolls.

[1] *In* B. *these items have a cross in the margin.*
[2] tresses : B. [3] a table for y^e^ Glasier to work on : *add* B. *in later hand.*
[4] light : *add.* B. [5]—[5] *struck through* B.
[6] a : *wanting in* B. [7] greene : B. [8] *added in margin* B.

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In y^e^ Byn of y^e^ bellfree.

Item a great Copper bason a mattock a shouell[1] [a *written over and between lines in* A.] crowe an Iron frame for the basen a splicing pin and a spud.

In Bellharry Steeple Vault.

Item a great Iron shiver a great Cable a great frame to hoise up tymber and[2] a gin pole w^th^ other lumber.

In the Plummery.

Item an old paire of bellowes to fyne ashes w^th^ a [3]frame
a[3] mould to cast leade in two pans w^th^ a ladle an Iron beame and scales
an Iron Cradle
3 stone weights w^th^ ringes and three wthout rings[4]
3 small leaden weights of 14 pound,
a leaden bason
an Iron forke
a frame w^th^ tressells for a carpenter
2 paire of Iron bitches to draw up leade
two long rafters of old tymber
a wodden horse broken
11 iuices to lay wood vppon and a shorte ladder
three strikes
two lockes w^th^ keys
3 colls
one tubb
4 greate new[5] benches and 3 lesser new benches for y^e^ Carpenters vse
a grindstone and a frame for it.

In y^e^ Stillitories & vndercroft.

Item one Carte 8 ladders one old Dore plated w^th^ Iron.
Item 1 plate for y^e^ communion table

[1] a crowe : *add.* B. [2] *om.* B.
[3]—[3] B. *torn away.*
[4] of a hundred forty and one pound : *in* B *struck out, and there is written over between lines instead of in text :* with rings & three without rings : three small leaden weights of fourteene pounds.
[5] *Written over in* B *between lines.*

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2 flaggons double guilt one weighing 46 ounces & the other 45 ounces and a halfe
two Cupps double guilt w^th^ Covers the one weighing 25 ounces and[1] three quarters The other 23 ounces and[1] one quarter.
Two siluer basons parsell guilt y^e^ one weighing 20 ounces one quarter and the other 19 ounces 3 quarters
2 greate Candlestickes and a greate siluer bason all guilt not yet weighed.
All w^th^ the premisses[2] are committed to the charge & Custody of the sacrist in wittness whereof he hath subscribed his hand.
[a silver chalice double guilt and two plates of silver double guilt and a case to put them in: *added in* A. *in later hand, but not in* B.]

In[1] plate & goodes in y^e^ Deanerie.

Item one white beare boule weighing ten ounces
one bason and Ewre parsell guilt 80 ounces. Di:
Two smale flagons w^th^ couers one weighing 21 ounces 3 q̃rs and the other weighing 21 ounces.
One great guilt salt w^th^ a cover weighing 38 ounces
One little guilt bowle with a cover weighing[1] 9 oz. 3 .q̃rs Di:
A siluer Chafing dishe weighing 24 ounces.

[The beare bowl new (?) 10 ounces and 6 dweight and guilt cup 12 ounces 12 dweights new 1 case 22 ounces 2 d.weights & 12 graines the other 22 ounces less 3 dweights: *added in margin.*]

[3]Goodes in y^e^ Deanery.

Item[1] w^th^ y^e^ plate there to be answered by M^r^ Deane or his assignes viz: one greate bible w^th^ Bishop Parkers armes vppon it and one carved standing deske.

In the Hall.

Item 24 [water *written over between lines*] buckettes
one long table and forme
The winscot and hanginges
an oyster boord w^th^ a supporter of Iron.

[1] *om.* B.
[2] those excepted are in y^e^ Auditt House: *written over between lines in* B.
[3] Item: *pref.* B.

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In y^e^ Parlour.

Item winscott dornix hanginges and the painted clothes aboue y^e^ hanginges.

In the great Chamber.

Item a long Table
three Chaires of old Copes
the wainscot
a Chest of Vialls
an Organ
the pictures of [1] Bp. Grindall Parker Cramner [2] Mountegue Leicester Cecill Hatton Hunsden Mountioy Williams Walsingham Howard Wells
A picture of Christ in Arras cloth
the Coates of armes of Whitgiftes and Deane Nevill
Picktures of Richard the 3. Henry 4 of France King James of Scotland Christ and Nichodemus
A table of verces in letters of gold
the pictures of 7 Bishops & of 3 Deanes viz. Godwin Rogers Nevill
A Map of England another of the taking of Cales a third of the holy land and a[3] fourth of the death and pedigree of kings
an antient picture
two changeable pictures Judas betraying Christ Cain and Abell
A perspectiue[4] picture
a ship
a table w^th^ letters of golde beginning Abyssus &c.

In y^e^ Gallery[5] y^e^ Wainscot a drum and two sticks.

In y^e^ Buttery one Bin and stalls for beare.

In y^e^ Kitchen one dresser boord a long table and shelues.

In y^e^ washhouse one leaden Cesterne
one long woodden trough old dressers and 2 coopes
and in y^e^ scullery one long leaden cesterne.

[1] Queene Elizabeth : *written over line* B.
[2] Whitgwifte : *written over line* B.
[3] the : B.
[4] prospective : B.
[5] Item : *add.* B.

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In y^e^ Larder one Leaden powdering tubb
a hanging range for meat.

In y^e^ Stillhouse.

Item[1] one great presse and the the wainscot there wainscot in two other Chambers over y^e^ buttery wainscot in the Chamber over the Porters Lodge the best Chamber & next to it bordered w^t^ wainscot.

In y^e^ Bakehouse and Pewterhouse.

Item[1] shelues and boordes and[1] at the Stable one Cesterne of lead.

[a thick line drawn across]

A Note of y^e^ materials etc. belonging to y^e^ Church [*in margin.*]

[1]Inprimis 23 boordes great and smale in the vndercroft
3 more and a planke in the storehouse next the plummery
18 square peices greate and smale in the undercroft
16 sheetes of the same sawen stuffe 6 square peices more in the storehouse next the plummery
a quantitie of Leade Lathes and some other smale peices in the plummery
13 slobs in the plummery
3 short plankes there and one boorde and a peice of halfe ynch boorde.
7 long peices of eaues boords in the storehouse next the plummery
Lathes in y^e^ plummery 42 bundles
The pan couered w^th^ Leade
and 3 outlettes at the end of the mould
and 2 pound weight of sodder
halfe an hundred of smale 4 foote payles
5 old slabs of tymber
all in the plummery
6 slabs w^thout^ neere the sawpit
two peices of the great oake and 4 lesse peices left of the frame tymber.

[1] *om.* B.
[2] A note of y^e^ tymber & other materials : *written between lines.* B.

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One yard of deepe gold fringe
one yard and allmost a halfe of lesse frindg being remnant of the new veluett alter Carpett frenges.
Item a remnant of lyning to wrap these Lace remnantes in.

Item some store of Organ mettle mencioned in y^e^ Organist his bill Aprill 21. 1634 to serve against y^e^ next occasion

In the undercroft and stillitories divers stones in severall places
two peices of Cant. tymber tymber boordes and other things fitt for a stage [*written over between lines*]
17 paveing tyles
some few others of a lesse size
divers peices of old tymber being remnantes of the former old frame of the bells that was taken downe longe agoe.

Item in the Darkehouse divers sortes of free stones
two peeces of bell mettle
and 17 new deale boordes and divers new peices of tymber.

Item in the black Chappell and y^e^ Chamber aboue it
some Tarras diuers little peices of coullered glasse and two peices of old timber
some remnants of old Leade about 100 weight
and[1] spare stones since [2]Dr. Molins[2] house was repaired left in M^r^ Casubons valtes and some [3]before Mr. Tunstalls.[3]

Item two pieces of lead left since the worke about the shaft hath been ended weighing about 100 weight more or lesse.

Item sundry timber peices of the late frame of y^e^ bells y^t^ is now taken downe some yet standing in the Church and other elswhere to be sett up afterwards in convenient places.

Catalogus librorum[4] qui sunt in Bibliotheca Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis.

A Register of the Benefactors in parchment fol.
A great English Bible in great fol.
Augustini Opera Basil: vol. 7. fol.
Auerrois Commentar' vol. 12. 4to.

[1] some : *add.* B.
[2]—[2] *indistinct in* B.
[3]—[3] lesser at M^r^ Tunstall's dore : B.
[4] The catalogue of the books is on the verso both of A and B.

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Chrysostomi Opera Etoniæ vol. 8. fol.
Ieronymi Opera paris. vol. 3. fol.
Menduci Comment. super Canoñ. general. fo
Titlemanni Elucidatio in psalmos paris. fol.
Functij Chronologia et commentar. Witeborg. fol.
Catalogus librorum in bibliotheca Bodleiana 4to.
Zanchij Opera vol. 3. fol.
Clichtouij Elucidatorium Eccles. ad officium ecclesie pertinens planius opponendo fol.
Antonij Sadeelis disputaçes Theolog. 4°.
King historia autore Iacobo Sobio fol.
Platina de vitis Pontificum Editio verissima fol.
Alexandri Alensis Opera Coloniæ Agrip. 8. l. 2. fol.
Hadriani Sarauiæ tractatus Theol.[1] Londini. fol.
Mirabilis liber prophetian[2] Reuelationesque demonstrans 4°.
Hen: Ainsworth coñent. in Pentateuch. psalmos et Cant: Canti: London. fol.
Bibliotheca Patrum vol. 16. fol.
Concilia generalia vol. 5. fol.
Biblia greca Francofurt. fol.
Ariæ Montani Biblia interlineria Edit. Plantino fol.
Apendix theatri Ortelij Maiori fol.
Liranus in Biblia cum glossa ordinar. edit. paris. vol. 5.
Ambrosii Opera Edit paris.[3] Vol. 2.
[4]Bernardi Opera Edit Basil. Vol. 1.[4]
Camdeni Britania lat. optimæ editionis.
Gregorii opera vol. 1. Edit. Basil.
Mesue Arabis Opera Medica vol.[5]
Aristotelis Ethica et Politica 4°. vol. 1.[6]
Ariæ Montani Biblia 8. vol. vocata Biblia hispañi.[7]

Catalogus librorum Manuscriptor.

Solatium fidelis animæ. Item Biblia vulg: siue Hieron. uno vol.
Ægidius de Regimine principum.
Sententiæ de Taneto liber incipit Cupientes[8] aliquid. et[9] penuria et tenuitate mea[10] etc.

[1] editorum : *add.* B. *In* A *a space is left.*
[2] *sic.*
[3] Basil : B.
[4]—[4] *om.* B.
[5] 1 : *add.* B.
[6] *om.* B.
[7] Hispaniae : B
S: Bernardi Opera: vol: I: fol. *add* B.
[8] cupiente : B.
[9] de : B.
[10] *Written over between lines :* B.

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Joh: Scoto super summam incipit Samaritanus ille pijssimus etc.
Eiusdem tomus 2dus incipit utrum Paradisus terrestris etc.
Eiusdem tomus 3 incipit utrum homini pro statu isto etc.
Stephani moralia in Iosuam &c.
Eiusdem moralia in Esaiam &c.
Eiusdem Mor. in minores proph.
Hugo de sancto Claro in 4 ŧib sententiarum incipit. Iuxta sanctorum traditionem &c.
Parv. decretal. cum comment. incipit licet lectura dimũ. Host. &c.
Item. Alia parv. decretal. cum comment. incipit Gregorius Episcopus &c.
Othonis Opera.
Wallensis in Exodum &c.
Item [1]interpret
Nominum Heb: uno vol.
Iuil de Northwick super Esaiam
Rich[ardus] de media villa in sumãs incipit in nova signa etc.
Questiones Iuris incipit Prima nota quod ubi aliquis &c. fol.
Liber decretal. de vita et honestate Monach. fol.
Rob. Grosthead. Correctiones totius Bibl. &c.
Liber Iuridicus de contradictorijs &c.
Ælphegi liber summarum.
Tabula speculi Historialis.
Liber liturgicus qui incipit sanctificamini &c.
Iohes Hispani casus decretales
Pars Oculi Sacerdotum.

[*Endorsed in later hand.*]

Inventory of the Goods of the Church in the hands of the Dean and Sacrist 1634

J. W. L.

[1] Remigii : B.

In margin : maser ij basens of silver a standing cupp. *The margin is torn, and only these words can be read. The entry is struck out by diagonal lines.*

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XVI.

INTRODUCTION TO INVENTORY OF 1662.

WITH the making of the inventory of 1634 the first mutterings of the storm of the great rebellion can be heard; and before another inventory of the goods of Christchurch, Canterbury, can be drawn out, the greater part of the furniture set down in the former inventory will have been destroyed.

The beginnings of this destruction were in August, 1642, and we are told of the deeds done by the troopers under Colonel Edwin Sandys[1] in a letter by the Sub-dean of Canterbury, Dr. Paske, intended to be laid before Parliament. The following extract from the letter gives its pith:

> Colonell *Sandis* arriving here with his troops on Friday night Serjeant-Major *Cockaine* came to me, and, in the name of the Parliament, demanded to see the Armes of the Church, and the Store-powder of the County, which I presently shewed him, when he possessed himselfe of the Keyes When the Souldiers entring the Church and Quire, Giant-like began a fight with God himselfe, overthrew the Communion Table, toare the Velvet Cloth from before it, defaced the goodly Skreen or Tabernacle worke, violated the Monuments of the dead, spoiled the Organs, brake downe the ancient Railes and Seates, with the brazen Eagle that did support the Bible, forced open the Cupboords of the Singing men, rent some of their Surplices, Gownes, and Bibles, and carryed away others, mangled all our Service-bookes, and Books of Common-prayer, bestrowing the whole Pavement with the Leaves

[1] This is his name in White Kennett's Life of Mr. Somner, p. 93, prefixed to William Somner's *Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts*, Oxford, 1693, ed. by James Brome.

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> thereof they further exercised their malice upon the Arras hangings in the Quire, representing the whole Story of our Saviour.[1]

It will be seen that the cause of the entrance of the soldiers into the church was the presence of arms and ammunition which the inventory of 1634 tells us were in the charge of the Chapter. An attempt is made by Culmer to answer this letter, and to put a favourable construction upon these doings of the troopers; but the apology will only be accepted by a Puritan. It is after this sort:

> On the 26. of *August*, 1642. Some zealous Troopers, after they had (by command) taken powder and ammunition out of that Malignant Cathedrall, they fought (it seemes) with the Cathedrall Gods, named in that printed letter: namely *Altars*, *Images*, *Service-booke*, *Pricke-song booke*, *Surplisse*, *and Organs;* for they hewed the *Altar-railes* all to pieces, and threw their Altar *over*, *and over*, *and over*, downe the three Altar-steps, and left it lying with the heeles upward: they slasht some *Images*, *Crucifixes*, and *Pricke-song bookes*, and one greesie service-book, and a ragged smock of the whore of Rome, called a *Surplisse*, and began to play the tune of the *zealous souldier*, on the *Organs or case of whistles* which never were in tune since.[2]

After this, the Chapter naturally tried to hide their plate, hangings, and painted windows from the zealous troopers. Some of these, as the back cloth of the altar, were found. "Blew Dick"[3] tells us with glee of

[1] See above, p. 174. *The Copy of a letter sent to an honourable Lord, by Doctor* Paske, *Subdeane of Canterbury*. London, printed September 9, 1642. 4°. pp. 4 and 5. It is dated Christ-Church Cant. Aug. 30. 1642. It is said to have appeared also in *Mercurius Rusticus* 1648. The "honourable Lord" was the Earl of Holland. (*Antidotum Culmerianum*, Oxford, H. Hall, 4°. 1644. p. 2 *in m.*)

[2] Richard Culmer, *Cathedrall Newes from Canterbury*, London, 1644. p. 19. In 1635 the Lieutenant from Norwich heard "the fayre organ, sweet, and tunable, and a deep and ravishing consort of Quiristers, and a snowy croud of the Kings Schollers, which were fifty in number." (British Museum, MS. Lansdowne 213. fo. 352. also *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1858. p. 485.)

[3] White Kennett (*op. cit.* p. 15) says "by the instigation of *Richard Culmer* call'd in contempt 'Blew Dick' . . . this stately Cathedral was storm'd and pillag'd." White Kennett attributes to Somner the saving of most of the treasures, writings, and ornaments (see p. 93.)

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> the (now discovered) rich silver Basin and Ewer, and other sumptuous common Plate of that *Cathedrall Corporation*, used at *Cathedrall Feasts:* and the Altar-Basin, and Candlesticks (if they be not conveyed to *Oxford*) will helpe that worke.[1]

The rich silver basin and ewer no doubt correspond to the "one bason and Ewre parsell guilt 80 ounces Di" which were in the deanery[2] with the flagons, salt, and bowl, described in the inventory of 1634. These doubtless disappeared quickly. But part of the altar plate was more successfully hidden:

> And as for their Altar-trinkets, their silver Basin and Candlesticks, the Prelates had hid them from the Troopers, but afterwards sold them to a Merchant in Canterbury, for feare they should be seized on for the publique defence of the Kingdome. But when they heard that a sack posset was eaten out of their Cathedrall Altar-Basin, they were much offended that a consecrated Basin should be so prophaned, and thereupon bought againe their Basin and Candlesticks, which, some affirme, had tallow-candles in them while the sack posset was in eating.[3]

The Arundel chalice and two plates, if not the altar candlesticks, have come down to our times.

Whether the font were destroyed at this time seems uncertain. At Candlemas, 1642, they had begun to pull down the images of the twelve apostles, the four evangelists, the dove within the cover, and our Lord. Culmer in the following passage speaks of 1641, which is old style:

> On their *Candlemas* day at night 1641. Those consecrated Images about their new Cathedral Font were all demolished, and taken away, they knew not how, nor by whom that purification was observed, without Candles: But a few days after, some of those Idols were found in that Cathedral, in a *Pulpit, where a Sermon had not bin preached neer 20. years before.* . . . they could not endure the pulling down of those 18. *Idols of wood and stone.*[4]

[1] Richard Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 12.
[2] See above p. 259.
[3] Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 20.
[4] Culmer, *op. cit.* p. 17.

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Of this profane act the chapter seem to have complained to the King as he passed through to Dover with the Queen:

> they carryed him to the Font and shewed him the lamentable condition and ruine of their new consecrated Font, and where those Images had stood about it.

Whether the font were completely destroyed by the troopers under Colonel Sandys, or during the "more orderly and thorough Reformation" which began on December 13th, 1643, is not known. But it was destroyed during the troubles of the great rebellion. William Somner then piously "enquired with great diligence for all the scatter'd pieces, bought them up at his own charge, kept them safe till the King's return, and then delivered them to that worthy Bishop; who reedified his Font, and made it a greater beauty of holyness; giving to Mr. *Somner* the just honour, to have a daughter of his own first baptized in it."[1]

There is evidence of Somner's good acts preserved at Canterbury.

+ Willm. Somner	Item to him w^ch^ he had payd for bringing the font bowle & other materials of stone & yron from y^e^ town into y^e^ church	£0 10 0[2]

The font remained in its place in the second bay of the north side of the nave until the time of the paving of the nave in 1789, when the font was moved into the lavatory, which Gostling imagined to be the baptistery.[3] There it remained until 1896, when it was brought back again to its old place.

When the chapter returned to their church at the King's happy restoration in 1660, they found occasion

[1] White Kennett, *op. cit.* p. 94.

[2] *Treasurer's Account Book*, 1662–3, fo. 61.

[3] William Gostling, *A Walk in and about Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1777, sec. ed. pp. 185 and 398. See also edition of 1825, p. 205 n., which gives date of removal of font as 1787. See Edward Hasted, *History of . . . Kent*, Canterbury, 1799, vol. iv. p. 520.

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for a large expenditure. In a paper which they drew up at the time, but which they do not appear to have published, they state that they found

> the Quire stripped and robbed of her faire and goodly hangings, her Organ and Organ-loft: the Communion table, of the best and chiefest of her furniture and ornaments, with the raile before it, and the skreen of Tabernacle-worke, richly overlayd with gold, behind it. our very Common Seale, our Registers and other books, together with our Records and evidences of all sorts seized and distracted; many of them irrecoverably lost, and the rest not retrived without much trouble and cost. to carry on the work of perfecting the furniture of our Quire with an Organ, and of our Communion table with Plate and other necessary utensils and ornaments which partly by contract, partly by the estimate of judicious persons we find cannot cost us lesse than £1,000 0*s.* 0*d.*[1]

Accordingly we find sums expended upon refurnishing the church and quire in the year following the restoration. The amount spent upon the linen seems considerable even for those days; the damask and diaper must have been handsome and large, for no doubt the ancient custom was followed of enveloping the whole of the Lord's table in linen at the time of the celebration of the Eucharist. They can be identified in the inventory of the communion cloathes, "two thereof damaske, one dyaper." The purple covered kneeling stools round the communion table are no doubt those for which 4 yards of kersey were bought. The two large flagons and the two chalices, now preserved in the Treasury, were probably bought with part of the £132 laid out upon plate. They appear first of all in the inventory; the third of the silver chalices gilt, being probably the Arundel chalice that had happily survived the storm, together with two small silver plates. The hangings for the choir were expensive, and they appear towards the end of the inventory as fair hangings about the

[1] *Archæologia Cantiana*, 1876, vol. x. p. 95. The document is said to be in the handwriting of Somner.

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communion table and behind the Dean's and Prebends' seats. The "common prayer book to be kept as a record" with "the great seale to it" is beyond all doubt the sealed book still in the library.

Officium Sacristae.[1]

	£	s.	d.
For diaper for a table cloth for the Communion table	1	8	0
× × ×			
For damask linnen for two table cloths for the Communion table	4	10	0
× × ×			
For the worke about the Three table cloths ...	0	5	0
× × ×			
For setting matts in the sermon house per bill ...	0	19	7
× × ×			
Payd Mr. John Tresser for 4 yards of dyed purple carsey at 4*s.* a yard for the communion stooles	0	16	0
× × ×			
For 14 woodden candlesticks for the Quire ...	0	4	0

In the next year the following items appear:

Aug. 7.

Payd to Mr. Deane w^ch^ he had layd out for y^e^ Church.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
+ for plate for y^e^ Cõunion table	132	0	0			
+ for hangings for y^e^ choire ...	52	5	0			
+ Crimson damaske	8	0	0			
+ Fringe...	17	8	0			
+ Sarsnet	0	18	6	221	3	5
+ The Cõmon prayer book to be kept as a record ...	2	0	0			
+ The great seale to it ...	7	0	0			
+ Tapers	0	10	8			
+ Boxes chords & carriage ...	1	1	3			

In all two hundred twenty one pounds, three shillings, and five pence, as appeareth by y^e^ seuerall bills.[2]

[1] *Treasurer's Accounts from Nov.* 29, 1660, *to Nov.* 29, 1661, p. 87.

[2] *Computus Thesaurarii pro anno inchoato ad festum D. Catharinae* 1662 *et terminato ad idem festum* 1663, p. 52. (Treasury, Canterbury.)

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To speak of the inventory itself more at length:

No altar candlesticks are mentioned among the plate; this in itself hardly decides that the present candlesticks were new after 1662, as it may be that they were not brought out from their hiding place until after the making of the inventory. They were certainly in use in 1667, for there is in the Treasurer's account book that year under *Officium Sacristae* (p. 74):

June 7. For soddering and guilding again one of our candlesticks £1 10 0

The new brass Eagle also is not entered. It bears an inscription: *Gulielmus Burroughes Londini me fecit anno Domini* 1663, and in the Account books there are these entries for that year:

For the Carryage of ye Brazen Eagle from Feuersham to Canterbury per bill at 2 ... £0 9 6
To Mr. Deane for the Eagle a remainder Feb. 18 14 14 0[1]

The reading *Feversham* may be disputed; there was water carriage from London to Feversham, and thence the eagle might be carried by land to Canterbury.

Later on there are entries for cleaning the eagle:

Dec. 27. To Dan. Wood for ye scouring of ye Eagle £0 5 0[2]

In Dart's engraving of the choir the eagle is shown[3]; and it is in the inventory of 1752, but not in that of 1761; and we know that in 1772 the eagle had been removed into the library[4]; but it now stands again in the choir.

In the meantime until the new eagle could come from London the chapter had to be content with "One deske in the middle of the Quier with a greate Bible upon it."

The "One other kneeling deske in the middle of the

[1] *Computus Thesaurarii pro anno inchoato ad festum D. Catharinae* 1663 *et terminato ad idem festum* 1664, p. 65.

[2] *Treasurer's Accounts*, 1688, fo. 49 b.

[3] See p. 31. of J. Dart's *History and Antiquities . . . of Canterbury*, London, 1726.

[4] *An Historical Description of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1772, p. 80.

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Quier with two kneeling Cushens" is no doubt for the Litany; and the two cushions show that it was still sung by two clerks according to the mediæval custom. "The Deske where the Litany was usually sung" (an entry which is found later on) was covered with a purple cloth. Many other things had purple covers, kneeling stools and cushions at the Dean's and Prebends' stalls with hangings, and there were four purple velvet cushions and a new velvet purple cloth for the pulpit in the sermon house.

This must be the cloth to which the following entry refers:

July 22. By order of Mr. Dean and Chapter to him y[t] brought y[e] pulpit cloth and Cushion £0 10 0[1]

and later

+ Oct. 17 to Mr. Trusser by bill for y[e] purple cloth ouer y[e] Desk £2 11 0[2]

The "One greate Sattin Canopy coulered greene and White with a greate silke fringe of the same couler" continues in successive inventories up to 1761.

The "One piece of Hanging partely wrought with gold like Birds" may be a piece of mediæval stuff that has survived the destructive processes of the rebellion.

The "Two new common prayer books for the Communion table" may very likely be those bought by Mr. Dean:

Nov. 24. to Mr. Deane for two Common prayer books £1 12 0[3]

From their price it would seem that they were well bound. The "eight new service Bookes with other five" may have been some of these:

Sept. 18. To Mr. Deane for Common Prayer bookes &c. as by Bill £1 15

[1] *Account Book for* 1661–2, p. 50. (Treasury, Canterbury.)
[2] *Account Book for* 1662–3, p. 61.
[3] *Computus*, 1662–3, p. 61.
[4] *Idem.* 1661–2, p. 52.

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The "two silver Rodds for the Vergerers" are in use to this day.

The armoury has now only the frame for the armour. The chapter probably felt that in 1642 they had enough of military engines in their keeping.

No vestments of any kind are entered in this inventory, though we know that material for surplices was bought.

payd also for 40 ells of Holland bought of Mr. Beane at 3*s.* 2*d.* the ell for 4 new surplices £6 6 8[1]

This inventory is written on one membrane 18¾ inches long by 7¾ inches wide; the paragraph "In the Preachers Chappell" has been cut across and some part of the inventory is here lost. It is continued on the *verso*, not however in the same hand. After the last signature of William Jordan there is written vertically close to the left edge: "Inventory of the Church Goods, 1662." It is to be found at Canterbury.

The making of this inventory is duly recorded in the Chapter books:

+ Oct. 17. for drawing y^e^ inuentory and engrossing it in a payr of indentures ... £0 12 6

In the margin is written: Willm̃. Jordan Junior.[2]

ECCLESIA
CHRISTI CANTUAR
1662.

An Inventary Indented and made the eight day of January Anno domini One thousand six hundred sixty and two of all the Goods, Utensells, Hangings, Plate and other Implem^ts^ and materialls belonging to the said Church in the custody of Mr. William Jordan Sacrist, taken by Doctor Belke Doctor in divinitie one of the Prebends and Treasurer of the same Church in the presence of the said William Jordan Sacrist and James Hudson subsacrist:

[1] *Computus Thesaurarii pro anno inchoato ad festum D. Catharinae* 1663 *et terminato ad idem festum* 1664, p. 49. Officium Sacristae.
[2] *Account Book*, 1662–3, fo. 61.

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In primis. In the vestry:

Two greate silver Flaggons double guilt,
Three silver Chalices guilt two of them with Covers,
Two small silver Plates,
Two small silver Basons,
Fowre Communion Table cloathes, two thereof dammaske one dyaper and one old wrought one
Two dammaske Napkins
Two small cloathes one dammaske thother dyaper,
One greate sattin Canopy coulered greene and White with a greate silke fringe of the same couler,
Fowre new purple velvet Cushens,
Fowre old kneeling Cushens
One pecce of Hanging partely wrought with gold like Birds,
One old woven Chayre,
One removeing Pulpett with an assent upto it and a cloath about it with a fringe
Fowreteene old Bucketts [removed viij Mr. Deanes Hall *written over between lines*]
Fowre greate Chests with two old Carpets lying over the same Chests and another small peece of the same,
One new Hare Trunck locked
Two silver Rodds for the [*MS. deficient at end of line*] Vergerers
Fifteene old Iron Barrs,
One pewter Chamber [*MS. deficient at end of line*] Baskett
And one shovle:

In the Quier

Item One Communion Table and an old Cloath,
Two kneeling purple cloath stooles to the same,
Twenty singing Bookes for the use of the Quier
Eight new service Bookes for the use of the Deane and Prebends
five new service Bookes more for the use of the Quier,
One Deske in the middle of the Quier with a greate Bible upon it,
One other kneeling Deske in the middle of the Quier with two kneeling Cushens,
Eight new purple Cloath Cushens lying before the Deane and Prebends with hanging Cloath of each side of the same with a fringe,

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Twenty two new greene Cushens for the Kings Scollers
One old Cupbood to put Candles in,
And three long foormes:

In the sermon howse:

Item One Pulpett with a new velvett purple Cloath wrought with a greate fringe and a greate Cushen of the same,
Seaven Cushens in the Deane and Prebends seats,
And three Psalme bookes there,
Thirteene long foormes,
One old Curtaine and rod before the sermon howse doore

In the Rownd place

Item One old Table
and one foorme

In the sowth Ile of the Quier

Item five long foormes,
and a greate red Lather,
and an old broken Pulpett:

In the Armory

Item Twenty six Deale Boords, with the frame for Armor

In the North Ile

Item Three long foormes and an old Box

In the Darke house

Item Two payre of shivers with Ropes to them,
Two long matts to kneele on before the Communion Table,
Fowre long foormes
and some old Lumber:

In the Place by the sowth doore

Item A Cradle for the Glasiers use
and two old Beers:

In the sowth Ile in the Body of the Church

Item Two greate long Benches:

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In the Preachers Chappell:

Item One Table and Carpett,
Three Cushens,
One Chayre,
Two

[Here the roll is cut across and ends abruptly. It is endorsed the first line being cut in half, and therefore the reading is more or less conjectural.]

Item A faire Hanging with a gold fringe over the Communion Table,
alsoe another upon the Communion Table
Alsoe another round about the Communion Table,
One large Carpett before the Communion table,
Two Matts at each end of the Communion table,
Fowre new peeces of Hangings behinde the Deane and prebends seats,
A purple Cloath with a silke fringe upon the Deske where the Letany is usually sung:

In the undercraft.

Item Ten long scaffolling poles:

Will: Jordan.

In the Vestry.

Mourning for y^e^ Pulpit, and for the Arcbishops (*sic*) seat.

In the Choire.

Two new common prayer books for the Communion table.

In the dark house.

Four chests full of glass, and a fift neer halfe full.

In the Plumbery.

Of lead ashes two or three bushells.

Will: Jordan.

J. W. L.

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XVII. INTRODUCTION TO THE INVENTORY OF 1689.

This inventory of 1689 has a great resemblance to that of 1662 as well as to those of the eighteenth century that have come down to us. Most of the items of 1662 can be recognised in all these. Of the more important additions in 1689 to the inventory of 1662 these may be noticed.

"One Bible with plate covers double gilt with a case," will be the Bible which now lies upon the High Altar at the foot of the Cross. This was the gift of Dr. Turner, when Dean, of whom it is said, "he dedicated to the Holy Table in this Cathedral a costly Folio Bible with covers of beaten silver double gilt."[1] The covers are bound together by two clasps of plate. On both covers are engraved the arms of Christchurch; above which on the upper cover is: 'Verbum Domini manet in æternum, 1.Petr. i. 25.' On the lower: 'Omnis scriptura divinitus inspirata, 2.Tim. iii. 16.' The corners have cherubs' heads engraved in them. The version is that of King James I. and it contains the deutero-canonical books. The edition was printed at Cambridge by Thomas Buck and Roger Daniel, William Marshall engraving the title page. The date is given on the title page of the new testament as 1638.

This bible, bound in precious metal, is placed in the inventory among the vestry stuff that would be set on the altar during a celebration of the Eucharist, much in the same way that the mediæval *textus* was set on the altar. This practice survived in many cathedral churches until lately, when the restorer, not taking the pains to understand its history, abolished the custom. Both

[1] Henry John Todd, *Some account of the Deans of Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1793. p. 128.

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candlesticks and bible are now always on the altar of Christchurch.

In connexion with Dr. Turner's bible may be noted among the "Bookes belonging to the church" two prayer books which are "at the Altar," and described as "bound in Turky leather with gilt leaves the one redd the other blew." These continue in the eighteenth century inventories, noted amongst the furniture of the quire as Dr. Finch's gift. In the manuscript book of benefactors they are described as follows:

> The Hon. Dr. Leopold Finch gave two large Common Prayer Books in folio of the Oxford print Curiously bound w^ch^ lye on the top of the Altar.[1]

One of these books may apparently be seen on the south side of the altar in Dart's plate of 1726.[2]

"A faire frame with the comandements written in gold over the Communion Table" is not in the inventory of 1662, which had "a faire Hanging with a gold fringe over the Communion Table." The frame with the commandments may be a substitute for this fair hanging; or for this "One gilded Sun with three carved and gilded cherubs" which in 1689 lay in Henry IV.'s chapel. This gilded sun was taken down in 1680 by Dr. John Tillotson, who, in 1672, succeeded Dr. Turner as Dean. It is likely to have been put up by Dr. Turner, or with his approval, and it may possibly have been intended to replace the cloth of purple with rays, destroyed in 1642 in the beginnings of the rebellion, at the instigation of 'Blue Dick.'[3] Dr. Tillotson's sympathies would have been with those who thought it undesirable to keep the sun on the reredos if it were an offence to the weak consciences of the Puritans; and it appears that he did not escape censure from Churchmen for his act. In the

[1] Y. 11. 6. in the chapter library.

[2] J. Dart, *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*, London, 1726. pl. 31.

[3] See above, pp. 247 and 266.

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language of the Puritans it would have been "sinful compliance" had his action been in favour of anything prelatical.

This removal took place in 1680: for Dr. Tillotson writes on October 19th excusing himself to Robert Nelson, the sturdy churchman, as to a report which he tells him has been spread to the Dean's disadvantage.

"We only took down the sun over the skreen behind the communion table, which was done with so little noise, that several days pass'd before it was taken notice of to be remov'd; and nothing done besides, not so much as the table stirr'd out of its place. I have often heard the same, which you write, but have no great reason to be troubled, when I consider how undeserved a share of good report I have had the fortune to meet withal."[1]

This sun remained near King Henry's tomb till the end of the eighteenth century. Hasted speaks of it there as "*a large sun or glory*, gilded, having in the middle the letters I.H.S. set up on high, supported by *cherubims* with expanded wings, painted and gilt, over the screen of the altar. . . . it now lies in the small chapel on the side of King Henry IV.'s tomb."[2]

"One large gilt branch kept now in the vestry to bee hung in a rope by the Eagle in winter time" may be seen very plainly hanging over the Eagle in Dart's plate.[3] It is commonly said to have been the gift of Sir Anthony Aucher, and it bears the arms of Christchurch on one side of the globe that supports the sconces, and the arms of Aucher, impaling Hewitt, on the other. The Aucher shield bears the red hand of a baronet. The baronetcy was created in 1666; the branch must therefore have been made sometime between 1666 and

[1] Thomas Birch, *Life of the most reverend Dr. John Tillotson, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, London, 1752, p. 80. The removal may have been about July, for on the 27th he writes to Robert Nelson, "sorry that anything of mine should occasion so much talk and noise." (p. 70).

[2] Edward Hasted, *History . . . of Kent*, Canterbury 1799. Vol. iv. p. 526. note z. See also Gostling, *A walk in . . . Canterbury*, Canterbury, first ed. 1774. p. 164.

[3] Dart, *loc. cit*

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1685, in which year it is spoken of in the accounts, and a sum paid from the chapter to Richard Addison who made it.

Nov. 19 to Dr. Beueridge which he had payd to To (*sic*) Richard Addison who made the Branch as by bill. 5. 14. 0.

and a little later on[1] we have :

Feb. 5, 1685, payd to y^e^ Brasier for taking down and wrapping up y^e^ Branch to be layd up. 00. 2. 06.

After Candlemas, which falls on the second of February, artificial light was no longer needed for evensong, and the branch was taken down, having apparently been hung up on All Saints' day. A like entry is found nearly every year in the account books.[2]

It has two rows of sconces, each row having 12 sconces. Gervase tells us that in his time there hung in the middle of the quire a *corona* which held twenty-four candles, just the same number as this branch.[3]

This branch now hangs in the library. In recent times it used to hang in St. Andrew's Chapel.

Gostling speaks of it as hanging in the choir, next to the prebendal stalls.[4] It is hard to understand why it should have been taken away.

" The picture of King Charles the first over the doore between the Deans and vice-deanes stalls " is also new in 1689. It continues in the inventories in the same place as long as we have information. The presence of the portrait is doubtless due to the piety of Dr. Turner. But it also is now cast out of the quire and hangs in the library. The composition has evidently been much influenced by the frontispiece to *Eikon Basilike.* The veneration of King Charles continued after the death of Dr. Turner, while Dr. Tillotson was dean, for we find in the chapter accounts for 1679–80, p. 38.

[1] *Account Book of* 1685. fo. 57.
[2] *Account Book of* 1685–6. fo. 43.
[3] *Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury*, Rolls Series, edited by W. Stubbs, 1879. vol. i. p. 13.
[4] Gostling, *op. cit.* first ed. p. 189.

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May 12. To Thomas Burnley for putting up the mourning the 30th of Jan. about the pulpit and taking it down with hooks and nails as by bill 0. 3. 0.

The indifference of the inventory maker to historical considerations is well shown in the description of St. Augustine's chair, one of the most precious relics now left at Canterbury. "One stone chair" is the laconic note. This is the first mention of the chair in the inventories. It is marked among 'the upper monuments,' and the succeeding inventories note it in the same place. Gostling[1] notes 'the patriarchal chair' standing between 'the altar and chapel of the Holy Trinity.' At the enthronization of Archbishop Tenison in 1695 Battely who "was present at that joyful solemnity" says that the Archbishop was "inthronized by Mr. Archdeacon in a Stone-Chair, which is placed upon an ascent behind the Communion-Table, (called by the Ancients, *The Patriarchal Chair*)."[2] It is shown in this place in Dart's plan.[3]

The armoury seems now to have passed altogether from its original use, though the frame for the armour remains. There is no great change in its contents so long as we have information, but the two surplices have disappeared in 1735. Gostling says it formerly had racks for abundance of pikes: later on it became the singing school and vestry of the choristers.[4]

The re-appearance of the name Martyrdom as part of the church may be noticed, and chapter house and sermon house are both spoken of.

This inventory is written on one piece of vellum indented, 22¼ inches by 8⅛ inches, endorsed in a hand almost contemporary "Inventory of the goods of the Church, 1689." The document is at Canterbury.

[1] Gostling, *op. cit.* first ed. p. 170.
[2] William Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, edited by Nicolas Batteley, London, 1703. Part ii. Ch. viii. p. 86.
[3] J. Dart, *op. cit.* pl. 33.
[4] Gostling, *op. cit.* first ed. p. 150.

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ECCLESIA CHRISTI CANT. 1689. } An Inventary Indented and made the third day of November 1689 of all the goods and utensiles hangings plate and other Implements and Materialls belonging to y^e^ said Church taken by Simion Deuorax Clarke the sacrist for y^e^ yeare ensueing.

In the Vestry.

Inprimis two greate siluer Flaggons double guilt with cases,
One siluer challice gilt with the motto concordia cum candore,
Two small siluer Basons
Two greate silver Candlestickes gilt with cases,
One faire silver Bason with a case.
Two standing silver cupps with gilt covers and cases.
Two silver patins gilt with cases.
One Bible with plate covers double gilt with a case.
Fowre Communion Table-clothes two whereof damaske, one Diaper, and one wrought one.
Two damaske Napkins,
Two small clothes one damaske and the other diaper,
One greate sattin Canopy coloured greene and white with a greate silke fringe of the same colours,
Two old fringe purple clothes,
Three old starr cushions fower veluett purple cushions two whereof for the communion Table one for the Deane in the sermon house and one for the pulpet in the sermon house,
Two peeces of hangings wrought about with gold like birds,
One old wouen chaire,
One fringe cloth to bee about the pulpitt,
One haire Trunke conteyning in it a faire veluett purple cloth wrough, with a greate fringe and cushion for the pulpitt on festiualls,
One old standing deske,
fiue greate chests with two old carpetts lying on two of them. in one of them three small violls in another two sackbutts and three cornetts,
Two siluer rodds for the vergerers,
One pewter chamber pott,
One greate brasse Bason,
The Maiors cushion in the sermon house

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The furniture for the Archbishopps seate,

One purple pendant vallance with a deepe fring another of the same hanging before the seate,
a large satten cushion flowed with gold with fower gold Tassells to lay upon y^e^ seate,
one watered curtaine,
a large purple veluitt cushion with fower silk purple Tassells to sitt on,
two cushions more of purple sattin flowed with gold one long the other square,
fower gilded supporters for the canopy
and two Lanternes for the use of the vesterers.

In the Quire

One communion Table with a veluet cloth,
[fower peeces of Tapestry *written over between lines*]
two knewling purple stooles,
a faire frame w^th^ y^e^ comandements written in gold ouer the communion Table
a faire damaske and purple veluet hanging with a gold and silk fring vpon the frame,
another of the same round about the communion Table,
One large Carpett before the communion Table
Eight largue kneeling foote paces couered with purple cloth used on communion daies,
One knewling stoole with purple cloth in the Archbishopps seate,
One faire Eagle of brasse with stepps to it,
One Lettany deske with a fringe purple cloth about it,
Eight purple cloth cushions lying before the Deane and prebends,
Twelue cushions in the prebends seates, one of which is purple in the Deanes seate the rest wrought with y^e^ church armes in the middle of them,
twelue wooden candlestickes with brasse sconces for the vse of the Deane and prebends,
sixteene wooden candlestickes for the use of the Quire,
one old cubbard to put candles in,
Two deskes for the Senior Minor cannons,
the picture of king Charles the first ouer the doore betweene the Deans and vicedeanes stalls,
One greate clocke and one quarter clocke,
One large gilt branch kept now in the vestry to bee hung in a rope by the Eagle in winter time:

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A double sett of Mr. Tallis bookes bound,
Nine of Mr. Tomkins bookes bound,
one sett of Mr. Amners bookes bound,
one set of Mr. Smyths white paper bookes,
a double sett of Mr. Bryan's paper bookes,
a double sett of Mr. Battens parchment bookes

In the upper Monuments

Three Monumentall Tables
One stone chair

In Henry the Fourth's Chappell

One gilded sun with three carued and gilded cherubs

In the south Isle

Twenty formes
two pulpitts
one old chest
one high cubbard
3 [*over erasure*] Monumentall Tables

In the north Isle

One long forme,
one old box
two Monumentall Tables,
one seate with two stalls

Martyrdome

Two Monumentall Tables

Sermon house

One pulpitt with a branchd cloth about it with a fring
seauen old cushions for the Deane and prebends,
Two old buck cushions
one old buck cushion for the pulpitt
one old curtaine and rodd before the sermon house doore
The kings armes ouer the Deanes seate

Sermon house clossett

Three cushions,
one high forme
one low forme

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Preachers chappell

Two old peeces of hangings
one old Cupboard
one cushion
one long wainscott settle,
one seate with two stalls

Armory

Three moueable Cupboards
one large kneeling footpace,
the frame for the Armor
one Cupboard to putt bookes in,
one Table
one chaire,
one Carpett,
two surplices for y^e^ Quire

In the Rope roome

Two pairs of Shivers one paire whereof is with brasse wheeles
a long cradle roap
[a large cable roap *interlined.*]
a lesser Cable roap,
a guide line,
Two long roaps to draw up materialls
a small hook
a little grapple
a large paire of pinchers,
a little ladder for y^e^ Glazier

In the place by the south doore

fower Biers and old bench by the dore

South Isle of the Body

Two long benches
one bench by the Quire dore
one old seate by the west doore :

In the Plummery

Ten half hundred weights,
two large stone weights,
three quarter of a hundred weights,

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one fowerteene pound and two seauen pound weights,
a large paire of scales and new rope and beame,
a pott to melt lead,
Thirty eight deales and two oaken boords,
a long ladder,
a large mould to cast lead
two piggs of lead, and some old lead.

Greate Stillatory

one ringe Tubb,
one wheele barrow,
two pailes
one mortar tubb,
one Carte with fower wheeles to carry stones,
Eight scaffold boords.

In the vndercroft

a large cradle,
a small cradle,
three old scaffolding poles,
three Ginpoles,
a load of plaine tyles,
two hundred paueing tiles,
six old Tressells,
a box for morter,
some old freestone;
six ladders whereof but two serviceable,
Two long large Lathers under under (*sic*) the falling gate
a ring and two old pailes
a Mattocke,
two old wheelebarrowes,
an Iron crow
Twelue old scaffolding boords.

Glaziery

A stock of plaine glasse upon seaven shelues
some old painted glasse,
three workeing Tables,
a large vice to draw lead,
a small vice to cast lead,
one deale boord

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Bookes belonging to the church

At the Altar two common prayer bookes bound in Turky leather with gilt leaues the one redd the other blew,
One common prayer booke the fellow whereof Dr. Barygraues widdow had,
One greate Bible lately taken from the Eagle
one other in the Chapter house
Ten common prayer bookes for the Deane and prebends
six for the vse of the Minor cannons,
fifteene for the vse of the Clerks and substitutes
and seaven for the vse of the choristers,
One New Bible upon the Eagle

In the Timber Yard

a small stocke of tymber
a little Cart,
a working bench,
two Rowles for the sawpitt,
a long Timber chaine,
a paire of shevers,
and Roap and a Jack for vnloading Tymber
In the Archdeacons vault a mast of a shipp in two pieces

Joh: Sharp Decan.
Leopold. Wm Finch Tho. Belk
Jo: Max: L Angle.
Tho: Nixon Cha: Elstob

J. W. L.

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XVIII. INTRODUCTION TO THE INVENTORIES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The inventories of the eighteenth century that have come down to us are so alike that it will be best to present them together under one introduction. Very likely a fresh inventory was prepared for each St. Katharine's audit. In 1700–01 we have:

March 23. Given to Mr. Stevens for writing an inventory of Ch: Goods, w^ch^ was p^d^ him by Mr. Cumberland 00.05.00.[1]

And in a following year 1701–2

Dec. 15. Payd for writing y^e^ new inventory 0.5.0.[2]

Again in the accounts for 1726–27 there is:

Oct. 11. To Mr. Henstridge Sacrist for writing an Inventry of the Movables of the Church 00.05.00.[3]

These inventories cannot be discovered at Canterbury at this moment. But for those years, such as 1735 and 1745, of which the inventories have come down to us, there are no charges entered for the making, as appear in the earlier years.

There are preserved at Canterbury four inventories of this century, of 1735, 1745, 1752, and 1761. That of 1735 is written on one piece of vellum not indented, 30¼ inches long by 12¼ broad. Differing from the earlier inventories, those of 1745, 1752, and 1761 are written on foolscap paper, 12½ inches by 8¼, and on several leaves. These three are now kept tied together. Of the

[1] *Account Book*, Carolus Elstob Thesaur. 1700–1701 officium sacristae.
[2] *ibid.* Thos. Belk Treasurer, St. Cath. 1701. 2.
[3] *ibid.* 1726–27, p. 33.

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inventory of 1761. the central leaf has probably been lost, as the inventory of the vestry, instead of passing into the inventory of quire and other parts of the church, is followed only by the inventory of the engine room and glazing room.

A benefaction which is long noticed in the inventories is the velvet furniture given by Queen Mary II. As she died in 1694 this gift must have been added to the church's goods soon after the taking of the inventory of 1689. It was noted in 1703, thus :

> The most Illustrious Queen *Mary* II. of ever blessed Memory, who honour'd this Church with her Royal Presence provided the Altar, as also the Archbishop's Throne, the stalls of the Dean and Vicedean, and the Pulpit, in this Church, with new and rich Furniture, such as became the piety and bounty of the best of Queens to give, and such as are now a fair Ornament to this Church.[1]

A few more details are given of this gift of Queen Mary's in a manuscript in the chapter library which deals with Dr. Hooper. At the present moment this manuscript cannot be found, and we therefore quote Mr. George Smith's extract made some few years ago.

> "Some time after this, the Queen sent for Dr. Hooper, and carried him into her drawing-room, and showed him some pieces of silver stuff and purple flowered velvets, which her Majesty told him, if he approved of, she intended to give to the Cathedral at Canterbury, as she had observed the furniture to be dirty when she was there ; that as there was not enough of the figured velvet, she had sent into Holland to match it, but could not. Her majesty sent down a page of her back stairs, who understood those things to see it done. The altar was furnished with a pane of the figured velvet, and a pane of gold stuff, flowered with silver, and the Archbishop's throne with plain velvet. The figure for both was a ruffted one, of gold, silver, and purple, which alone cost £500."[2]

The church plate in 1761 continues much the same as in 1689, with the addition of a "Strainer" which makes

[1] William Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury*, London, 1703. Part I. p. 94. sec. ed. by Nicolas Battely, by whom this notice is inserted.

[2] G. S. [George Smith] *Chronological History of Canterbury Cathedral*, Canterbury, 1883. p. 330.

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its first appearance in 1745. This strainer is very likely the perforated spoon, still preserved in the Treasury, and the date of its making is probably not far removed from that at which it makes its first appearance in the inventory.

In 1708 the church plate had to be mended :[1]

Nov. 22. Payd to Mr. Nilmes, by the hands of Mr. W^m^. Harris, for gilding and mending the two Chalices & Caet.
07.0.0.

Less than 50 years after this the chalices and patens undergo more severe reparation : Mr. M. Beazeley has been kind enough to transcribe for us the following entry :

St. Kath : 1756.

Plate to be New Guilt } Also It is Agreed and Decreed that the two Chalices now in use at the Alter shall have New feet putt to them And that they with the Flagons and the large Bason shall be New Guilt And that the two old Paten's (now become useless) shall be sold together with the ffeet which shall be cutt off from the two Chalisses And the Money they shall produce shall be applyed towards defraying these alterations[2]

There was weighed on May 11. 1898 some of the older plate described in the eighteenth century inventories, and still in the Treasury. One flagon was found to weigh 62½ oz. ; its fellow 60½. One chalice with paten 28 oz. 15 dwt. : with paten 21 oz. 18 dwt. Its fellow, with paten 29 oz. 4 dwt. : without, 22 oz. 10 dwt. : all Troy weight. It will be seen that they do not correspond with the weights given in the Inventory of 1634 on p. 260, and judging from the vessels themselves they are much later. The two lesser alms dishes, marked 20¼ oz. and 19¾ oz. that survive still, were, however, probably made in prae-Reformation times, about 1500. If we may trust the position given to the plate in the inventory of 1634 it was kept in some secure place in the

[1] *Treasurer's accounts*, 1708. p. 20. Officium Sacristae.
[2] *Acta Capituli*, 1746–1760. p. 121.

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undercroft. From 1662 up to 1761 the plate was kept in the Vestry, that is the Treasury, which is the place of keeping to this day.

In 1735 "two large Branches of Candles" appear, instead of one; and this increase is doubtless caused by the addition of Dr. Tenison's branch to that given by Sir Anthony Aucher. It has been said that both formerly hung in the quire. That given by Dr. Tenison still hangs in the presbytery. It is said by Gostling to bear the arms of Tenison and this inscription: "The gift of Dr. Edward Tenison, archdeacon of Carmarthen Anno Dom. MDCCXXVI."[1] It has 24 sconces like its fellow; but it cannot be closely inspected.

To the inventory of 1745. Dr. Shuckford's branch is added apparently after completion. It is then noted as hanging in the north Aisle (p. 302). At the present day it hangs in the Treasury. It has eight sconces and bears this inscription: S. Shuckford S. T. P. D.D. D.Q. 1747.

In 1735, the piece of silk "wrought with dogs Chaind to Trees" may very possibly be a remnant of some mediaeval stuff.

The Preacher's Hood is first mentioned in 1735. It was bought in 1724. as this entry shows:[2]

To Michelbourn for a Preacher's Hood 1.19.0.

In 1745, another entry.[3]

Feb. 8. To Plumley for mending y^e^ Preacher's Hood—2.6.

The "Iron Grate with Tongs, Poker, Shovel and Bellows" were all bought in 1739, and cost £6. 15. 6.[4] and the "Pewter Bason for washing hands" in 1742. It cost 1*s.* 6*d.*[5]

[1] W. Gostling, *A Walk in . . . Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1774. first ed. p. 190.
[2] *Treasurer's accounts*, 1724-25. Officium Sacristae, p. 69.
[3] *Ibid.* 1745. fo. 42.*b.*
[4] *Treasurer's accounts* for 1739-40, Nov. 28. fo. 48.*b.*
[5] *Ibid.* 1742-3. p. 60.

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In 1745 and 1752 the minor canons' vestry and singing men's vestry seemed to have adjoined. Gostling tells us that St. Anselm's chapel was "now divided into two rooms, one a vestry for the minor canons, the other for the lay clerks."[1] It has been recently fitted up as a morning chapel.

The survival of the churching veil is recorded in 1735; only in 1745 to be followed immediately by a note of the base uses to which it had been turned.

ECCLESIA CHRISTI CANTUAR. } [1735 *added in later hand*].

An Inventory made the Four and Twentieth day of November Anno Domini: 1735 of all the Goods and Utensils Hangings Plate and other Implements and Materials belonging to the said Church taken by James Henstridge Sacrist for the year past

In the Vestry

Imprimis Two Great Silver Flaggons double Guilt with Cases,
One Silver Calice Gilt with this [Motto Concordia cum Candore *added between the lines*]
Two Small Silver Basons,
Two Great Silver Candlesticks, Gilt with Cases,
One Fair Silver Bason Gilt with [*the lower part of these last two words lost and a following word entirely lost from destruction of MS.*]
Two Standing Silver Cups with [*half a line here lost in MS.*] gilt with Cases.
One Bible with a plate Cover double Gilt, with a Case
Three Communion Table Cloths two damask one diaper.
a Churching Cloth of Course diaper.
Two damask and One Holland Napkin;
One Dusting Cloth.
a Large Green and White Sattin Canopy
a Long Pad of purple Stuff.
Three large Velvet Cushions, one Velvet on both Sides with Gold Tassels,

[1] Gostling, *op. cit.* first ed. p. 151.

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Two Large and and [*sic*] One Small purple Silk Cushions, Flowered with Gold and Silk.
One with Three Tassels of Gold and Silk
Six Vallents of purple Velvet with Gold and purple Fringe
a Large Square-Velvet Cloth of the same Colour and Fringe
a Narrow Vallents with a purple Fringe and Gold Caul sowd to a peice of Blew Linnen.
a long and deep Velvet Cloth Fringed at the Side and Bottom
and a Gold Caul
a Stool for the Throne
a long peice of Silk Wrought with dogs Chaind to Trees and Fringed Round
a purple Velvet pulpit Cloth with deep purple Fringe,
Two purple Velvet Cushions with Silk backs
an Old purple Velvet Cushion with Three Gold Tassells
Six Ordinary Cushions of purple Stuff. and One Brown Stuff One
a large Common prayer-book for the Arch-bishop in a Leathern Case
Four pieces of Tapestry belonging to the Old Alter
A Pertian Carpet and Turkey Carpet,
Two Cases for Cushions
and a Case for the Alter Cloth of Linsey Woolsey,
Four Large and Three Small Stuff Cushions for the Mayor and Aldermen's Seats,
Some old Musical Instruments.
a Box with Two Silver Rods for the Virgerers.
Three large Chests and One Smaller for Presses for Surplices
a Wooden Chair and Stuff Cushion,
Ten Brass Candle Sticks for the Prebends
The Preachers Hood.

In the Quire

The Altar Hanging and Table Cloth of Crimson Velvet Laced with Gold and Two Cushions [suitable *written over between lines*] with Four Gold Tassels each,
Two Large Common Prayer Books (Dr. Finches Gift) with Ribbons and Gold Fringe over the Table
Two New Second Service Books with Ribbons and Gold Fringe upon the Table,
Two kneeling [Stools *written over between lines*] and Cushions Coverd with Crimson Stuff:

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a very large New Turkey Carpet & Two Small Carpets
Two Formes to kneel against at the Communion Covered with Crimson Stuffs
Six kneeling peices Covered with purple Cloth for the Communion
Two New Velvet Cushions for the Dean and Vice Dean with Gold Tassels
Eight others the Under Side Silk for the Rest of the Stalls
the Old pulpit Cushion of Velvet in the Deans Seat
gelwen [*sic:* ? eleven] Stuff Ones in the other Stalls
a pair of Crimson Damask and a pair of Crimson Stuff Curtains at the Dean and Vice Deans Stall
a Stuff Cushion in the Mayors Seat and another on the Desk before it.
an Eagle of Brass with Wooden Steps to it. and a Large New Bible Upon it:
Two large Branches for Candles,
One Great Clock and one Quarter Clock
Ten Brass Candlesticks for the Use of the Dean and Prebendaries,
Eighteen Brass Ones for the Use of the Quire
The picture of King Charles the First over the Quire Door
In a Chest behind the Deans Seat the pulpit Cloth and Cushion.
In the Deans Lady's Seat One long Crimson Cushion & One of the same Size and Colour on the Desk before it.
In the prebends wives Seats Ten Cushions Coverd with blew stuff.

Books belonging to the Quire

Item Ten Common Prayer Books for y^e^ Use of the Dean and Canons
Six Common prayer Books for the Minor Canons. others amongst the Lay Clarks & the Boys very Old & Imperfect.
Eight Common prayer Books in the prebends wives Seats.
of the Musical Books for the Service and Anthems. Ten large Folios. One small one; [*word in MS. destroyed ending in* "en"]; all New Bound Six large Singing Books the rest being Old and Imperfect are [laid ?] up in the Minor Canons Vestry
With the Organist Four Old Organ Books and Three New Ones
Two Common prayer Books

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Dr. Aldriches Score book
& Two Volumes of Dr. Crofts Anthems.

In the Upper Monuments & Isles of y^e^ Eand

Item Three Monumental Tables the Writings whereon are almost Obliterated
One Stone Chair.
In King Henry the Fourth's Chapel,
One Gilded Sun with Three Carved Gilded Cherubs.

In the South Isle.

Thirty Formes
One Pulpit,
One Old Chest,
One High Cupboard.

In the North Isle ;

One Long Forme,
One Old Box,
& One Seat with Two Stalls.

In the Sermon House &c.

Item One Pulpit with a Branch Cloth about it with a Fringe,
A Cushions [*sic*] in the Deans Seat
the Kings Arms over the Deans Seat.
One Common Prayer Book,
a large Bible
Sixteen Brass Sconces
& Two Surplices for the Use of Morning prayers One whereof is New the other very Old and worn Out.

In the Closset adjoyning the Sermon House.

One High Forme
& One low Forme.

In the preachers Chapel,

One Old Cupboard.
One Long Wainscott Settle
& One Seat with Two Stalls.

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In the Armory

Item Three Moveable Cupboards
the Frame of the Armor
(One Cupboard to put books in
One Table
One Carpet.) In the Minor Canons Vestry

In the Rope-room

Item Two pair of Shivers, One pair whereof is with Brass Wheels.
a long Cradle Rope
a lesser Cradle Rope.
a Guide Line.
Two long Ropes to draw up Materials
a small Hook.
a little Grapple
a little ladder for the Glasier
a Large Cable Rope.

In the Body and Plummery &c.

[*Place destroyed in MS.* Item one ?] long Forme,
One Old Seat by the West Door [*Place destroyed*]

plummery

One large Stone Weight,
One Quarter of a Hundred Weight
a large pair of Scales and Beame,
a pot to Melt Lead in
a Large Mould to Cast Lead.

in the Stillatory.

One Ringe Tubb,
Two Weel barrows,
Two pailes
and One Mortar Tubb.

In the Glazing Room

Item One Vice to draw Lead
Two pair of Moulds
One Long & One Short Ladder

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a Hammer
and Two Working Tables.

In the Timber Yard

Item a Stock of Timber,
A little Cart,
A Working Bench
Two Rowls for the Saw Pitt
& a Jack for Unloding Timber.

In the Under Croft

Denique. One Large Cradle.
One Small Cradle.
Six Tressells.
a Mortar Box
Six Ladders
One Iron Crow.
Three long Sparrs.
some Scaffold Boards.

Under the Falling Gate.

Two Long Ladders.

In the Conduit

A Fire Ingine.

[fo. 1.

ECCLESIA CHRISTI CANT: } [1745 *added in later hand.*]

An Inventory made the 25th day of November 1745 of all the Goods, Utensils, Hangings, Plate & other Implements & Materials belonging to the said Church, taken by Tho: Lamprey Sacrist for the Year past.

In the Vestry

Imprimis Two large Silver Flaggons,
Two Chalices & Covers,
a Strainer,
Two Patins,
Two Basons for receiving the Alms,

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One large Dish for the Offerings,
two large Candlesticks for the Altar,
One Chalice for y^e^ Communion of y^e^ Sick w^th^ this Motto Concordia [cum *written over erasure of* &] Candore,
All these are of Silver & gilt.
A Folio Bible in Plate Covering.
Three Communion Table Cloths, two of them Damask & one Diaper.
[A smaller Huckaback Cloth formerly us'd at the Churching of Women *struck through and over it between lines written*, cut in pieces for dusting Cloths.]
One Holland Napkin.
Two Damask Napkins.
Two large Chests.
A small Chest.
A hair Trunk.
Two old Carpets, formerly laid before the Altar.
One large Sattin Canopy.
One Fringe Cloth to be put about the Pulpit.
A fair Velvet purple Cloth with a great Fringe and Cushion for the Pulpit on Festivals.
A Wooden Case with two Silver Rods for the Virgerers.
One piece of Hangings wrought about with Figures.
Two large and one small flower'd Damask Cushions.
A large Velvet Cushion.
Six old Velvet Cushions.
Five large and 3 smaller Cushions for the seats of y^e^ Mayor and Aldermen.
An old Serge Curtain.
An old Wooden Chair.
Six Chairs w^th^ Leather Seats.
Two [*underlined; over is written* One] Forms covered w^th^ green Cloth.
A Folding Table.
An Iron Grate w^th^ Tongs, Poker, Shovel and Bellows.
A Wood Bill.
A small looking Glass.
Two [*struck through*] Brushes.
Two [*struck through and* one *written over*] Towels & a Pewter Bason for washing hands.
Four Presses for Surplices.

For The Arch Bishop's Throne

Item. A Purple Velvet Canopy with Gold & Silver Fringe; Two Silk Curtains; A Velvet Cushion on the Throne.

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A Velvet hanging Pendant before the Throne. Six narrow Pieces of Velvet to hang about the Throne, all edged with Gold and Silk Fringe. A purple Cloth Seat to sit on. All given by Queen Mary.

A large Rul'd Common Prayer book bound in Red Turkey Leather.

In the Choir [fo. 1*b*.

Item One Communion Table with a Red Velvet Covering.
A Large Carpet before the Altar.
Two Forms covered w^th^ Red Cheney.
Eight Red Cheney Quilted Cushions to lay before y^e^ Rails of y^e^ Altar on Sacrament Days.
A fair Velvet hanging Empaniel'd & Edged with Cloth of Gold over the Communion Table.
Two Velvet Cushions w^th^ Tassels lying upon y^e^ Table.
Two kneeling Stools covered w^th^ Red Cheney.
Two large Common Prayer books standing over y^e^ Table, given by Dr. Finch.
Two other Common Prayer books, wherein is only the Second Service bound in Red Covers, lying upon y^e^ Cushions.
One fair Eagle of Brass w^th^ steps to it.
A large Bible upon it. [*written over in another hand*, printed by Baskett 1717.]
Two Velvet Cushions before y^e^ Dean's & Vice Dean's Stalls.
Two Red Damask Curtains & two red Serge Curtains.
Eight Velvet Cushions for y^e^ Prebendary's Stalls.
A purple Velvet Cushion for y^e^ Deans Seat [2 D^o^ in y^e^ opposite Seat *written over between lines.*]
Another for y^e^ Vice Dean's Seat.
Eight blew Cushions for y^e^ Prebendary's Seats.
A Red velvet Cushion in y^e^ Dean's Lady's Seat.
Eight Red Cheney Curtains w^th^ Rods &c.
Red Cushions in y^e^ Seats of the Mayor & Aldermen.
[16 *written over between lines*] Blew Cushions in the Prebendary's Wives Seats [&c. *written over between lines.*]
Ten Brass Candlesticks for y^e^ Seats of the Dean & Prebendaries.
[27 *written over between lines*] Eighteen [*underlined*] brass Candlesticks for the use of the Choir. [many of them not fit for use. *written over between lines.*]
The Picture of King Charles the first over the Choir door.

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Two large brass Branches.
One Great Clock, One Quarter Clock.

Books belonging to the Choir.

Item Ten Common Prayer books for y^e^ Use of y^e^ Dean & Prebendaries.
Six for the use of the Minor Canons.
Several old & imperfect one's in the [tody *or* tidy *written above between lines*] Seats about the Choir.
Twenty [18 some Torn & unbound to be put in Mr. Raylton's custody *written above between lines.*] Writing of Mr. Bernard's & Tomkins's Books bound for the use of the Choir.
Five new Square black books. Mr. Knott's [*written above between lines.*]
Twelve [*underlined; 7 written above between lines*] of those called Dr. Aldrich's books bound.
Three of Mr. Smith's books.
Four of Mr. Knott's blackbooks.
A Tenor book of Verse & full Services and Anthems.
[fo. 2.
Five short Folio Books, wrote mostly by Mr. Raylton.
Four Service & Anthem books for y^e^ use of y^e^ Choristers, two on each Side.

In the Organ loft.

Tomkins's Organ book printed.
Dr. Croft's 2 Vol^s^. of Anthems printed.
Three old Organ books.
One large book of Services & Anthems.
One Service book.
One Anthem book.
Dr. Aldrich's book in score [MY. *struck through*]
Five Anthems of Dr. Green in Score.
One of Mr. Purcell's in Score.
One large new Organ book bound.

In the Upper Monuments & Isles of the Church.

Item Three Monumental Tables in Frames [one gone *written over between lines*]
One Stone Chair [& Cushion *written over between lines*]
Four pieces of Tapestry.

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In the South Isle,

Twenty Seven Forms.
One Moveable Pulpit.
One old Chest.
One high Cupboard & a Chest made out of it.
One Seat w^th^ two Stalls.
Thirty five Large paving Stones.
Old Altar Rails.
[2 Window Frames *written over between lines.*]

In the Minor Canon's Vestry

Six Presses for Surplices.
A press for books.
A Square Table Covered w^th^ Tapestry.
A large [new oaken *written over between lines*] Chest for Candles.
A box for Wax Candles.
[A new Oaken Box for y^e^ Overseer's Papers *written over between lines.*]
A Stool.

In the Singing mens vestry

Presses for their Surplices,
A Table,
A Form.

In the North Isle

one Form.
[A Brass Branch, given by Dr. Shuckford, *added.*]

In the Sermon House &c.

Item. One Pulpit.
A Cushion in the Dean's Seat.
One old Curtain & Rod before the Door.
The King's Arms over the Dean's Seat.
A Large Bible.
A Common prayer book for the Reader.
Several old Common prayer books.
Sixteen [*underlined and* 14 *written over*] brass Sconces.
One [*underlined and* 2 *written over*] Surplices open before.

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In the Closet in y^e^ Sermon house,

One high Form and one low form.

In the Dean's Chappel

One Wainscot Settle.

In the Armory

Item. Two Moveable Cupboards.
The Frame of y^e^ Armor.
One [long *written above between lines*] Table.
[2 Oaken Forms *added.*]

In the Rope Room

Item. Two pair of Shivers, one pair whereof is w^th^ brass wheels.
A long Cradle Rope.
A guide Line.
A small Hook.
A large Cable Rope. [fo. 2*b.*

[In the Rope Room

Item Two pair of Shivers, one pair whereof is w^th^ Brass wheels, *struck out.*]

In the Body & Plummery.

[Two Bench Seats given by Captn. Pudner.
15 Glass Sconces given by D^o^ *added.*]
[Item. One Form.
One old Seat by the West door. *struck through*]
Three Biers [all out of Repair. *written over between lines.*]

In the Plummery,

One large Stone Weight.
A large pair of Scales & Beams.
A Ladder [*underlined and* Two Ladders *written over*].
A pot to melt Lead in.
A Large Mould to cast Lead.
Two Fire Engines [& Bucketts in y^e^ Dark Entry.
Two large Fire Hooks under y^e^ Falling Gate *added*]

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In the Glazing Room

Item. A Quantity of small pieces of Glass.
A large Vice to draw Lead.
A small vice to melt Lead.
A Ladder [*underlined.* The Ladder worn out *addea.*]

In the Timber Yard

Item A Stock of Timber.
A little Cart.
A working Bench.
Rowles for y^e^ Sawpit.
A Jack for Unloading Timber.
Twelve Trussels.
[An old Watch House *struck through.*]

In the Undercroft &c

One large Cradle
one small Cradle
Six Tressels,
A Mortar box,
Some old Freestone,
Six Ladders,
Two long Ladders w^ch^ us'd to hang under the Falling Gate.
One Mattock,
One Iron Crow.
Some Scaffold boards.
Two Wheelbarrows.
Two very long & several other Scaffolding Poles.

Tho : Lamprey Sacrist

[*Endorsed*]
25 Nov : 1745
Inventory of the Church-Goods & Implements.

[*Added in later hand*]
An Inventory of the Goods of the Church made by Thomas Lamprey Sacrist
1745.

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1752.

[p. 1.

ECCLESIA CHRISTI CANT: } An Inventory of all the Goods, Utensils, Hangings, Plate & other Implements & Materials belonging to y^e^ said Church taken by Tho: Lamprey Sacrist for the Year past, and deliver'd to the Dean & Chapter at their Nov^r^: Audit. 1752.

In the Vestry

Two large Silver Flaggons;
Two Chalices w^th^ Covers;
A Strainer;
Two Patins;
Two Basons for receiving the Alms;
One large Dish for the Offerings;
Two large Candlesticks for the Altar;
One Chalice for the Communion of the Sick w^th^ this Motto Concordia cum Candore;
N.B. All these are of Silver, and Gilt.
A Folio Bible in Plate Covering.
Three Communion Table Cloths; two of them Damask, & one Diaper.
One Holland Napkin, and two Damask Napkins.
Two large Chests. [*a note on opposite leaf:* N.B. In one of these Chests are contain'd only 2 Brass Sackbuts, not us'd for a great Number of years past, the body of an old Bass Viol w^thout^ Strings, & such like Trumpery.]
A small Chest.
A hair Trunk.
An Oaken Box.
[Two Carpets; one much torn & useless; y^e^ other not us'd. *struck through*]
A large Canopy, of green & white Sattin.
Four gilded Staffs.
A Pulpit Cloth Fring'd.
A fair Velvet purple Cloth w^th^ a great Fringe & Cushion for the Pulpit on Festivals.
One Piece of Hangings, wrought about with Figures.
Three flower'd Damask Cushions; two of them large, & one Small.
A large Velvet Cushion.
Six old Velvet Cushions. [3 only in the Vestry *added*]

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Twc long Purple Velvet Cushions.
Five large & 3 Smaller Cushions for y^e^ Seats of y^e^ Mayor & Aldermen.
[An old Serge Curtain. *struck through*]
A Wooden Case w^th^ two Silver Rods for the Virgerers.
A Wooden Chair.
Six Chairs cover'd w^th^ black Leather.
Two Forms covered w^th^ green Cloth. [one worn out *added*]
A folding Table.
Four Presses for Surplices. [p. 2.

An Iron Grate, with Tongs, Poker, Shovel & Bellows;
A Sifter & two Coal boxes.
A Wood bill;
A Brush;
A small looking Glass;
A pewter bason
[& Towel. *struck through*]

For the Archbishop's Throne.

A purple Velvet Canopy, with Gold & Silver Fringe.
Two Silk Curtains.
A Velvet Cushion on the Throne.
A Velvet hanging Pendant before the Throne.
Six narrow Pieces of Velvet to hang ab^t^. the Throne, all Edg'd with Gold & Silver Fringe.
A Purple Cloth Seat to sit on.
All these given by Queen Mary.
A large Rul'd Common Prayer book, bound in Red Turkey Leather.

In the Choir.

A Communion Table w^th^ a Red Velvet Covering.
A fair Velvet Hanging Empaniel'd & Edg'd w^th^ Cloth of Gold over the Communion Table.
A Large Carpet before the Altar. [another small one *added.*]
Two Forms covered w^th^ Red Cheney.
Eight Red Cheney Quilted Cushions to lay before the Rails of the Altar.
Two Velvet Cushions w^th^ Tassels, lying on the Communion Table.
Two large Common Prayer books, plac'd over y^e^ Table, given by Dr. Finch.
Two other thin Common Prayer books, containing only the 2^d^ Service, in Red Covers.

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Two kneeling Stools, covered w^th^ Red Cheney.
One Fair Eagle of Brass, w^th^ Steps to it.
A Large Bible upon it, printed by Baskett. 1717.
Two Velvet Cushions before the Dean's & Vice Dean's Stalls.
Two Red Damask Curtains, & two Red Serge Curtains at y^e^ Stall doors.
Eight Velvet Cushions for the Prebendaries Stalls.
A Purple Velvet Cushion for y^e^ Dean's Seat.
Another D^o^. for y^e^ Vice Dean's.
Eight blew Cushions for the Prebendaries Seats.
A Red Velvet Cushion for the Dean's Lady's Seat.
Two Smaller D^o^ in the Opposite Seat.
Eight Red Cheney Curtains w^th^ Rods.
Sixteen blew Cushions in the Prebendaries Wives' Seats etc. [18 *added.*] [p. 3
Ten brass Candlesticks for the Seats of the Dean & Prebendaries.
Twenty Seven others for the use of the choir [*a note on opposite leaf:* Many of them not fit for use.]
The Picture of Kg Charles I^st^ over the Choir Door.
Two large brass Branches, w^th^ 12 Sockets each.
One great Clock. One Q^r^ Clock.

Books belonging to the Choir.

Ten Common Prayer books for the use of the Dean and Prebendaries.
Six D^o^ for the use of the Minor Canons. [*Note on opposite leaf:* About Ten D^o^. in the Prebendarie's Wives Seats. 12. *in later hand.*]
Several old and imperfect ones in the Seats about the Choir.
Eighteen of Mr. Bernard's & Tomkins's Printed Books, for y^e^ use of the Choir. [*Note on opposite leaf:* Some of them Torn & Unbound; & now put into y^e^ Custody of Mr. Railton, who has promis'd to be Answerable for them.]
Seven of those called Dr. Aldrich's Books bound.
Nine of Mr. Knott's Books.
Three of Mr. Smith's.
A Tenor book of Verse & full Services & Anthems.
Five short Folio Books, wrote mostly by Mr. Railton.
Four Service & Anthem books for the Choristers two on each side.

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In the Organ loft.

Tomkins's Organ book, printed.
Dr. Croft's 2 Vol^{s}: of Anthems printed.
Three old Organ books.
One large book of Services and Anthems.
One Service book.
One Anthem book.
Dr. Aldrich's book in Score.
Five Anthems of Dr. Green in Score,
One of Mr. Purcel's in Score.
One large new Organ book bound.

In y^{e} Upper Monuments, & Isles of the Church.

One Stone Chair & Cushion.
Four pieces of Tapestry. [3 *added*]
[Three Monumental Tables in Frames. N.B. one of them gone. *struck out.*]

In the South Isle.

A moveable Pulpit.
Thirty Forms
An Oaken Chest.
Another old Chest.

[p 1.

In the Minor Canon's Vestry.

Six Presses for Surplices.
A Press for Books.
A Square Table, Cover'd wth old Tapestry.
A new Large Oaken Chest for Candles.
A new Oaken Box, for the Overseer's Papers.
A Small Chest for Wax Candles.
An old Stool.

In the Singing Men's Vestry.

Presses for their Surplices.
A Square Table.
A Form.
A seat wth two Stalls.
Old Altar Rails.

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In the North Isle.

A Brass Branch, given by Dr. Shuckford.
A Form.
A long Chest, w^th^ cushions in it in the Coal Room.

In the Sermon House.

A Pulpit.
A Cushion in the Dean's Seat.
The King's Arms over the Dean's Seat.
An old Curtain & Rod before the Door.
A Large Bible.
Several old Common Prayer Books.
Two Surplices.
Two Forms in the Closet over the Sermon House.
One Wainscot Settle in the Dean's Chappel.

In the Armory.

The Frame of the Armor.
One long Table.
Two Moveable Cupboards.
Two Oaken Forms.

In the Body of the Church.

Two Bench Seats given by Captain Pudner.
Fifteen Glass Lamps or Sconces, given by D^o^.

In the Glazing Room

A Quantity of small pieces of Glass.
A large Vice to draw Lead.
A small Vice to melt Lead.
The Ladder gone.

In the lower North Isle, near y^e^ Cloyster Door.

Three Biers. all of them out of Repair.

[p. 5.

In the Rope Room

Two pair of Shivers, One pair whereof is w^th^ Brass Wheels.
Two Cable or Cradle Ropes.
A guide Rope.
Two Collar Ropes.

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Two Block Ropes.
[Two pair of Blocks. *struck out.*]

In the Under Croft

Three Cradles.
One broadstale Ladder. [2 *added in pencil*]
Ten roundstale Ladders. [13 *added in pencil*]
Two Barrows.
One Handbarrow and one Basket.
One Mattock & one Crow.
A Stone Carriage.
Ten Trussels.
Several Scaffolding Poles, Boards & other Stuff.

In the Timber Yard

One Timber Jack.
A Carriage of a Cart. [*struck through in pencil*]
One Working Bench & Shop.
Two Working Trussels.
Two Sawpit Rolls.
Sixteen Oken Timber Batts.

In the Plummery.

A Large Pair of Scales & Beams.
A Large Stone weight of 100^{w}.
Two Ladders.
A large Mould for y^{e} Casting of Lead.
A Pot to melt Lead in.

In the Engine Room in the dark Entry.

One large Perpetual Engine.
One Smaller Single Barrel Engine.
One Suction Pipe. Three Delivering Pipes. These 3 [*underlined*] 30 foot long.
Forty five Bucketts.
Two large Fire Hooks under the Falling-Gate.

In Nevil's Chappel

Two Shovels.
One Mattock.
Two Burying Ropes

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3½ Lanthorns. [2 *added in pencil*]
Four Registring Books, in the Custody of the Sacrist.
[*Endorsed*] An Inventory of the Goods of the Church. 1752.

ECCLESIA CHRISTI CANT. } An Inventory of all the Goods, Utensils, Hangings Plate & other Implements belonging to the Said Church taken by Iohn Airson Sacrist for the Year past, and delivered to the Dean & Chapter at their Novr. Audit 1761.

In the Vestry

Two large Silver Flaggons
Two Chalices with Covers
a Strainer
two Patins
two Basons for collecting the Alms
one large Dish for ye Offerings
two large Candlesticks for the Altar
One Chalice for the Communion of the Sick with this Motto Concordia cum Candore.
N.B. All these are of Silver & gilt.
A Folio Bible in Plate Covering
two Communion Table cloths
two Napkins
Two large Chests—in one of them are contained two [large *struck through*] brass Sackbuts, the Body of an old Bass Viol without strings &c
a small Chest
a hair Trunk
an oaken Box.
A large Canopy of green & white Sattin
four gilded Staffs
A Pulpit Cloth fring'd
A fair Velvet purple Cloth with a great Fringe & Cushion for ye Pulpit on Festivals
A piece of Hangings wrought about with Figures
three flower'd Damask Cushions; two of them large & one small
A large Velvet Cushion
six old Cushions

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two long Purple Velvet Cushions
five large & three smaller Cushions for y^e^ Seats of the Mayor & Aldermen
A Wooden Case with two Silver Rods for the Virgerers
A Wooden Chair
six Chairs [with *struck through*] covered with black Leather
two Forms covered with green Cloth one much worn
a folding Table
four Presses for Surplices
an Iron Grate with Tongs, Poker, Shovel and Bellows ;
A Sifter & two Coal boxes
a wood Bill
a Brush
a small looking Glass
a Pewter Bason.

[*Here two or three leaves are wanting.*]

In the Engine Room in the dark Entry

One large perpetual Engine
One smaller single Barrel Engine
One Suction Pipe
Three delivering Pipes
Forty five Buckets
Two large Fire Hooks under the Falling Gate

In the Glazing Room

A Quantity of small pieces of Glass.
A large Vice to draw Lead.
A smaller Vice.
Four Registring Books in the Custody of the Sacrist

[*Endorsed*] Inventory of the Goods of the Church. 1761.

J. W. L.

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XIX. ALLOWANCE OF WAX CANDLES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

This is an account of the numbers of candles used in Christchurch in 1780. which may correspond in some degree with the mediaeval assize of candles, printed in Somner's *Antiquities of Canterbury*.[1]

In the Treasurer's accounts of the eighteenth century there are here and there to be found notes of the chandler's bills of which one is here printed as a specimen. In 1722. the chandler is changed to Mrs. Barrett at The Three Kings without Temple Bar. It seems then to have been desirable, if not necessary, to buy the candles in London, and that such things as wax candles were not made, or were not to be had, in Canterbury itself.

[2]Bought of Mr. Prince wax chandler in the Poultry :—

6 large white tapers 21 pounds for y[e] Altar	2. 14. 0
A Case and Cord for them	1. 8
Seven dozen & ½ yellow Tapers 22*d* per pound	8. 5. 0
[3]A Case and Cord for them	0. 0[3]
24 pounds small white tapers	2. 16. 0
A box and Cord	0. 3. 0
The carriage came to	4
	14. 3. 8.

Soon after this particular specimen of the chandler's accounts, appears one of the first statements in full how the candles in the quire were to be distributed. A like

[1] William Somner, *Antiquities of Canterbury*, London, 1703. ed. by Nicolas Battely, Appendix, No. xix. p. 45.

[2] *Treasurer's Account Book*, 1709–10. p 44. Officium Sacristae.

[2]—[3] *struck through and the figures altered.*

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document may be found in the Treasurer's accounts for 1714, 1726, 1735, 1736, 1738, and several other years; but the first in time has been chosen for printing and for comparison with that of 1780, the last known to us.

[1]An Acc[t] of the distribution of Wax Candles made by Mr. Henstridge Sacrist in the year 1713.

White Wax	To the Prebendaries as follow: To Mr. Dean 2[li] The Vice Dean 2[li] The Receiver 2[li] The Treasurer 2[li] To the rest of the Praebendaries 1[li] each, in all	Pounds 17

See p. 7.

To Mr. Gostling, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. D'Evereux & Mr. Cumberland as Minor Canons		10
To Himself as Minor Canon	2[li]	
more as Sacrist	6	in all 8
To Mr. Henstridge Sen as Lay Clerk	1[li]	
more as Organist	4	in all 5
To the Singing Boys		2
To the rest of y[e] Lay Clerks (besides Mr. Henstridge Sen)		11
To the Substitutes		6
To the School Master		1
To the Usher		1
To the Auditor		1
To the Wood Reeve		1
To the Præbendaries Stalls & for the Ladies the first night of lighting Candles 2[li], & afterwards the Candles left after one days burning are in succession remov'd to the Ladies, & a pound allowed each day in the room of those remov'd There can be no more in any one year between the first day of November & the 2nd day of February (including All Saints being the first day & Candlemas day being last day of lighting Candles) than 26 Sundays and Holy days allowed for these		27

[1] *Treasurer's Account Book*, 1713. fo. 44.

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Allowed to supply the Candles for the Ends which idle people may sometimes take out of the Candlesticks after service is over	3
	76.

Remain to be accounted for the use of[1] the Church

Yellow Wax Candles 14^{li} at 2*s.* 2*d.* a pound	1. 10. 4
White wax small Candles 7 at 2. 6. a pound	0. 17. 6
See this acc^{ted} for inter Receptiones Extraord.	2: 17: 10.

In the earlier part of the Account Book for this year referred to above we find :

[2]Next year there need[3] not to be provided more than

$$\left.\begin{matrix}17^{li}\\76^{li}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{ of } \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{white wax}\\\text{yellow wax}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{ Candles}$$

For notwithstanding the Sacrist and Organist had large allowances this year for their Perquisites, yet this quantity of Wax Candles was all that the occasions of the Church required. [4]See after p. 44[4]

In some twenty years there appears to have been an attempt at some form of peculation by the Sacrist of which the following extracts from the Treasurer's accounts give the story :

N.B. Mr. Henstridge, the last year's Sacrist, having put up, Small Wax Candles of ten in the pound in y^{e} Prebend^{rys} Stalls instead of those of 6 in the pound, had thereby saved to himself 17 pounds, which he claimed as his Perquisite, beside the 2^{lb} allowed as the Sacrist's Fee & 2^{lb} as Min^{r}. Can : But this not being allowed by the [5]Dean &[5] Prebend^{rys} he return'd by their Order 16^{L}, which with 13^{L} left by him in the new Sacrist's hands made 29^{L}. Twenty pound of which being expended last Winter there[6] there remained in my hands 9^{L} of ten in the pound for the use of the Church. It having likewise been observed that 2 pair of the large Wax Tapers on the Communion Table were sufficient, viz 1 Pair to Christmas, & 1 to Candlemas, instead of 3 pair which are usually bought, but not 2 thirds of

[1] *interlined.*
[2] p. 7.
[3] *interlined.*
[4]—[4] *added in another hand.*
[5]—[5] *interlined.*
[6] *a word blotted out here.*

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them consumed; it was ordered by the prebendarys present that one of the 3 pair bought the last Winter[1] should be kept entire for the use of this & not be just lighted & then go for a Perquisite to the vesterers, as it seems, has been the Practice, & by which the Church loses twenty shillings, that being the price of a pair of Tapers weighing 8[L] of white wax at *2s 6d* pr pound.

To prevent such management for the future, it is thought proper that the Wax Candles and Tapers remain in the Treasurers own Custody, or he[2] take a particular Acc[t] of the Sacrist concerning their Distribution[3]

The statement of the rules for the delivery of candles in 1780 is written on one piece of vellum 19¼ inches by 13¼, and is as follows:

The Allowance of Wax Candles for lighting the Church to be the same as Usual. viz:
Two large Tapers for the Altar of Four pounds each
of Sixes One pound and Four Candles every Sunday for lighting the Prebends Stalls which after burning once are to be moved the next[4] Sunday to the Ladies Seats
of Tens for the Ladies Seats the first Sunday of Lighting one Pound
of Sixes Four Pounds per Week for lighting the Preb[s]. Stalls and Ladies Seats on the Six Week-days; Two pound' to be lighted every night, and each Candle to burn Three Times
of Sixes On Christmas day (Except when it falls on Sunday) Two pounds for lighting the Stalls & the Pulpit The Ladies Seats to be furnished on Christmas day with the Sixes that were lighted in the Stalls the preceeding Sunday
of Sixes To the Organist for the Winter Five pounds
The Total amount this Year (there being but 13 Sundays of lighting) is 91 pound and 4 Candles

[1] It appeared afterwards that there were 2 pair of Large Tapers in Reserve: *in margin.*
[2] *Interlined.*
[3] *Treasurer's Account Book*, 1735-6. p. 63.
[4] *Interlined.*

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The Allowance of Tallow Candles for lighting the Church on Sundays to be the same as usual viz.

To the Vesterers

of Sixes To furnish the Branches in the[1] Choir Eight Pounds
of Tens For the Seats in the Choir Five Pounds
of Sixteens For the Lower End of the Choir back Stairs &c. Two Pounds
of Eights For Dr. Shuckfords Branch One Pound

To the Bellringers

of Tens To light the Nave & Isles on Sundays Two Pounds

The Weekly allowance to be as follows

To the Vesterers

of Tens Nine pounds per Week for lighting the Choir on the Six Week days (Three pounds to be lighted each night and to burn Twice)

Candles to be provided for lighting the Choir on the odd Week Days that shall happen before the first, & after the last Sunday of Lighting, in the same proportion as Specified above, so that the Sixes & Tens may burn twice if the Number of Days will admit of it.

*[~~The Minor Canons Seats are to be furnished on Week-days with four Candles each Night out of the Sixes that were lighted the preceeding Sunday in the Choir.~~]

Dr. Shuckfords Branch is to be furnished on Weekdays with two, or four Candles each night, as may be needfull, out of the Sixes that were lighted the preceeding Sunday in the Choir.

[~~No Sixteens to be allow'd~~] the Bellringer [~~for lighting the Nave and Isles before the 20th of Novr. nor after the Last Sunday of Lighting. But he~~] is to Supply the Sconces on the Steps leading to the Choir with Three Tens, on every Week day out of those that were lighted the preceding Sunday in the Nave & Isles.

[~~After the 20th of November~~] and[1] in addition to the Two pounds of Tens, the Bellringer is to be allowed

* *An asterisk placed in front of the square brackets, which are in the manuscript; all within the square brackets is struck through.*

[1] *Interlined.*

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three pounds of Sixteens per Week for lighting the Nave & Isles on Week days, Eight of which are requir'd to be lighted every night.

The Organ-blower is to be allow'd one Dozen of Sixteens, for the Winter, to light the Organ Loft; Two Candles to be lighted every Night.

On Christmas Day (except when it falls on a Sunday) To the Vesterers

Of Sixes [1]Of Sixes[1] to Furnish the Branches in the Choir Eight Pounds.

of Tens for the Seats in the Choir Five pounds

of Sixteens For the Lower end of the Choir back stairs &c Two pounds

of Eights For Dr. Shuckford's Branch One pound

On Christmas Day (except when it falls on Sunday) To the Bellringer

of Tens To light the Nave & isles two Pounds

on Christmas Day. Of Sixteens to the Ringers One pound

of Sixteens To the Mason One pound

To the Virgers for the use of the Vestry & lighting the isles & back Stairs during the time of Audit

Of Sixes Thirteen pounds

of Tens Thirteen pounds

To the Bellringers

For accidental uses from Candlemas to All Saints of Sixteens Six pounds

N.B. The above Regulation is Ordered by the Dean and Chapter to take place on Saturday December the 23d 1780

[*Endorsed.*]

The Chapter's Regulation in respect to Candles used in the Church 1780.

J. W. L.

[1]—[1] *Struck through.*

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Æthelnoth, abp. (1020–38), relics of, 31 *and n*, 40.
Æthelred, abp. (870–889), tomb of, 32, 33, 40.
Aeyerford, W. de, cope of, 53.
Agapitus, St., bone of, 87.
Agatha, St., bones of, 88 ; hairs of, 93.
Agnes, St., bones of, 89 ; relics of, 85, 93.
Air, aire, a chalice veil, 244, 245.
Airson, John, sacrist (in 1761), 311.
Alabaustrum, the alabaster box of St. Mary Magdalene, 82.
Alan, prior (1179–1186–7), 102*n*.
Alard, dean of St. Paul's (c. 1204–16), 46.
Alba, *auba*. *See* Albe.
Alban, St., teeth and fingers of, 83.

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Albe, *alba*, aube, *auba*, the long white linen or silk vestment reaching to the feet worn under the other mass vestments ; apparelled, 2, 8, 45, 59, 60, 61, 172, 188, 189, 213, 217*n*, 224 ; apparels for, 219 ; choristers, 205, 219 *and n*, 228 ; colour of, 19, 27 ; common, 60 ; gift for making, 120 ; not apparelled, 61, 203, 217 ; of linen cloth, 58.
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Murrey ; Lidebur, William de, 68 ; Thanet, Reginald de, 66.
Purple ; in St. Bartholomew's chapel, 157 ; Chart, Thomas, 130 ; in St. Michael's chapel, 148 ; Norwich, W. de, 68 ; St. Paul, Simon de, 76.
Red, 5, 19, 58, 59, 65, 188, 189, 205, 218, 228 ; in Arundel's chapel, 194 ; in St. Bartholomew's chapel, 156 ; Bishopston, Gilbert de, 77 ; of Chillenden's time, 103, 105, 106 ; Feversham, Stephen de, 67 ; Gore, John de, 66 ; Gore, Thomas, 130 ; Greneweye, Thomas de, 65 ; Hereford, Countess of, 63 ; at Holy Cross altar, 188 ; Ikham, Simon de, 58 ; Lidebur, William de, 67 ; in Martyrdom, 130 ; in St. Michael's chapel, 148 ; Moningham, Henry de, 66 ; Poucyn, R., 59 ; Pritelwelle, R. de, 59 ; Sandwich, Alexander de, 65 ; Sandwich, John de, 69 ; Thanet, John de, 59 ; in Warham's chapel, 141, 192, 193 ; Westgate, John de, 65.
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Albe—*continued.*
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Alburga (or Ethelburga), St., first abbess of Barking, hairs of, 89.
Albus, white, 51, etc.
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Alexander III. pope (1159–81), 102*n*.
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Amalatus, anelatus, enamelled, 7, 70, 74, etc.
Amalburga, St., bone of, 89.
Amaux, enamels, 54.
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Amice, amys, amyte, amet cloth, *amicta, amictus, amisia*, hed, the first of the mass vestments which was put on, 2, 8, 19, 45, 47, 60, 61, 63, 65, 158, 172, 188.
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Anelatus, amelatus, enamelled, 70.
Angel, figure, among texts, 29, 79.

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Angel-steeple, 122, or Angyll Stepyll, 132, the central tower of the cathedral church. *See* Belharry steeple.
Anian, bp. of Bangor (1267–c. 1306 or Anian Seys, 1309–27–8), 57; of St. Asaph (1249–66, or Anian II., 1268–93), 55.
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Antioche, chasuble called, 51.
Antioche, pannus de, 57.
Antony, St., relic of beard of, 92.
Ap Rice, John, a commissioner for the suppression of the monasteries, 181, 194.
Apostles, images of twelve, on font, 246, 268.
Apparatus, apparelled or furnished with apparels, 107, etc.
Apparels for albes, the ornaments or strips or patches sewn on to the sleeves, and to the hem in front and back of an albe, 219; apparels for amices, the embroidered strips or collars sewn upon the amices, 18*n*, 47.
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Ara, an altar, 41*n*.
Archbishop's seat, 173, 191, 240, 253, 284; mourning for, 277; at York, 252.
Archdeacon's vault, 288.
Argenteus, of silver, 5, etc.
Armariolum, an almery, aumbry, cupboard, or chest.
Armariolum magnum reliquiarum, the great almery of the relics, 80. It stood on the north side of the presbytery, *see* p. 39.
Armarium, an almery or cupboard.
Armorie. *See* Armoury.
Armour, to be bought, 235.
Armoury, armorie, the place above St. Michael's chapel where the arms were kept in the seventeenth century, 258, 276, 282, 286, 296, 303, 309.
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(relics of saints), 80.
Arras, tapestry made at that town.
Arrows, sheaves of, 258.
Ars brudatoria, the art of embroidery, 119.
Arundel, high altar at, 252*n*.
Arundel, Thomas Fitzalan of, abp. (1397–8 and 1399–1413–4), 16, 101, 104, 107, 110, 161, 177, 193, 202*n*; tomb of, 178, 179.
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Arysse, opus de, 123. *See* Arras.
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Ashes, lead, 277.
Aspersorium, 7, 72. *See* Sprinkler.
Atrium, a little vestry, 163.
Attaby, a kind of cloth, 106.
Aucher, Sir Anthony (*ob.* 1558), 198, 280, 292.
Audit, St. Katharine's, 289.
Audit-house, a chamber, now destroyed, that once stood upon the ruined undercroft west of St. Andrew's chapel, 257.
Auditor, 314.
Audoen, St., abp. of Rouen (640–683), new shrine, 35 ; new shrine restored, 123 ; relics of, 30, 35, 80.
Augustine, St., bp. of Hippo, bones of, 89.
Aula, a halling, or set of hangings for a hall, 97. *See* Halling.
Aulter, the high, the silver-gilt table or *tabula* made while Chillenden was prior, 181. *See* also 109, 110.
Aumbre, amber, 106.
Aumbre or chest in Warham's chapel, 142.
Aureus, aurinus, golden, or of gold.
Auricalcum, brass or latten, 48.
Aurifrigerium, aurifrigium, an orphrey, or orphrey-work, 63, 130. *See* also *Pallium*.
Aurifrigeatus, orphreyed, 14.
Aurinus, aureus, golden, or of gold.
Aurum de Venisia, Venice gold (q.v.), 116.
Austroberta, St., head of, 30, 37, 80.
Avignon, 6.

Baccilia, 50. *See* Basons.
Back-cloth, a dossal or traverse at the back of the high altar, 245.
Baculi Cantorum, the staves carried by the chanters or rulers of the quire, 61.
Baculus pastoralis, a pastoral staff or crosier, 2, 5, 7, 70. *See* also Croyse.
Balances, 259, 287, 297, 303, 310 ; in Martyrdom, 129, 134.
Balas-ruby, Baleys, Balassis, a rose-red variety of the spinel ruby, 6, 7, 121.
Baldok, Ralph de, bp. of London (1305–6–13), 55.
Baldwin, abp. (1184–90), 22, 51 *and n.*
Balesham, Hugh de, bp. of Ely (1257–86), 55.
Balme, *balsamum*, a component of the cream, 50, 211 ; glass of, with red box, 211, 223.
Balsamum. *See* Balme.
Banard-clothes. *See* Cloths.
Bangor, Anian, bp. of. *See* Anian.
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Barbara, St., hairs of, 89.
Barehid, a bear-hide, or hide wherewith to cover anything, 6, 8.
Bargraud, Mrs., 255.
Barking, Alburga, St., abbess of, 89 ; William of, 52.
Barnabas, St., bone of, 89.
Barrett, Mrs., chandler, 313.
Bars, iron, 275.

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Bartholomew, St., arm of, 80 *and n*, 156; bones of, 92, 93.
Barygrave, Dr. (*i.e.* Isaac Bargrave, dean 1625–42–3), 288; Mrs., 288.
Base gold, probably copper-gilt or copper-gold (q.v.), 183.
Basket, 310.
Baskett, printer, 300, 307.
Basons, *baccilia*, 50, were used for a variety of purposes, such as washing the hands at the high altar during mass (182, 240), for offerings (244), for baptisms (202), and when hanging as lamps (192). Those for washing are usually found in pairs (182); 182, 244, 245; brass, 283; copper, 259; copper, iron frame for, 259: copper-gilt, hanging, 175, 192; at Dulwich, 250; golden, of Edward prince of Wales, 96, 98; for high altar, 243; latten, at Durham, 175; latten, hanging, 175, 176, 192; leaden, 259; parcel-gilt, 260; pewter, 220, 229, 292, 299, 306, 312; silver, 23, 72, 231, 249, 260, 293, 265*n*, 268, 275, 283, 293; from Canterbury College, Oxford, 213*n*, 224, 237; of Edward prince of Wales, 96, 98; hanging, at Durham, 175; hanging, Arundel's, 110 *and n*, 176, 192; gilt, 291; silver-gilt, 50, 106, 182, 211*n*, 260, 293, 298, 299, 305, 311.
Bassett, Fulk, bp. of London (1244–59), 46 *and n*.
Bass-part, 164.
Batellus, a little boat or ship for incense, 72.
Battely, Nicholas, 282, 313*n*.
Batten, Mr., 285.
Bath, bishops of: *see* Burnel, Robert; Droknesford, John de; Giffard, Walter; Heselschawe, Walter de; Marchia, William de; Walter.
Baudekins. *See* Canopy.
Baudekyn, *baudekinus*, a rich and costly embroidered stuff, cloth of gold, or brocade, first made at Bagdad.
Bayeux, Thomas of, abp. of York (1070–1100), 15, 16, 17, 54.
Beacon, Thomas, prebendary (1559–67), 210.
Beam, a long piece of timber crossing the church above and beyond the high altar, carrying probably a great cross or rood and the attendant images; upon or hung from it were numerous reliquaries, 35, 36, 38, 175; in Conrad's presbytery, 36; at entrance to Trinity Chapel, 31*n*; iron, 259; beyond St. Martin's altar, 36; beyond St. Stephen's altar, 36; of wood, 258. For balances, 287, 297, 303, 310.
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Beare bowl, a silver bowl or small cup for drinking beer from, 260.
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Beazeley, Mr. M., 291.
Bed given by the lady Joan de Mohun, 99.
Beeres, biers for the dead, 256.
Bek, Thomas, bp. of St. David's (1280–93), 55.
Belfry, bin of, 259.
Belk, Dr. Thomas, prebendary (1660–76) and treasurer, 274, 288, 289*n*.
Bell, sacring, the little bell rung at the sacring or an elevation of the Host in the mass, 140, 148, 150, 164, 182; sumpter, 4, 6, 8.
Bellharry steeple, the central tower of the cathedral church, in which hangs Bellharry, 259; also called the Angel Steeple (q.v.).
Bellharry steeple vault, 259.
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Bells, chime of five, Arundel's, 110*n*; in clocher, 44; on cope, 46; on ephod and blue tunicle, 46; on fanon and stole, 46; on mitres, 46, 47.
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Benedicta, St., dust of, 90.
Benedictionalia, books of benedictions or blessings, 25, 75.
Benedictus, the song, 35.
Benignus, St., bone of, 81.
Berilla, *berillum*, byrell, beryl or crystal, 133, 134, 183, 211.
Bernard and Tomkins, 301, 307.
Bertinus, St., relics of, 91.
Beryls, for new fire, 207, 211, 223.
Besancium, a *besantium* or bezant, a gold coin or sequin.
Beveridge, Dr. (William, prebendary 1684–91), 281.
Bewford (Beaufort), Thomas, 153*n*.
Bible, *biblia*, *biblium*, 256, 266, 275, 288, 296, 300, 302, 307, 309; with Parker's arms, 260; Dr. Turner's, 278, 279, 283, 293, 299, 305, 311; Walter's, Hubert, 50; Winchelsey's, Robert of, 8.
Bier, 256, 257, 276, 286, 303, 309.
Bilanciarum, *par*, a pair of balances or scales, 129.
Bin, 261.
Bishop, chapel of a, 1.
Bishopston, Gilbert de, vestments of, 77.
Bissus, some rich stuff, 122.
Bitches, iron, instruments for drawing up and holding iron rods or stays, 259.
Black book, the great, 164.
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Blase, St., arm of, 80; bones of, 29, 31, 35, 80, 83, 92, 93, 169; head of, 37, 80; pipe of, 38, 93; relic of, 80; tooth of, 81.
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Bocle, a buckle, 196.
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Bohemia, John, king of, 96*n*.
Bokeram, *bokerammum*, buckram, at first a fine linen or cotton fabric, but later a coarse linen stiffened with gum or paste, 63.
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Bord alizander, a kind of striped silk made at Alexandria, 131.

Boulogne, Robert, count of, 63.

Bourchier, Thomas, abp. (1454–86), 11 *and n*, 39, 121.

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Bowet, Henry, abp. of York (1407–23), inventory of, 1*n*.

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Boys, Sir John, 160.

Brachium, an arm-shaped reliquary, 80.

Bradfield, John de, bp. of Rochester (1278–83), 56.

Branch, a gilt chandelier with branches for candles; three such still belong to the cathedral church, 284; Sir Anthony Aucher's, 280, 281, 284, 292, 295, 301, 307; Dr. Shuckford's, 292, 302, 309, 317, 318; abp. Tenison's, 292, 295, 301, 307.

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Bredgare, Thomas, 218, 228.

Bredgars, copes called, probably given by Thomas Bredgare, 226.

Bregwin, abp. (759–62), tomb of, 32, 40.

Brenchley, dame Joan (ob. 1453), chantry founded by, 177; Sir William, Justice of Common Pleas (1399–1406), 177 *and n*.

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Breudatus, broudatus, brudatus, embroidered.

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Bronscombe, Walter of, bp. of Exeter (1257–8–80), 45, 46.

Brooches, St. Thomas's, 72.

Broudatus. See Breudatus.

Broudery, embroidery.

Brown bills, browned or rusted bill-hooks, furnished with spikes and mounted on staves for the use of foot-soldiers and watchmen, 258.

Brudataria, Ars, the art of embroidery, 119.

Brudatus. See Breudatus.

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Burres, probably prickly flowers or fruits, used as devices in embroidery, 184, 216, 217.
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Buskins, the embroidered leggings worn by bishops and mitred abbots or priors under the sandals, 173, 191, 231.
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Bustian, a cotton fabric, perhaps a kind of fustian (q.v.), 158.
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Byrell, a crystal, or of crystal, 183. *See Berilla.*
Byrry, Thomas, officiary, 127, 129.

Cables, strong ropes for hoisting things, 257, 259, 285, 297, 303, 309.
Cades, cadas, a kind of stuff, 158.
Caffa, caffay, a rich silk stuff like damask, of various colours, such as red, white, green, crimson, black, etc. 188, 240.
Cain, picture of, 261.
Calais, map of capture of, 261.
Calcedonium, chalcedony, 71.
Caleevers, calivers, a light musket or harquebus, 258.
Calepungnus, a calipyne, calefactory, warmer, warming pan or pome, a ball of copper-gilt for warming the hands of the priest at mass, 72.
Caligæ laneæ, the woollen stockings in which St. Thomas was buried in 1070, 85*n*.
Calix, a chalice, 2, etc.
Calixtus, St., pope (218–22), relics of, 94.
Camaka, cammoka, a kind of fine fabric, perhaps of silk, 99.
Camau, a cameo, 72, 73; called also *lapis Israel*, 107.
Camboca, apparently the same as camaka, 68.
Cambridge, St. Hugh's Hall, 132.
Camera nova prioris, 108.
Camericke, cambric, a fine white linen cloth originally made at Cambray in Flanders, 231.
Caminum, a chimney, 118; apparently a shortened form of *percaminum*, 159.

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Campana ad summarium capelle, a bell for the sompter-horse which bore the archbishop's chapel, 6.
Campanella, campanula, a little bell, 46, 47.
Cancellum, the chancel or quire, so called from its being screened off (*cancellatum*), 44.
Candelabra. *See* Candlesticks.
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Canola of St. Blaise, perhaps a silver eucharistic reed, 38, 93.
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Cantor, the chanter or precentor.
Canubium, *pannum*, hempen cloth or canvas, 129.
Canvas, canvase, *pannum canubium*, hempen cloth, 119, 129.
Capa, *cappa*, a cope, q.v.
Capa chori, a quire cope or black cloak worn in quire.
Capa ferialis, a cope for ferial days.
Cape professionum, profession-copes. *See* p. 14.
Capella, a chapel, or set of ornaments that a bishop or abbot could take about with him. *See* p. 1. The word is occasionally used in these inventories with reference to a building. *See* p. 124.
Capitalia, capital letters, 132.
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Capsa, a box, chest, or coffer for keeping or putting things in; also a case of any kind, 128.
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Capulum, the pommel of a sword-hilt; it was one of the relics kept in the Martyrdom with the *Cuspis gladii* (q.v.), 135.
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Carpetwork, a thick material like carpet, 190, 241.
Carriage, stone, 310.
Carse, a blunder of the scribe for "Tharse," 66.
Carsey, kersey, a coarse cloth, 271.
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Casaubon, Mr. (Meric), prebendary (1628–71) and treasurer, 254, 263.
Case for plate, 260.
Casto, caston, a socket for a mazer print, 74.
Casula, 2, a chasuble, q.v.
Casula duplicata, or *duplex*, a reversible chasuble, with the sides of different colours, 66, 68.
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Cathedra, a chair or seat, 35*n*. *See* Chair.
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Cathedral-ceremonious-altar-service, 246.
Cathenula, a little chain, 46.
Catsamit, 65.
Catterick, John, bp. of Coventry and Lichfield (1415–19), 15, 16.
Caul, gold, 294.
Cavendish, William, a commissioner for the suppression of the monasteries, 181, 194.
Cecil, picture of, 261.
Cecily, St., hairs of, 86, 93.
Cedrinus, made of cedarwood, 2, 70.
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Celura, a celure, canopy or hanging, 99.
Cemetery of monks, 153*n*; benedictional for blessing, 75.
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Censer, the vessel in which incense was burnt and with which persons and things were censed. They were usually in pairs. In 1540 the church had a "principal" pair, gilt, with white, *i.e.* silver, chains for use on festivals, and a single or "common" one for ordinary use, 182.
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Chair, 256, 257, 275, 276, 283, 286, 294, 299, 306, 311; cloth of gold, 255; cloth of tissue, 241, 248; copes, of old, 248, 261, iron, 256; ordinations, at, 244.
Chair, the stone, *sedes marmorea, cathedra*, the marble seat of the archbishop, formerly behind and above the high altar, 35 *and n*, 282, 285, 296, 301, 308.

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Chalcedony, a precious stone of uncertain character, 50.
Chalice, *calix*, the cup used at mass, 2, 107, 201 ; at different manors, 22, 70 ; in Buckingham's chapel, 180, 194 ; Mohun's, Lady Joan de, 100 ; Richard's, abp., 160.
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Changeable, chaungeable, shot or changing coloured, usually applied to silk, 141.
Chantry, founded by dame Joan Brenchley, 177 ; by Edward prince of Wales, 97, 99.
Chapel, a set of portable ornaments for a bishop or abbot, etc., abbot's, 3 ; bishop's, 1 ; bishop's, chests for, 1 ; indenture on receipt of, 1 ; King's, 3 ; Meopham's, Simon of, 6, 7 ; Peckham's, John of, 4, 5 ; Walter's, Hubert, 3, 50.
Chapell-coffers, the chests or coffers in which a bishop's chapel was carried about, 1.
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Chasuble, chesible, *casula*, the principal vestment worn by the priest during mass, 63, 158, 172, 186, 188, 204, 216*n*.
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Ciclas, a rich stuff manufactured in the Cyclades, 3.
Cilicium, a hair shirt; that of St. Thomas of Canterbury was preserved amongst the relics, 85.
Cingulum, a girdle, usually worn with the albe.
Ciphus, a cup, for incense, 72; or as a pix, 108.
Cirotecæ, cyrotecæ, cirotece pontificales, gloves worn by bishops and mitred abbots and priors, 2, 120. *See* also Gloves.

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Cista, a chest or coffer to put things in, 1.
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Cistula, a little box or coffer, 13.
Citheryn, a name for a sapphire, 106.
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Clasps, clapses. These were often made of silver and gilt, or engraved and otherwise ornamented, according to the importance or value of the book to which they were attached, 194; silver gilt, 256.
Claustrum, the cloister of the monastery, 101.
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White, 75 ; cross, 191, 211, 222.
White-purple, in Martyrdom, 127, 130.
Wiping, 238, 240.
Yellow, 25, 27 ; for bible and service-book, 256.
Cnut, King, 30, 47, 80*n*, 156.
Coal-boxes, 306, 312 ; room, 309.
Cobham, Sir George, lord Cobham (ob. 1558), 181.
Cockaine, Sergeant-major, 266.
Cockes, Thomas, chapter clerk (in 1586), 242.
Cocleare, cochleare, the spoon used with the incense ship, 4, 72.
Coffer, a box or chest of any kind, 193.
Colare. See Collar.
Coliweston, Walter, monk of Christchurch, 132.
Coll, a cowl, tub, or barrel, 259.
Collar, an amice, or amice apparel, 18, note 2.
Collectorium. See Capitularia, 25.
Color de soupe en vin[1], a kind of red colour, 52 ; *de pounaz*, 57.
Columba, St., of Sens, relics of, 93.
Columbella. See Columbine.
Columbine, the flower so called ; it was a favourite device in later mediaeval ornament, probably on account of its graceful form, 185.
Columbyns. *See* Columbine.
Comb, *pecten*, 74, 24 ; combs were generally of ivory, but occasionally of gold or other metal and adorned with gems and stones ; gold, 196, 197 ; Henry III., 24, 74 ; ivory, 24, 50, 74 ; silver-gilt, 74.
Commendatio anime, a book, 75.
Communion, once a month, 209.
Communion-book, 241.
Communion-cup and cover, the name given to the newly made chalices and patens after the cup was restored to the laity, 201 *and n*, 210*n*, 222, 236, 237, 240.
Communion-prayer, daily, 209.
Communion-table, the Lord's table or altar. *See* Altar.
Position, 209.
Concordia cum candore, motto, 249, 283, 293, 299, 305, 311.
Conduit, the, probably the upper story formerly occupied by the monks' lavatory and lately called the baptistery from the font having been moved into it, 298.
Confessors, colour for, 20, 27.
Confirmation, benedictional with office for, 75.
Conrad, prior (1107–26), 32, 44.
Consutus, sewn on, or *appliqué*, cut work.
Contextus, woven.
Conversion of St. Paul, picture of, 242.
Coop, 261.
Cooperculum, a cover, of a cup, 73.
Coopertorium, a covering or lid of anything or kind, 129.

[1] *See* Littré, *Dictionnaire de la Langue française* (Paris, 1881) s.v. **Soupe.**

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Cope, *capa*, 172, 184, 185; Ælphege, St., 53; with bells, 46.
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Embroidered, Conrad, prior, 44; Kilwardby, 14, 53; Lanfranc, 13; Lovel, Katharine, 14, 53; Walter, Hubert, 14; Wibert, prior, 44; Winchelsey, Robert of, 5, 62 *and n*.
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Goldston II., Thomas, 123, 124.
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Pole, cardinal, 206.
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Chishelle, John de, bp. of London, 55.
Cloth of gold, Cendale, J. de, bp. of Winchester, 57; David, bp. of St. David's, 55; Droknesford, John de, bp. of Bath, 55; Kirkby, J. de, bp. of Ely, 56.
Green, Alderby, J. de, bp. of Lincoln, 55; Burton, Thomas de, bp. of Exeter, 56; Cornere, W. de la, bp. of Sarum, 56; Ely, John of, bp. of Norwich, 56; Langton, W. de, bp. of Coventry, 56; Oliver, bp. of Lincoln, 55; Wyngeham, Henry de, bp. of London, 55.
Murrey, Gravesend, Richard, bp. of Lincoln, 55; Marchia, William de, bp. of Bath, 55.
Northburgh, Michael of, bp. of London, 17.
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Sheppey, John of, bp. of Rochester, 17.

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Cope—*continuea.*
Purple, 185, 215, 226; Stratford's, 107*n*.
Quire, 2; Cloth of gold, Mohun, Lady Joan de, 100; Meopham, S. de, 7; red, 2.
Red, 8, 53, 54, 61, 183, 184, 185, 197, 203, 214, 215, 225, 226, 233; Æyerford, W. de, 53; Bourchier, Thomas, 121 *and n*, 184; Chillenden, Thomas, 105, 106; Clerke, Dr., 248, 256; Courtenay, William, 104; "Duke of Orleans gown," 215, 226; Eastry, prior, Henry of, 63, 185; Edington, William de, 96; Ediva, queen, 53; Edward I., 14, 53; Frevyll, Joan, 121; Grauntsey, Gerard de, 54; Greneweye, Thomas de, 65; Henry III., 53, 184; Jesse, with, 215, 226; Lideber, W. de, 64; Philip of France, 62; Rawe, R. de, 64; tasselled, 5; Walter, Hubert, 53; Westgate, Ralph de, 53; Winchelsey, Robert of, 62.
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Worn by celebrant, epistoler and gospeller, 209.
Yellow, 54; J. de Boctoñ's, 54.
Copper baudekyn, baudekyn woven with copper gold instead of pure gold, 184, 185, etc.
Copper gold, base gold or copper-gilt, 150.
Copper silver, silvered or silver-plated copper, 150.
Copton, Richard, sub-prior, 127, 129, 133.
Coptons, vestments so-called, probably given by Richard Copton, 217, 228.
Cords, 271.
Corduba, St., bones of, 84.
Cornelinus, a precious stone, 171.
Cornelius, St., pope (251–53), bones of, 89.
Cornere, W. de la, bp. of Salisbury (1289–91), 56.
Cornets, 283.
Cornu eburneum, a large ivory horn used as a reliquary, 93. Such a horn is still preserved in York Minster.
Cornwall, Edmund, earl of (1272–1300), jasper stone of, 29, 79; text of, 78.
Corona, the famous relic always known by that name at Canterbury, but popularly as the *Caput sancti Thome*. It was reputed to be the crown of St. Thomas's head which was supposed to have been struck off at his martyrdom, and was kept in a golden and jewelled reliquary, in the form of a mitred bust, in the round chapel of the Holy Trinity at the east end of the church, beyond the chapel of St. Thomas where the shrine stood, 39, 42, 80.
Corona hanging in quire, 281.

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Corporale. *See* Corporas. The word is sometimes loosely used for the case as well, *e.g.* "corporali de panno de Tharse viridi," 77.
Corporas, *corporale*, 158, 190, 211, 223; Bartholomew's chapel, St., 157; Martyrdom, 128, 132; Michael's chapel, St., 148, 149; of lawn, 132; of linen, 132.
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Blue, 65, 158; Martyrdom, 132; Lady chapel, 165, 193.
Green, 65; Bishopston, Gilbert de, 77; Bartholomew's chapel, St., 157; Michael's chapel, St., 149.
Murrey, Reginald de Thanet, 66.
Red, 65; Martyrdom, 132.
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Cosinus, a cushion or pillow, 50.
Cosmas and Damian, SS., bones of, 89; jaws of, 84.
Cosshions. *See* Cushions.
Coste, Mr., 241 *and n.*
Costers, side curtains, of Edward prince of Wales, to be hung in quire, 96 *and n*, 97 *and n*, 98, 191.
Cotidianus, for daily use, 61.
Cottens, cottons, green, a woollen fabric like frieze, 257.
Counterfeit cloth of gold, an imitation of the real article made with base gold or copper-gold instead of the pure metal.
Counterfeit stones, imitation gems made of coloured paste or glass, 181.
Counterpane, 50.
Courtenay, William, abp. (1381–96), 104, 109, 110, 161.
Coventry and Lichfield, bishops of; *see* Burghill, John; Catterick, John; Langeton, W. de; Roger; Scrope, Richard le; Stretton, Robert.
Coverings for relics in Martyrdom, 129.
Cradle, 259, 287, 298, 304, 310; for glazier, 258 *and n*, 276.
Crampon, the metal border or setting of a stone in a ring, 71.
Cranmer, Thomas, abp. (1533–55–6), 168, 181, 194; picture of, 261.
Crapodinus, a crapaund, crapaud stone, or toadstone, 72.
Cream used at coronations, 208.
Cream, a compound of olive oil and balm, blessed by the bishop on Maundy Thursday, 220.
Credence, *credentia*, a credence table, 244, 245.
Cremes, St., bone of, 89.
Cremona, Sicard, bishop of (1185–1215), 47.
Criptum, *criptus*, the crypt or undercroft which extends beneath the quire and presbytery and eastern parts of the church, 119. *See* also Crypt.
Crisma, 50. *See* Cream.
Crismatorium, a crismatory or ampul. *See* Crismatory.
Crismatory, *crismatorium*, *ampulla*, or ample; parcel-gilt, Clement, John, 183; Pole, cardinal, 206, 231; silver, 7, 183; silver, Peckham, John de, 4, 5.
Crispin and Crispinian, SS., dust of, 90.
Cristallinus, made of crystal, 50.
Cristallus, a crystal.
Croceus, yellow.
Croft, Dr. (composer, *ob.* 1727), 296, 301, 308.
Cros charnellis, hinges, 142.

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Crosier (*see* also Croyse), Baldwin, 22, 70; cedar, Peckham, 2, 22, 70; ivory, 22, 70; "lynde, de," 70; Martin, Richard, 121; Pole, Cardinal, 206, 231; prior of Canterbury, carried by, 102; Richard, 160.
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Cross, Francis W., 234 *and n.*
Cross-cloths, 211. *See* Cloths.
Cross girdles, 183.
Cross-staves, 182, 183, 219, 229.
Crosses for armour, 258.
Crow, iron, 258, 287, 298, 304, 310.
Crown of St. Thomas, 35, 39, 42; destroyed, 169. *See* also *Corona.*
Crown of Thorns. *See* Our Lord.
Crowns, leather, gilt, 213, 224.
Croyse, 211, croyser, 183, crosyers staff, 231, *baculus pastoralis*, 2, 70, the crosier or pastoral staff carried by archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, and abbesses and prioresses.
Crucifix, 267; of silver, 198.
Cruets, 182, crwyttes, 143, *urceoli*, 5, 73, the small flasks or bottles, usually found in pairs, to contain the wine and the water at mass, 3, 23, 24, 70, 73, 120, 182; Bartholomew's chapel, St., 157; Buckingham, John of, 104; crystal, 24, 50, 73, 171, 183; Edward prince of Wales, in form of angels, 96, 98; enamelled, 7; gold, Arundel, Thomas, 110; gold, Edward prince of Wales, 96, 97, 98; pewter or tin, 159; Martyrdom, 128, 133, 134; Michael's chapel, St., 148, 150; St. Paul, Simon de, 73; silver, 24; Norwich, W. de, 73; Peckham, John of, 4, 5; silver-gilt, 7, 182, 202, 210, 222, 237, 240; Buckingham, John of, 107; Warham, William, 143; Winchelsey, Robert of, 73.
Crux portatilis, a processional cross, 5, 69; it could often be detached from the staff and was then furnished with a foot (219), so that it could be used as an altar cross.
Crwyttes. *See* Cruets.
Crypt, 11, 30, 32, 34, 41; flood in, 113; image of Our Lady in, 111.
Cubberds, cupboards, 242.
Cuculla, a cowl, 85; in this instance that of St. Thomas of Canterbury, which was preserved amongst the relics.
Culcitra, a quilt or coverlet, 50.
Culmer, Richard, 243, 247, 267 *and n*, 268, 279.
Cultellum, a little knife or dagger, 50. The examples quoted had handles of jasper or other precious material.
Cumberland, Mr., 289, 314.
Cup, standing, 232, 237, 240, 265*n*; parcel-gilt, 231; silver-gilt, 231, 249, 260, 283, 293, 311; silver-gilt, in Deanery, 260.
Cupboards, 242, 255, 266, 276, 284, 286, 296, 297, 302, 303, 309.

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Cuppa, a cup of any kind, such as *ad Corpus Domini*, 73, for relics, 84, etc. *See* Pyx.

Curtains, curteyns, 191, *curtena*, 131, *curtina*, 74. Curtains were formerly used for much the same purposes as now; but in these inventories they often occur in pairs to hang at the ends of altars, and were also called ridels (*ridella*) or costers.

Curtains, 24, 25, 74, 173, 202, 213*n*, 214*n*, 232, 276, 284, 285, 299, 302, 306, 309; archbishop's throne, 299, 306; Bartholomew's chapel, St., 157; Mohun, lady Joan, 100; Warham's chapel, 141, 193.

Black, 105, 213, 225; Michael's chapel, St., 150.

Blue, 213, 214, 225, 232; Warham's chapel, 140.

Blue and red, 213, 225.

Green, 117, 118, 213, 225.

Purple, 191; Michael's chapel, St., 150.

Red, 74, 191, 213 (2), 225 (2), 233, 295 (4), 300 (12), 307 (12); Chart, Thomas, 128, 131; Goldston II., Thomas, 213, 225; Martyrdom, 128, 131, 134.

White, 21*n*, 25, 74, 191, 213, 214, 225, 232; at Durham, 165*n*; Lady Chapel, 161, 165, 193; Martyrdom, 128, 134; Sandwich, John, 131; Warham's chapel, 141, 193.

Curtena, 131, *curtina*, 74. *See* Curtain.

Curteyns, 191. *See* Curtain.

Curtus, short.

Cushions, cusshyons, cosshions, 190, 239, 240, 244, *cosini*, 50, *pulvinaria*, 74. These were made of every kind of material and were used for all kinds of purposes as at the present day, 24, 190, 202, 212, 212*n*, 223, 238, 241, 244, 245, 255, 273, 293, 305, 311; archbishop's throne, 284, 299, 300, 306; audit house, 257; *Benedicta sit S. Trinitas*, with, 239, 241; blue, 205, 212, 223, 240, 295, 300, 307; for pulpit, 240; for rectors, 212; brown, 294; carpet-work, 190, 241; cases for, 294; chair, marble, for, 301, 308; communion-table, 241, 294, 300, 306; dean's and vice-dean's, 295, 300, 307; divers colours, in Martyrdom, 132; gold, 190, 205, 239, 241; gold for rulers, 212, 223; green, 190, 212, 223; green for King's scholars, 276; green and murrey, 241; kneeling, 255, 275; Martyrdom, 129, 132; Mayor of Canterbury's, 283, 295; Mayor and Alderman's, 294, 295, 299; preacher's chapel, 256, 277, 286; prebendaries' stalls, 284, 295, 300, 307, 312; *pro ministris altaris*, 25, 74; pulpit, 257, 273, 285, 295; red and white, 99; sermon-house, 257, 276, 285, 296, 302, 309; sermon-house, closet, 285; spread eagles, with, 241; star, with, 283; tapestry, 212, 223, 255; text, 212, 223; Turkey work, 255; Walter, Hubert, 50.

Purple, 256, 273, 275, 294, 299, 305, 306, 311, 312; archbishop's throne, 284; communion-table, 283; dean, 300, 307; dean and prebendaries, 275, 284; pulpit, 276, 283, 299, 305, 311; sermon-house, 285; vice-dean, 307.

Red, 190, 205, 212, 223, 224, 241, 255; communion, 300, 306; communion-table, 294; Dean's lady's seat, 295, 300, 307; kneeling, 294; ruler's, 212, 223.

White, 190, 205, 212, 223, 241, 255; for Lent, 239; long, 255; long, sermon house, 255; rulers, 212, 223.

Cuspis gladii, the pointed end of Richard the Breton's sword, which was shivered on the pavement at the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 128. It and the pommel of the same sword were kept as relics in the Martyrdom. (*See* p. 135.)

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Custos Martirii, the title of the monk who was keeper of the Martyrdom, or north transept, 125.
Cuthbert, abp. (741–758), tomb of, 31, 32, 40; St. (bishop of Lindisfarne, 685–687), relics of beard and clothes of, 90.
Cyprian, St., bones of, 89.
Cyriacus, St., bones of, 87, 89; relics of, 87; teeth of, 89.
Cyrotecæ. *See* Cirotecæ.

Daggers, 258.
Dalmatic, *dalmatica*, the principal vestment worn by the deacon at mass Hence sometimes called a "deacon" (186), 2, 3, 63, 186.
Baudekin, 58.
Black, 64, 186.
Black and red, 187.
Blue, 58, 64, 186, 187, 217, 227; Eastry, prior Henry of, 64; Goldston II., Thomas, 217, 227; Philip of France, 62.
Blue, dark, Lanfranc, 17, 57.
Chillenden, Thomas, 101.
Cloth of gold, 186, 187; Islip, Simon of, 95; Winchelsey, Robert of, 62 *and n.*
Coloris de pounaz, 57.
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Living, 5.
Lovel, Katharine, 57.
Meopham, Simon de, 7.
Murrey, Adam, prior, 57; Edmund, St., 57; Living, St., 57.
Orphreyed, 18, 57.
Prior and convent, worn by, 102*n.*
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Subsacrists, kept by four, 61.
Tasselled, 18, 57, 58, 64.
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Yellow, J. de Bocton's, 58.
Damascenus, damask, 131.
Damascus, 107, damask, q.v.
Damask, damaske, a silk or linen fabric woven with designs or figures, 124.
Black, 194.
Damian, St., bones of, 87, 89; jaws of, 84; shin-bone of, 92.
Damila, a doe, 127.
Daniel, Roger, printer, 278.
Dark Entry, 303, 310, 312. The passage leading from the cloister towards the infirmary.

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Dark House, 253, 257, 263, 276, 277.
Darnex, 241. *See* Dornix.
Darrell, William, prebendary (1554–1589?) 210.
Dart, Rev., John, 10, 143, 144, 145, 272, 279, 280, 282.
Dartnoll, Mr., 185*n*.
Darus, St., bone of, 88.
David, bp. of St. Asaph (1314–15—?), 57; of St. David's (1296–1327–8), 55.
De Clare. *See* Gloucester.
De Mohun, lady Joan. *See* Mohun.
Deacon, the dalmatic worn by the deacon at mass, 186.
Dead, book of services for, 25, 75; colour for, 20, 27.
Dealbacio, whitewashing, 108. *See* p. 113.
Dean, Henry, abp. (1501–03), 126*n*, 213*n*, 224, 271, 272.
Dean and chapter of Canterbury. *See* Canterbury.
Deanery, plate in, 260, 261, 262.
Dear & Ringge, perhaps a rebus for Richard Dering, cellarer, 241.
Deauratus, gilt.
Debraudatus, embroidered, 104.
Delivering-pipes, 310, 312.
Demetrius, St., bone of, 87; oil of, 84.
Denis, chaplain to prior Henry, 10, 28, 51, 78.
Dering, Richard, cellarer, 174, 203.
Derynges, 212, 213. *See also* Dear & Ringge.
Desk, *analogium*, 123, 245, 255, 257, 260, 272, 283, 284; chanters', 176, 192, 220*n*, 229; choristers', 242, 255; dean's seat, 242; iron, 241, 248, 255, 257; kneeling, 255, 272; Lady chapel, 165, 166, 193; officiant's, 242; prebendaries' seats, 242; quire, in middle of, 239, 242, 275; wooden, 241; brass (eagle) given by Goldston, 242.
Desk cloth, 190.
D'Evereux, Mr., minor canon, 314.
Devorax, Simion, clerk and sacrist in 1689, 283.
Diaper, a linen fabric woven with various patterns or figures, 165, 190, 240.
Diasperatus, diapered, or ornamented with a diaper or pattern running throughout or over the surface of a fabric.
Didron, 111, 112.
Discipulus, St., dust of, 89.
Dismas, the good thief, relics of cross of, 87.
Domus capitularis, the chapter-house of the monastery, 101.
Domus rasturae, the shaving-house, 101.
Donatus, St., bones of, 87.
Door plated with iron, 259.
Dormitory, great, new way from, 101; restored by Chillenden, 101.
Dornix, a stuff made at Dornix, otherwise Tournay, in Flanders, 190.
Dorsale, the back of a cope, 54.
Dorsarium, 67. *See* Dosser.
Dosser, 96, *dorsarium*, 67, a cloth for hanging up behind anything. *See* Frontal.
Dover, bishop of, 206, 221, 229; John Thornton, prior and suffragan bishop of (1507–14), 139; Richard of, sacrist, 3, 10, 28, 51, 78; Richard Rogers (dean 1584–97), bp. of, 234; Simon of Meopham lands at, 6.
Dresser-board, 261.
Dressers, 261.
Droknesford, John de, bp. of Bath (1309–29), 55.
Drum, 261.

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Drum-sticks, 261.
Dulwich College, 250.
Dunstan, St., abp. (959–988), 11, 24, 30, 31 ; exhumed, 123 *and n* ; head of, 123 *and n* ; image of, 36 ; staff of, 74 ; tomb of, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 79, 116, 119, 169.
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Front, 189, *frons*, 131, the frontal or hanging of an altar. Sometimes there were two: an upper front, hung behind the altar; and a nether front, hung below or in front of the altar itself. Sometimes the front was of metal: *cf.* "the high aulter of Sylver parcell gilt" (181) and "the nether fronte of the high and ij side aulters of copper and gilte" (192).

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Garniamentum, one of the garments composing a *vestimentum* or suit of vestments, 95.
Garnished, ornamented, 181.
Gelwen stuff, perhaps galoon, 295.
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Jerome, St., bone of, 92; clothes of, 92; feast of, 1315, 2; relic of arm of, 84; stole of, 92.
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Kall, a caul or veil, 219.
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Lectionale, a book of lessons; St. Furse's, 25, 75.
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Lectron, a lectern or reading desk, 220. *See* also Desk.

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Lectron cloth, a cloth to hang on a lectern or reading desk, 21*n*.
Lectum, the embroidered hangings of a bed; such were often bequeathed to churches to make curtains, etc. 99.
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Linsey woolsey, a cloth made of a mixture of linen and woollen, 294.
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Macarius, St., bone of, 89.
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Magdalene, chasuble called, 51.
Magnum or *Majus Altare*, the principal or High Altar of the church.
Majestas or *Magestas*, a representation of Our Lord in majesty, usually sitting on the rainbow, with the four Evangelistic symbols, 70.
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Mappula de serico, a silk napkin or cloth, 50.
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Marcellus, St., pope (307–309), relics of, 134.
Marchia, William de, bishop of Bath (1293–1302), 55.
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Margaret, St., bones of, 86, 89.
Margarita, a pearl, seed pearl, or bead, 51, 71.
Mariale, the name at Westminster Abbey for the *magnus cereus* used at Candlemas, 105.
Marianus, St., bone of, 88.
Marriner, Matthew, sacrist in 1634, 254.
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Martirium. *See* Martyrdom.
Martyrdom, 39, 41, 125, 135, 136 *and n*, 162, 282, 285, *Martirium*, 118, the north transept, so-called from its being the place where St. Thomas was martyred; condition at time of murder, 126; new work in, 118; red door in, 137. *See* p. 125.
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Mary and Martha, SS., relics of clothes of, 90.
Mary of Sardiney, St., oil of, 38, 88.
Maser, 231, *cuppe de Murro*, 73. Bowls of spotted maple wood; they were usually garnished with silver or gilt bands (*circuli*) round the rim, and had an ornamented medallion or print (*casto*) in the bottom. Some masers were raised on a metal foot, or furnished with a cover, 24, 74, 265*n*; silver, 73; silver-gilt, 73, 231; silver-gilt, cover of, 73; Thomas, St., 73; use of, 24.
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Massa, a mass or lump, *e.g.* of silver, 123.
Mast of a ship, 288.
Mast, the Paschal, 192. *See* Paschal.
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Matthew, Paris. *See* Paris.
Matthew, St., apostle, relics of, 91.
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Maurice, St., coin pierced by lance of, 88; and his companions, relics of, 91, 92.
Maurus, St., bone of, 89.
Measure, of Our Lady, 111, 112; Our Lord, 111, at St. Denis, 111, 112, at St. John Lateran, 112.
Medard, St., dust of, 90.
Melting-pot, 287, 297, 303, 310.
Memoriale multorum Henrici Prioris, 9.
Mennas, St., bone of, 83.
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Meopham, Simon of, abp. (1328–33), chapel of, 6; vestments of, 6, 7.
Merton, Walter de, bp. of Rochester (1274–77), 56.
Metz, *superhumerale* worn by bishops of, 45*n*.
Michael's Day, St., colour for, 27, 58.
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Micklethwaite, J. T., 1*n*, 251.
Middleton, Thomas de, vestments of, 66; W. de, bp. of Norwich (1278–88), 56.
Milan, seven-branched candlestick at, 47*n*.
Mildred, St., arm of, 81; bone of, 84, 86; tooth of, 84.
Miniver, the fur so called, 256.
Missa capitularis, 107.
Missa magna, *missa summa*, high mass or mass for the day, 64, 123.
Missa matutinalis, morrow mass, 45, 69.
Missale, *abbreviatum*, 75; *notatum*, 5; *plenare*, 75; *cotideanum*; *pannus pro*, 61. The book containing the service of the mass or Communion Service. *See* Mass-book.
Mitra, 2. *See* Mitre.
Mitrale, a book of, 47.
Mitre, the headgear worn by bishops, and by certain privileged abbots and priors, including the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, 2, 22, 45, 71, 104, 107, 171, 213*n*, 221, 224*n*, 229; Arundel's, 107, 110*n*; with bells, 45, 46; Dover, bishop of, 206, 221, 229; embroidered, 2, 71, 181, 196; for Good Friday, 183; Henry III., 22, 70; Martin, Richard, 121; Peckham, John of, 4, 5, 7, 22, 70 *and n*, 71, 107; Pole, cardinal, 230; precious, 2, 50; prior, use of by, 102*n*; Rayne, Walter, 107; simple, 71; Stratford, 104, 107 *and n*; Thomas, St., 38, 85; Walter, Hubert, 50. Mitres were of two kinds: (1) precious (*preciosa*), or ornamented with gold or gilt plates and gems; and (2) simple (*simplex*), or comparatively unornamented. The front and back formed the horns (*cornua*), which were surmounted by "knoppes" (181), and the pendant strips behind were the "labells" (181). A mitre here enumerated, one "slightlie garnisshed with sylver" and set with counterfeit stones, was used on Good Friday (183).
Mockador, a mock or imitation velvet, 241.
Modewenna, St., relics of, 87.
Mohun, the lady Joan de, lady of Dunster (ob. 1404), widow of John lord Mohun (ob. 1375 or 1376), and daughter of Bartholomew lord Burghersh, 99.
Molin, Dr., probably Peter du Moulin senior, prebendary in 1660, 263.
Mone (de Mona), Guy, bishop of St. Davids (1397–1407), 107.
Monemewe (Monmouth), John de, bp. of Llandaff (1296–7–1323), 56.
Moniale, a brooch, 53.
Moningeham, Henry de, vestments of, 66; Robert de, abbot of St. Radegund's, 57.
Monstraunt, a monstance, or standing pix with transparent body for carrying the Blessed Sacrament in on festival days, 207, 220, 229.
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Morre, 51, query Murrey; *de Kocco distincto*, 52; *de Tripe*, 57.
Morse, *morsus*, an ornamental clasp or brooch, usually for a cope, 24, 105; copper, 25, 74; enamelled, 74; Cendale, John de, bp. of Winchester, 74; king of France, 74; Walter, bp. of Worcester, 74; gold, 25; ivory, 53; jewelled, 54, 74, 105, 189; silver, 25, 74.
Morsus, 74. *See* Morse.
Mortivallo, Roger de, bishop of Salisbury (1315–29–30), 56.
Morton, John, abp. (1486–1500) and cardinal, 122, 183, 186, 197, 202*n*.
Mose. *See* Morse.
Moses, relics of, rod of, 81; rod of, which budded, 90.
Mould, for casting lead, 259, 287, 297, 303, 310; outlets at end of, 262.
Mountegue, picture of, 261.

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Mountjoy, picture of, 261. Probably of Mountjoy Blount, lord Mountjoy 1617-8-65-6.
Mourning, 277; on 30th Jan., 282.
Murro, cuppa de, 73. *See* Maser.
Musket, 258.
Myter. *See* Mitre.

Nak (*de panno de Tharse de nak*), 77.
Napkins, 275, 283, 293, 299, 305, 311.
Napre, linen of any kind, but especially table linen, 131.
Nave, rebuilt by Chillenden, 101; steps leading up from, built by Chil enden, 107, 108.
Navis ecclesie, the nave, *anterior ecclesia*, or "forchyrch," 107.
Navis pro incenso imponendo, 106. *See* Ship.
Neal, Daniel, 244, 245.
Nelson, Robert, 280 *and n.*
Nereus, St., bone of, 87.
Network, thread embroidery on linen netting, 256; table cloth of, 256.
Newton, Theodore, prebendary (c. 1560-68) and treasurer, 210, 222.
Nevill, Thomas, dean (1597-1615), 261.
Nicander, St., tooth of, 88.
Nicholas, St., bones of, 83, 86, 93; flesh of, 83.
Nicodemus, picture of, 261.
Nictarius, St., bishop of Poitiers, bone of head of, 88.
Nigra-purpura, a deep purple colour, 3.
Nilmes, Mr., 291.
Nixon, Thomas, prebendary (c. 1689-1713), 288.
Nodus, a knot, *e.g.* of a chalice, 7.
Nola, a little bell, such as were sometimes attached to the edges of copes and other vestments, 44.
North, Mr., treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, 185*n*, 196, 197.
Northburgh, Michael of, bp. of London (1354-56), 17.
Norwich, 4, 252, 267*n*.
Bishops of: *see* Ely, John of; Middleton, W. de; Ralph; Roger; Simon; Henry.
Norwich, Walter de, chalice and paten of, 70; vestments of, 64, 68.
Notatus, noted, used with reference to a book with musical notation, 5.
Novices. *See* Profession.
Nut, a cup fashioned out of a cocoa-nut and mounted in silver or silver-gilt, 231.

Obits, Kalendar of, 43 *and n*, 51*n*, 62*n*, 63*n*, 80*n*, 95, 96, 97, 101, 103, 109 *and n*, 110 *and n*, 120, 122, 151, 161 *and n*, 163, 166.
Oblacio, 5, ? obley.
Odo, St., abp. (941-58), tomb of, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40; body of, 80.
Odo, abbot of Battle, tooth of, 88.
Ogygius, 41.
Oil used at coronations, 208.
Oliver (Sutton), bp. of Lincoln (1280-99), 55.
Olpher [? Oliver], Dan John, chanter, 164 *and n.*
Omers, meister, 180. See *Archæologia Cantiana*, xiii. 116-121.
Onichinus, apparently an onyx stone, 71.
Operatus, wrought or worked, 7.
Opportuna, St., bone of, 89.
Opus Anglicanum, English embroidery work, 14.

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Opus de Arysse, Arras or tapestry work, 123. *See* Arras.
Opus de Turkye, 63.
Opus ligneus, woodwork, 101.
Opus Saresinum, probably sarcenet, q.v.
Opus textrinum, woven work, 125.
Ordinale, 159; Peckham's, 5. The book containing the general rules relating to the order of divine service.
Orfer, an orfrey, 158.
Orford, Robert, bp. of Ely (1302–3–09–10), 16, 56.
Orfreys, orfers, 106, 158, *aurifrigium*, *aurifrigerium*, 63, 130; the ornamental stripes or bands on copes and chasubles, etc.
Organ, 192, 242, 256, 266, 267, 270; in Deanery in 1634,[1] 261; in Lady chapel, 165, 166, 193; in sermon-house, 253; at York, 252.
Organ-bellows, 256.
Organ-blower, 317.
Organ-loft, 270, 301, 308, 318.
Organ-metal, 263.
Organist, 314, 316.
Organs, pair of, an organ with a complete set of pipes, 192, 193, 242, 256.
Orleans, duke of, gown [cope called], 215, 226.
Ornamenta, a general term for ornaments of every kind.
Ornaments, Chillenden's, Thomas, 102; kept near altars, 11; kept by four sub-sacrists, 20, 61; legislation concerning, 206; Lenten, white, 45; pontifical, worn by prior, 102 *and n*; use of, at Canterbury, 209.
Orphrey. *See* Orfrey.
Osith, St., relics of, 81, 86.
Ostria, the hostry, 116.
Oswald, abbot of Feversham, 57.
Otford, 70*n*.
Ouche, golden, 196; jewelled, 196.
Our Lord, banner of, 94; crown of thorns, thorn from, 82; image of, on font, 246, 268; measure of, 111, 112; pictures of, 261; relic of angel's stone at Resurrection, 90; Ascension stone, 38, 87, 90; column of scourging, 90; cradle, 81, 92; cross, *see* Cross, True; Gethsemane, 90; hole where cross stood, 92; manger, 81, 84, 90, 94; napkin, 81, 86; olive branch, 90; pall over tomb, 90; place of prayer, 92; *quadragena*, 88; sponge, 134; stone in Galilee, 90; stone on which he ate, 91; table of, 86, 88; table of Last Supper, 38, 90, 92; tomb, 81, 87, 90, 92, 94; Transfiguration, 92.
Owches, attached jewels, 181, 196. *See* Ouche.
Oxenden, Richard of, prior, 153*n*.
Oxford, bishop of, 247.
Oxford, Canterbury College, 213*n*, 224.
Oxne, James, officiary in 1500, 127.
Oyle in amples, 220.
Oylett wholes, eyelet holes, 238, 240.
Oyster-board, 260.

Pad, of purple stuff, 293.
Pails, buckets, 287.

[1] Probably the same as that of which the case and fragments of machinery exist above the Treasury. It bears the arms of Isaac Bargrave, dean, 1625—1642–3.

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Palestine, map of, 261.
Palla. *See* Pall.
Palliatus, *pallionatus*, with vertical stripes or paly, 62, 69.
Palliolum, a little pall, 4.
Pallium, of an archbishop, 5; a strip orfrey, 52, 66, 77, 105; *funerale*, 122. *See* also Palls.
Pall-pins, Peckham's gold, 4, 5, 6, 7; Hubert's, 50.
Palls for altars, 44, 50, 61; Bishopston, Gilbert de, 77; altars of SS. Dunstan and Ælphege, 20, 61; archiepiscopal, Thomas, St., 42 *and n*, 84; blue, 65; doubled, Bishopston, Gilbert de, 77; funeral, 240; Morton, John, 122, 189, 202 *and n*, 211, 223; high altar, 20, 61; Martyrdom, 128; red, 65; Sandwich, Alexander de, 65; with shields, 65.
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Pannus, cloth of any kind; *aureus*, 52; *auratus*, 62; *planus*, 131; *de auro*, 75; *de Genne*, 51, 58; *de Tuly*, 55; *lineus*, 127; *de Antioche*, 57; *de serico*, 61; *de Tharse*, 51, 56; *ad crucem intra magnum altare*, 75; *ad sacrarium*, 8; *pro missali in festis majoribus*, 61; *pro patena et reliquiis portanda*, 61; *pro festo Palmarum*, 75.
Pantaleon, St., bone of, 83, 87, 90.
Papejays, popinjays or parrots, 59.
Parata, appareled or furnished with apparels, 51 note 2.
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Patibulum dupplex, a double-barred crucifix containing a relic of the True Cross, 81.
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Pennæ salamandre, 72.
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Percaminum, *pergamen*, parchment, 132.
Perforated panel behind Warham's tomb, 144.
Peridot, *paritota*, chrysolite or olivine, a deep olive green gem, 72, 106.
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Pole, Reginald, abp. (1555–6–58) and cardinal, 202, 206, 222*n*.
Pollard, Mr., 169.
Pome, a hollow ball filled with hot water for warming the priest's hands at mass ; copper-gilt, 23, 73.
Pome garnettes, pomegranates, 214.
Pomel, the pommel or knob on the handle of a sword, 133.
Pomellum, the knop of a cover, 73.
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Powdered, *pulverizatus*, sprinkled over with a device, 105, 185.
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Pulpitum, the loft surmounting the screen at the west end of the quire ; it must not be confounded with the pulpit used to preach from, 107 ; built by Chillenden, 108.
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Purificator, 238.
Purpre, purple, 76.
Purpureus, purple colour, 51, etc.
Pyerled, decorated with pearls, 120.
Pyx, the vessel in which the Blessed Sacrament was reserved over the high altar ; of copper-gilt, 207, 219. *See* also Pix.
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Rationale, a brooch worn with the chasuble by twelfth and thirteenth century bishops, 44, 45.
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Rector cushions, for the use of the chanters, rulers, or *rectores chori*, 212.
Rector staves, the official ensigns of the *rectores chori* or chanters, 183; the rectors, chanters, or rulers were also provided with iron stools to sit upon, 220, note 13, tapets to stand on, 212, a "lectrone" for their books, 220, note 13, and a candlestick for light, 220.
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Reynolds (Rayne or Reginald), Walter, bishop of Worcester (1309–1313), abp. (1313–4–27), 2, 7, 107.
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Richard III., picture of, 261.
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Ring, pontifical, *annulus pontificalis*, worn by bishops and mitred abbots and priors, 7, 23, 71, 106, 183, 221, 231.
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Rowell, John, embroiderer of Glory cloth, 247, 248.
Rownd place, the circular chapel at the east end of the church in which stood the altar of the Holy Trinity and where the relic called the *Corona* was anciently kept, 276.
Rubeus, red, 2, etc.
Rubinus, a ruby, 7.
Rufinianus, St., arm of, 93 ; bone from back of, 93.
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Salt, salt saler, a salt cellar, 260, 268 ; for holy water, 182, 231.
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Samictellus, probably an inferior kind of samite, 52.
Samictus, a splendid and costly six-threaded (*examitum*) stuff of various colours, 2. *See* also *Catsamit* and *Samictellus*.
Sampson, St., bone and tooth of, 89.
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Sapphire, *saphirus*, a precious stone of a deep blue colour ; called citheryn, 106 ; aquosus (? a star sapphire), 71 ; le lupes, 128, 133 ; loup or lup, 71.

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Sarcenet, a silk stuff first made by the Saracens, probably in Spain, 141 ; changeable, 193 ; painted, 191.
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Sawnder, John, 120.
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Scrope, Richard le, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (1386–98), 15, 16.
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Scutchens, shields of arms, 216.
Scutella, a vessel to hold incense, 3.
Scutum, a shield of arms, 69.
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Seat, archbishop's, the archbishop's pew or stall at the east end of the south quire stalls ; now usually called the throne, 241.
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Secta, a suit or set, *e.g.* of vestments, 65.
Secundina, St., bone of, 88.
Sedebrasse, a seven-branched candlestick, 176.
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Sella, a saddle, 6.
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Sens, 45.
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Septum, the altar rails, 244.
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Sepulture, the Easter Sepulchre, or place where the Reserved Sacrament was kept from Good Friday to Easter Day, 211, 222.
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Serenus, St., bone of, 88; relics of, 93.
Sericus, *cericus*, silk; it was used undyed (*purus*) or *mixtus* and in all colours, 2, etc.
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Signaculum, ? a book-marker, 128.
Signum, a great bell, 44.
Signus, *cygnus*, a swan, 117.
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Siric, abp. (990–95), tomb of, 33, 40.
Sixtus, St., pope, bone of, 90.
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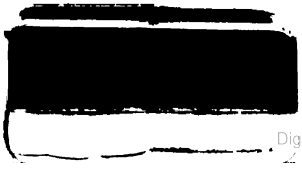
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